





Gothic

19746/c

GREAT BRITAIN

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS,

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

APPLIED TO ILLUSTRATE

THE HISTORY OF

FAMILIES, MANNERS, HABITS, AND ARTS,

AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS

FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

WITH

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

VOL. I. PART II.

La Sculpture peut aussi fournir les Monumens en quantité : *la plupart sur les TOMBEAUX.*
MONTFAUCON.




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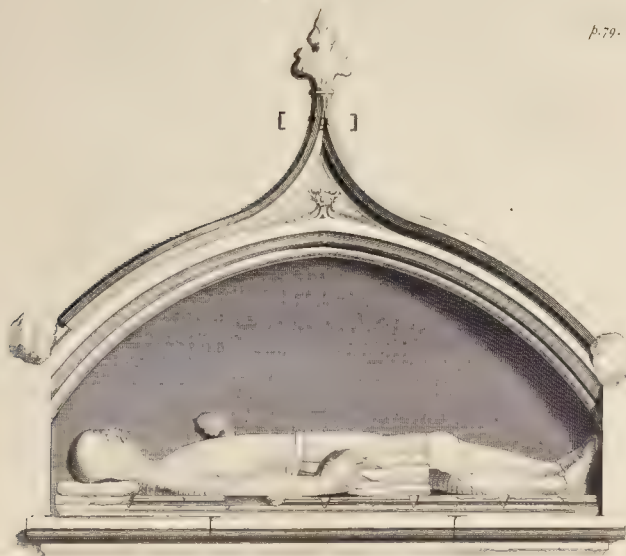
MDCXCVI.

C E N T U R Y XIV.



King, Father, Royal Dane ! Oh, answer me !
Let me not burſt in Ignorance ! But tell
Why thy canonized bones, hearfed in death,
Have burſt their *cearments* ? Why the ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly inurned
Hath op'd his ponderous and marble jaws
To caſt thee up again ? What may this mean ?

SHAKSPEARE.



C E N T U R Y XIV.

THE first monument that occurs in the XIVth Century is that of ELA¹³⁰⁰. daughter of William Longespe earl of Salisbury, and widow of Thomas earl of Warwick, who died 1300, 28 Edward I. and was buried before the high altar, in the abbey church at *Oseney*, under a flat marble, in the habit of a vowess graven on a copper plate¹. This seems to have been one of the earliest instances of figures engraved in brass, which were probably first introduced in this century. We shall meet with another about eight years after.

Bishop GIFFORD, who died 1301, is buried in the South outer wall of the choir at *Worcester*. His monument has been falsely ascribed to St. Wulfstan by Dr. Thomas and others, who, if they had in the least attended to the style of the monuments, would never have made such an exchange for the two prelates who lived two centuries asunder. The tomb in question is decorated with six apostles (Peter, Paul, Andrew, Thomas, Bartholomew, and James the less) in quatrefoils, separated by busts of angels, and on it lies the bishop, *in pontificalibus*, his hands elevated, but not joined, and at his head a heavy arch, on which sit angels².

At the foot of this tomb is another engraved in Upton's *Aspilogia* by Bysshe, which has been called that of a Countess of SALISBURY, a Countess of SURREY, and a Lady VERDON. The first it certainly is not, the rose and garter over it having a reference to Prince Arthur's monument adjoining, and the angels strewing garters being a mistake for angels holding scrolls. She has on her mantle Chequè G and Az. and Bysshe on Upton, and after him Willis, from thence take occasion to marry her to one of the Warrens, earl of Surrey, in the reign of Henry III. and thus she has a place among Sir George Warren's family; but all their ladies, to the last who died beyond sea, were buried with their lords at Lewes³.

¹ Rel. It. II. 19. Dugd. Bar. I. 73.
² Dugd. Bar. I. 73.

³ Thomas's *Antiq. of Worcester cathedral*, p. 35. 39.

By Rythe's rule, that the arms on the outer garment are *maiden*, and those on the inner *married* bearings, she is made by him a *VERDON*, though she does not appear in Dugdale's account of that family¹. She deserves mention here for the elegance of her figure and dress, which last is singular. On her head is a veil, under her chin a deep muffler, almost to her mouth; in her right hand, which is elevated, a rosary; at her feet a dog. One would suspect it the habit of a *nun*. On the side of the tomb six figures sitting in quatrefoils divided by angels' heads.

The truth is, that this figure represents ANDELA, daughter and heir of Griffin de ALBO MONASTERIO or Blanchminster, (who bore A frette G. and was lord of Ichtefeld, Salop,) wife of John son of Griffin de Warren, natural son of William Warren, sixth earl of Surrey. The work of the tomb is deemed too richly ornamented for the time of Henry III. and must therefore belong to that of Edward III.²

1302. Bishop MARCH, who died 1302, has a monument in the South wall of the South cross at Wells³. Under a flat Gothic canopy of three niches against the wall are angels, and a priest or monk standing. In the wall over his head projects a large face with beard and whiskers and curled hair. Over his feet another face beardless. At his feet a bear. At the bottom of the tomb under each arch two heads: the first and third have curled hair; the second a shaven front, hair curled at the sides; the fourth and sixth are old, curled and bearded; the fifth is veiled like a woman.

1303. In the choir at Southwell is a brassless slab for THOMAS DE CORBRIDGE, archbishop of York who died at Lanham, c. Nottingham, 1303, and whose body was found in putting up a new pulpit about thirty years ago.

1304. The epitaph of JOHN WARREN, seventh earl of Surrey, who died 1304, at Kennington near London, and was buried before the high altar at Lewes under a plain tomb, resembles, in part, that of the Black Prince.

*Vous ne passez, ou bouche close
Pries pur cely ke cy repose :
En vie come vous estis jadis fu,
Et vous tiel serietz come je fu :*

*Sire Johan count de Gareyn gyst ycy :
Dieu de sa alme eit mercy.
Ky pur sa alme priera
Troiz mill iours de pardon avera⁴.*

The king, to express his sorrow for the loss of so faithful a servant, and to procure him pardon for his sins, ordered continual prayers to be made for his soul through the province of Canterbury and diocese of London, and in the abbeys of St. Austin Canterbury, Westminster, Waltham, St. Alban's, St. Edmundsbury, and Evesham: and the archbishop of Canterbury, bishops of Chichester, Durham, Carlisle, Lincoln, Coventry and Litchfield, granted forty days indulgence, and the bishop of Rochester thirty, to all who should pray for his soul⁵.

¹ I. 471. Thomas, Antiq. of Worcester, p. 40. Green's Descript. of Worcester, p. 74.

² Watton's Hist. of the Warren family, I. 208. where it is re-engraved.

³ Dugdale's Baron, I. 80, ex Lewes Reg.

⁴ 15.

⁵ Godwin, 375.

In a chapel of the south transept at *Wells* is a figure of a religious, with two dogs 130. at his feet looking towards him; two angels at his head. In the window above the arms of the see, and A. on a bend nebule G. several pair of sheers O. Q. if Dean HUSEZ, who died 1305, and, according to Willis, lies near bishop Marchia.

Very much like Aymer de Valence's at Westminster was the tomb of his contemporary HENRY LACY earl of LINCOLN, in *Old St. Pauls*. The figure has a great resemblance in dress, and supporters at head and feet; and the legs seem to have been croft in the same manner. The sides of the tomb were loaded with figures, and shields over them, like Crouchback's. But Hollar has omitted the canopy, which was probably gone¹.

The excessive simplicity of EDWARD the First's monument must strike every one who compares it with those of our other monarchs, or considers the history and glories of his reign. I can no otherwise account for it than by adopting the opinion that his corpse was frequently re-embalmed, and that such a tomb was most favourable to the operation. Whatever was the motive for depositing this great prince, whose achievements, as well as his stature, transcended the rest of his contemporaries, and whose character had secured him the affections of his subjects, in a plain coffin of Purbeck marble, six feet seven inches long, to be inclosed in a sarcophagus of five plain slabs nine feet seven inches long, we are greatly indebted to the inquisitive zeal of one member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, and the accurate description of another, for letting in on him all the day-light they could, and defining with accuracy the mode of the royal exequies.

The Inscription,

Edwardus Primus Scotorum malleus hic est.

Pactum serva, 1308.

on the North side of the tomb, is now so much defaced as to be left barely legible. Sir Joseph Ayloffe² conceived the busts on the iron rails round it intended to represent this prince, and to be pretty tolerable likenesses. Only one remains at present; but there were two in Mr. Dart's time³.

On removing the old pavement of the choir at *Exeter*, 1763, in order to lay 1307. a new one, they discovered the leaden coffin of bishop THOMAS BITTON, who died 1307, 1 Edward II. It was covered with a rough stone, over which lay a very large slab of Purbeck marble, whereon his figure had been inlaid in brass. The leaden coffin was circular at the head, of the size of the human head, and had two handsome iron rings on each side. Part of the lid being decayed, and the whole lying too high for the level of the pavement, they were obliged to cut it open, in order to press down the sides. This exposed to view the skeleton, in the natural position it fell into on the putrefaction of the body, which had reduced the flesh to a blackish powder. About the middle lay a ring, a thin chalice and paten, four inches and a half high, of base silver, which appeared to have been gilt, and in the centre of the paten was carved a hand, with the thumb and two forefingers extended in the act of consecrating the elements⁴. Both the chalice and paten were covered with a linen cloth, very much decayed,

¹ Dugdale's *St. Pauls*, p. 84, 85.

² *Archæol.* III. 379, 380.

³ See a like paten in Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 480.

black and tender, except a small circle in the centre of the paten, where it was whitish, marking the size of the consecrated wafer, which lay in it, and no doubt gave it this tinge. There was a moisture about the head, owing probably to the hair so long continuing to grow and retain moisture after death, of which this church afforded more than one instance; the hair of one of the deans, who died above 300 years ago, being found uncorrupted, and that of a young woman who had been buried near a century, was strong and measured three feet four inches, great part of which must have grown since her death. Near the bishop's left shoulder lay a crozier of wood, totally decayed, except the upper part, which only retained its form. The ring was gold, and had a male sapphire, set in a plain but not inelegant manner for those times. The stone was of a deep water, three quarters of an inch long, near half an inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick, cut or polished according to the natural shape of the stone, and the marks of the tool appear in two different places on each side. It is drilled through, probably done in the East, as an ear jewel, being of no use for setting it, which is done by a cramp. This stone being, for its high value and azure colour, resembled in scripture to the throne of God, was peculiarly proper for the rings which bishops wore on their investiture, over their gloves, and on the fore fingers, at celebrating mass; and accordingly archbishop Grindal, by will, bequeathed to Whitgift, then bishop of Worcester, his gold ring with a sapphire¹. The ring and chalice were deposited in the vestry, and the bones respectfully covered up again.

The curious reader will easily observe the great conformity between the graves of bishops Grothhead and Bitton.

1308. In the choir at *Hereford* before the steps lies a brass figure of a priest, standing on a cross in a circle, his pall semé de fleurs de lis.

Mater Dei miserere mei

Hic jacet magister Ricardus De la Barr,
quo'da' canonicus hujus ecclesie, qui obiit
xvi die mensis Octobris, An^o Dni millimo
cccviii ætatis suæ xlv. cujus aie p'pitiatur Deus.

Willis' plan calls him *Mr. Delabarr*, and p. 606. he mentions *John De la Barew*, prebendary of Ync, who died 1308.

This is the oldest dated sepulchral brass I have met with.

1309. In the same chapel with bishop Bubwith, at the upper end of the North aisle at *Wells*, is a blue stone, on whose ledge are some letters like the following,

EV. NOD. BIS. B. . . VS: WI: NL . HIC FVL

This is the *marmor ingens* that Godwin says covers bishop HASELSHAW, who died 1309.

1311. On the South side of St. Anne's chapel, in the South aisle at *Fersfield*, c. Norfolk, under the window, in an arch in the wall, lies an effigy of a knight in complete armour, six feet long, cut out of one piece of oak. The mail was gilt, and on the breast was painted Erm. a cross Sable; the folds of the surcoat or military caftock, which hangs below the armour, were, as well as his helmet and

¹ Dr. Milles, in A. S. Min. 1764. IX. 235. See also Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIII. p. 396.

gauntlets, powdered alternately with ermine, the field of his own coat, and Gules, the field of his wife's. His sword is at his side, and at his feet a buck couchant, the crest of *Bois*. His head lies on a pillow painted red flowered with silver, and under it a cushion painted green flowered with gold. The spurs were also gilt: and several ornaments were gilded on a cement, and inlaid in the wood in several places on his belt, sword, and spurs, and on the edge of the plank or table, and then covered with glass. What remained when Mr. Blomfield examined it about 1734 were a man's head couped at the neck, with leaves in his mouth, a dog meeting a hare, a dog fighting a lion, a bull tossing a dog, and a lion couchant, with an eagle standing over him picking out his eyes; all which Mr. Blomfield thinks seemed to intimate that the deceased delighted in war and rural exercises. But on a very large ornament that came off the edge at his feet was represented a building with arches, under which were two hands joined holding up a book, to signify that he founded this aisle.

Mr. Blomfield had this figure removed and cleaned. He found it hollow, and filled with burnt coals, probably to resist and absorb moisture. The plank on which it lies was painted green, with flowers and grass leaves. Under the head was a board, having on it the arms of *Bois* and *Latimer*, very perfect; and in *Latimer's* coat was a label of three points, Arg. The colours of the arms scaled off in two or three days after they were exposed to the air, for which reason Mr. Blomfield had them painted on the pillow under his head. After removing the seats that stood before it he caused the figure to be painted in the same colours as near as could be, and added this inscription.

Sir ROBERT DU BOIS, knight, son of Sir Robert, and grandson of

Sir Robert du Bois, knight,

founder of this aisle, lord of this manor, and patron of this church, died in 1311, aged 43 years. He married Christian daughter of Sir William Latimer, widow of Sir John Carbonel, of Waldingford, in Suffolk, by whom he had Sir Robert his only son, who died unmarried in 1333, and Alice an only daughter who married Sir John son of Sir John Howard, knight, and carried the whole estate of the Bois's to that noble family¹.

This figure, engraved from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich, makes a head piece to this century.

In the North wall of the upper North transept at *Hereford* is an arch, with a 1316. double border of buds, and a pediment of the same with a relief of the crucifixion, under which lies a figure, pontifically habited, of bishop SWINFELD, who died 1316. Over him,

Hic requiescit Richardus dictus de Swinfeild,
Cantuariensis diocesis; q'nd'm Ep's Herefordensis.

JOHN D'ALDERBY, bishop of *Lincoln*, who died 1319, had both a tomb and 1319. a shrine in the great South transept of his cathedral, to which he had been an especial benefactor by building. Both are now gone, being taken away in Leland's time *nomine superstitionis*; but Browne Willis shewed the Society of Antiquaries a drawing of the shrine 1722. The three stone pillars that supported it remain, having on their tops a kind of embattled bracket, projecting perhaps to support a candlestick.

¹ Hist. of Norfolk, I. 69.

On accidentally taking up the pavement a few years since to make a vault for a clergyman's widow, the workmen broke into the vault of stone grave in which the saint had been deposited. It was nine feet by four and a half deep, made of good ashler stone, lined with lead, and affording room for another body. Across the top lay several iron bars, about two inches broad and half an inch thick, supporting a course of flat stones, some of them reaching across, and covered with a surface of earth of about six inches. The body appeared wrapt in a black cerecloth, as found as when first buried, but when exposed to the air fell to decay. With it was found a patten, which came up with the spade on first breaking into the grave. In the night the grave was re-opened, and this patten was stolen, with probably other articles, by the mason and George Hastings the then verger. They gave the patten to a member of the church, who, by hewing it, discovered the theft; but refusing to part with the patten, a trial was commenced against the verger, who was acquitted, but immediately discharged, and the patten ordered by the judge to be deposited in the vestry. On laying the new pavement, 1782, the grave was a third time opened more completely, and found as above described, and finally covered with blue slabs taken from the old pavement.

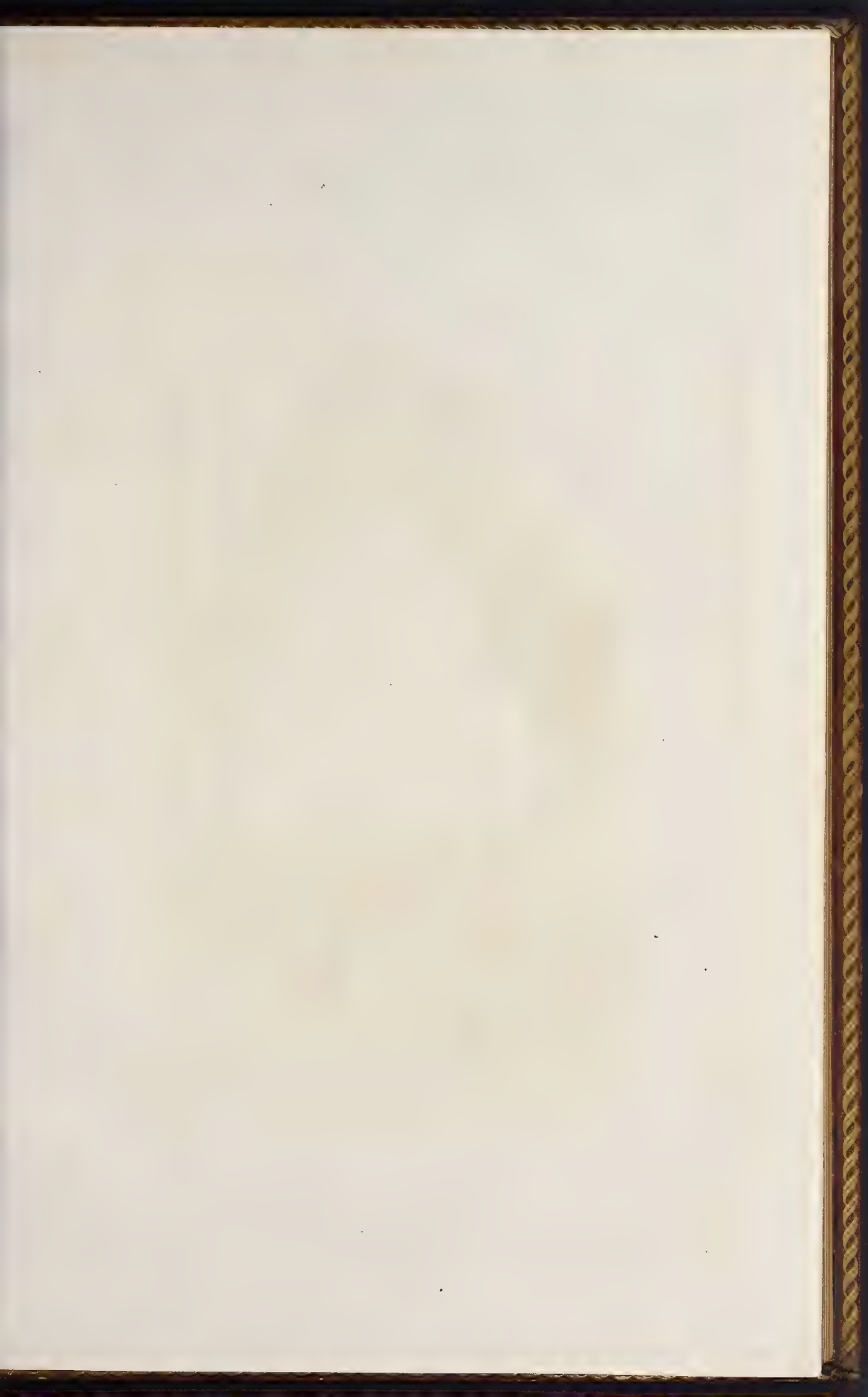
1320. Before the tomb of bishop Aquablanc, at Hereford, is another, with the recumbent figure of his nephew JOHN DE AQUABLANCA, dean there from 1278 to 1320. He has a lozenge on his breast, and a lion at his feet.

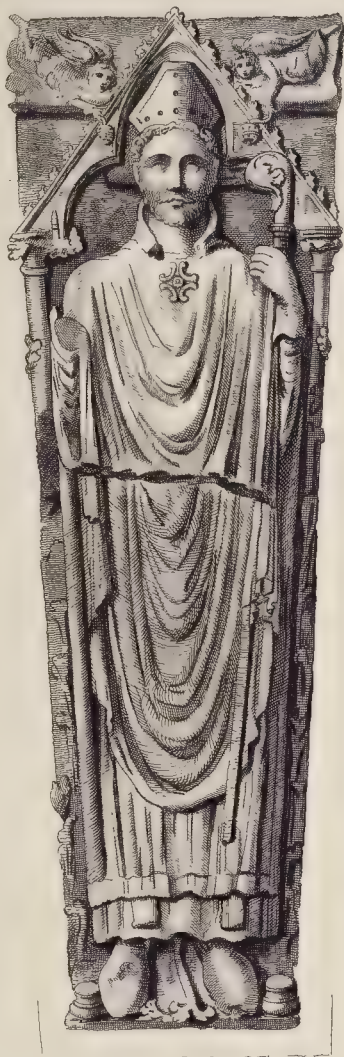
1321. WALTER DE LANGTON, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, has a monument Pl. in the Lady chapel, which he began to add to his cathedral at *Lichfield*. He was XXXVII. treasurer of England, and consecrated Bishop of this see 1296, and was in high favour with Edward I. in whose cause he suffered excommunication, and the conducting of whose corpse from the borders of Scotland to Westminster was committed to his care. He was scarce arrived in London when he was put in prison by the constable of the Tower; and notwithstanding the repeated applications of the clergy to Edward II. in his behalf was shifted about to Walsingham and York for two years before he was released, and his property restored. His only crime, according to Walsingham¹, was his having remonstrated with Edward II. in his father's life for his imprudences and extravagance, which the prince resented by breaking down the bishop's park fences. His father having for this confined him, Edward II. determined he should feel confinement himself, and even in his father's life involved him in accusations to the pope, who, after proper investigation, acquitted him. It appears from archbishop Greenfield's register, 1311, that he was even charged with murder. On his discharge he retired to his see, to which he was an especial benefactor. He laid the foundations of the Lady-chapel, and dying before it was completed, left money to finish it. He built the wall round the cloister and clofe, and expended £.2000. on St. Chad's shrine. He gave his palace at Lichfield to the vicars choral²; and built a new palace on the East side of the clofe, and made considerable improvement on his other palaces in his diocese and at London. He gave valuable presents of plate to his cathedral, and obtained many privileges for the vicars choral and canons; and after he had sat near twenty years died at London, Nov. 16, 1321³, and was buried in the Lady-chapel.

¹ Hist. Angl. p. 68.

² The house of the choristers on the North side of the clofe was rebuilt by bishop Blythe, between 1303 and 1312 (Gough, p. 347). It appears by the inscription on the gateway to it, engraved in Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 539. in the form of an arch over the stairs or rebus of Langton, a ruin pierced by a lance. Both house and gate are taken down, the house about 1820.

³ William de Walsingham Chron. MS. Thomas Chelmsfield, in Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. 441-2.





Walter de Lington,
1324.

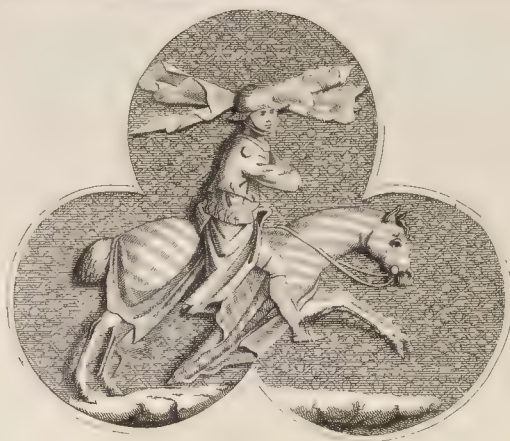
at Litchfield.

Hugh Putehill,
1263.



Monument of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, 1308.





Aymer de Valence Earl of Pembroke

His figure, made of Derbyshire marble, much injured by time and the civil war, is habited in *pontificalibus*, with his gloves on, and a jewel on his breast, his left hand holding a crozier, his left elevated in a posture of benediction. At his head is a pediment, and on each side of it an angel censuring him. It was removed probably at the interment of bishop Hacket, who may be considered as the second founder of this church, and has a monument on the spot formerly occupied by Langton, whose figure lies now in a niche in the South aisle over against bishop Hacket's monument.

This figure, and that of bishop Pateshull, who died 1243, being the only monuments of the bishops of this church before bishop Hacket 1671, are here engraved in one plate. The drawings by Mr. Carter not having come to hand in time, must plead in excuse for the omission of bishop Pateshull in his proper place. This latter is remarkable for the peculiarity noted by Mr. Pen-^{nant}, and confirmed to me by Mr. R. Green of Lichfield, of the stigmata or marks of our Saviour's wounds on its hands and feet. Mr. Carter, however, who was apprized of this circumstance, assures me he sought for it without success. There are five jewels set in quincunx on the front of his mitre. This figure is much more mutilated than Langton, is in a simpler style, and the head lies on a plain cushion in a kind of frame.

In G. 36, in the College of Arms, which contains church notes and monuments in Staffordshire, are drawings of the tombs of both these bishops together, with all the other tombs in Lichfield cathedral, taken before they were destroyed in the civil wars. The arch work over Langton's tomb is there expressed; but none over Pateshull's.

Between Edmund Crouchback and Aveline, on the North side of the altar at 1323. *Westminster*, is the rich monument of AYMER DE VALENCE, earl of Pembroke, ^{P. XX. X.} who was murdered in France, 1323. 17 Edward III. His figure is in mail, with a surcoat painted red and striped as his arms, his hands elevated and joined, his helmet round, his knees not so strait as usual; two angels at his head support his soul ascending to heaven, as in the monument of John lord Welles at Lincoln, and at his feet lies a lion. The belt over his left shoulder may have held his shield. The sides of the tomb had each eight little images under niches, between whose pediments, which end in animals, are seven defaced shields.

On the South side,

1. A half shield, chequè O and Az: in a border. *Millmond.*
2. *Valence.* Barrè of 10 A. and Az. an orle of martlets G. impaling *St. Paul* A woman, hands folded on waist. *Mary* daughter of Guy de *Chastillon*, earl of *St. Paul*, the earl's second wife.
3. O. a Lion rampant S. debruied by a bend, Az. A woman, her hands joined on her waist.
4. Ditto, impaling Az. a chief O. a label of 2, Az. *St. Paul.* A man, holding his gloves in his right hand, his left elevated.
5. *Old France.* A woman defaced.
6. Ditto, impaling chequè O & Az. a bordure G. and a canton. Earls of *Bretaigne* and *Richmond.* A man, his hands in a mantle at waist.
7. O. a manche G. *Hastings.* A woman in long hair, her right hand supports her head, her left on her belly. *Isabel* the earl's second sister, wife of *John de Hastings* baron of *Abergavenny.*

¹ Journey from Chester, p. 108, which he calls a "respectful superstition of ancient times." St. Francis is represented as so marked on an altar-piece, lately in the possession of the Arden family, now in Mr. Green's Museum, &c. &c. of blood issuing from his hands, side, and feet, and ascending to heaven. But this was an essential characteristic of that seraphic saint.

8. O. a pale S. impaling three cinquefoils Or. A man, his hands croft, his left pulls the drapery over his right arm. Probably *David de Strabogie* earl of *Atbol*, who married *Joan* daughter and coheir of *John* Lord *Comyn* of *Badenoch*, by *Joan* sister and coheir of this *Aymer de Valence* earl of *Pembroke*.
9. O. 3 shields, barry of 6 vairs and G. *Montcheny*. A woman, right hand on breast, left holding gloves. *Joan* Countess of *Pembroke* the earl's mother, daughter, and at length heir of *Warine* Lord *Montcheny*.

These arms where impaled are all dimidiated, as was anciently usual.

Aymer de Valence acknowledged, by his treasurer, the receipt of a coronet at his creation of earl¹.

The canopy consists of a large single arch, much radiated, and in a rich pediment above in a trefoil is a relief of the earl on horseback, with a flowing *baudrequin*, on a galloping caparisoned courser, and in his hand a lance. The arch is adorned with costly mosaic of stained glass, and other ornaments. But this tomb, with the others which inclosed the side of the chapel, and which Dart had taste enough to say "made a glorious appearance from the altar," are, contrary to the practice of any other of our cathedrals², entirely shut out from it by a modern unmeaning flat Gothic wainscoting. The North side is open, within rails, to the aisle, and at the West end blocked up by a Grecian monument to Lord Ligonier.

William de Valence, who was advanced to the title of Earl of *Pembroke* about the 48th year of *Henry III*³, whose maternal brother he was, took the name of *Valence* from a small town in *Poitou*, which he had in appenage with *Montignac*, *Billac*, *Rancon*, and *Champagnac*. *Henry* sent for him over in 1302, knighted him, and gave him the lordship of *Wexford*. He afterwards married him to *Joan* daughter of *Warine de Montcheny* by one of the daughters of the earl of *Pembroke*, to which title he succeeded in right of this match. He won the battle of *Evesham*; and being slain by the French at *Bayonne*, 1296, 23 *Edward I.* was buried, as we have before seen, p. 75. in *St. Edmund's Chapel*, *Westminster*, leaving issue three sons⁴: *John*, who died young, and was buried at *Westminster*⁵; *William*, slain in his father's life-time by the Welsh; and *Audomar*, who succeeded him in his honours.

This *Audomar* attended *Edward I.* in his French and Scottish wars; and that prince on his deathbed recommended it to him to keep *Gaveston* out of England⁶. 25 *Edward I.* 1298. he was with the king in the expedition into *Flanders*, and the two next years in the wars in *Scotland*. 33 *Edward I.* he obtained a grant of the king of *Selkirk* and *Tresquair* castles there, and made a *pile* at the former, and garrisoned it⁷. In 1306 he was one of the commanders of the three English

¹ "Patet universis quod ego Willielmus de Lavenham thesaurarius nobilis viri domini Audomari de Valentia comitis de Pembroc recepi in custodia de domino Henrico de Stachedene unam coronam auream dicti comitis in quodam cofino sigillato sigillis dom. Walteri Alexandri & dicti Henrici in presentia magistri Johannis de Wytrechurche & Johannis Bunting. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum Londonie die dominice post festum decollationis Sci Johis A. D. 1310." Selden Tit. of Hon. c. 5. p. 561.

² Salisbury should be excepted, where the tombs on the outside of the choir next the aisle have lately been shut up in prefixa.

³ Math. Paris, 995. This is the first time his title occurs. Dugd. Bar. I. 775.

⁴ William de Valence had also three daughters: Anne, or Agnes, married, 1. Hugh de Balliol. 2. John de Avenney, Duchesne says nothing of her second husband.

Isabel, or Elizabeth, married John de Hastings.

Joan, married, 1. John Comyn of Badenoch.

2. David Strabogie, earl of Arthol.

Du Chesne says, William died in England; but runs into a strange error, in dating his death 1304; which is expressly contrary to his epitaph.

⁵ Du Chesne, Hist. de la maison de Chastillon.

⁶ Walsingham, p. 66.

⁷ Lett. Coll. I. 779.

armies in Scotland¹. On the coronation of Robert Bruce he was sent with troops against him, and kept in Perth a garrison of 300 men of arms, besides footmen². Bruce challenged him to battle; but the earl sent for answer, that he would not fight on that day, being Sunday. Bruce retreating a mile from the town, to rest his troops, the English attacked them in the night, and totally defeated them³; and Valence pursuing Bruce as he retreated to Kentire castle, took it, and hanged Bruce's brother Nigel, and all he found in it, except Bruce's wife; which so exasperated Bruce that he attacked him next year, and drove him to Ayr castle⁴. He lost only a few men, but was blocked up in the castle till relieved by the king. 1312, 34 Edward I. he was dispatched from court (*a latere regis Anglie*) to guard the marches of Scotland. He ravaged Northumberland; but soon after he entered Scotland a panic seized him, and he disgracefully suffered the enemy to pursue him to Corneirech, killing great numbers of his men⁵. He was several times sent by Edward I. into France to treat of peace with Philip le Bel, and for a marriage of his daughter Isabel with prince Edward.

Early in the reign of Edward II. he joined with other barons against his minion Gaveston, whom they besieged in Scarborough castle, and soon after seized and beheaded. When the barons had got him into their hands, 1312, our earl in vain interceded for his life⁶. He was in the unfortunate battle of Bannockburn, 7 Edward II. 1314, and in succeeding expeditions to Scotland, being constituted, 8 Edward II. general of all his forces from Trent to Roxborough⁷. 10 Edward II. he was taken prisoner in his way to Rome, by one John de la Moiller a Burglion [Burgundian] and sent to the Emperor, because the said John alledged that he served the king of England, and had not his wages⁸. The king himself wrote letters to divers foreign princes to solicit his release⁹, and he was ransomed for twenty thousand pound of silver. Next year he was again in the Scottish wars, and made governor of Rockingham castle¹⁰. The earl returning from a parliament held 1322 at York, was arrested by the king's order, as a favourer of the barons' cause against the Spensers; but on swearing fealty to the king, and paying a fine, he was soon released¹¹. 1322, 15 Edward II. he marched with the king against Thomas earl of Lancaster and the confederate barons, and with the earl of Hereford forded the Trent at Burton. The barons fled before them to Pontefract, where they soon after received a total defeat, and our earl was one of those who gave sentence against the earl of Lancaster executed at Pontefract, 15 Edward II. and obtained part of his possessions for himself and heirs¹². This concern in that earl's death proved fatal to him. Two years afterwards he went over to France with Isabel the Queen-mother¹³, and was there murdered, June 23, 1323, 17 Edward II. Knighton says none of those who had a hand in the

¹ Hollinshed, 316. Hemingford, 236.

² *Armati et pedestres.*

³ Hemingford, p. 221, 222. See more in Hollinshed, p. 314. The Scots on this occasion were habited like our modern White boys; "*in albis; omnes armati habuerunt supra omnia arma vestem lineam, ita quod omnes quasi in camillis viderentur, nec discerni poterat quis, quæ, vel qualia deferret arma.*" A chronicle cited by Leland (Coll. I. 779.) says, "Valence went to Methuen, and won the feld."

⁴ Walsingham, 65. Lel. Coll. I. 781.

⁵ Hemingford, 263.

⁶ *Ib.* 321.

⁷ Rot. Scot. 8 Edward II. m. 1. Camden in Pembrokeshire says he was governor of Scotland, and Du Chesne Hist. de la maison de Chailillon, p. 283, calls him Viceroy of Scotland.

⁸ *I. l.* *ib.* 787.

⁹ Claus. 10 Edward II. m. 7. in dorso.

¹⁰ Rot. Scot. 11 Edward II. in 3 Rot. Fin. 11 Edward II. m. 11.

¹¹ See Walsingham, p. 332.

¹² Dugd. I. 777. & aut. *ibi cit.*

¹³ Yet Rapin (IV. p. 178.) makes him join the Queen on her landing in England, 1326, perhaps confounding him with the earl Marshall.

earl of Lancaster's death came to a good end'; *Omer*, as he calls him, *de Valenciis*, earl of Pembroke, dying *suddenly* abroad. Leland¹, out of a Chronicle in Peterhouse library², says, "Syr Aymer of Valaunce, erle of Penbroke, went over into Fraunce with Quene Isabelle, and there he was sodenly mor-derid in a privy kege, by the vengeance of God; for he consented to the deth of S. Thomas of Lancaster."

He married, 1. Beatrix daughter to Ralph de Clairmont lord Nefle, constable of France. 2. daughter to the earl of Barre³. 3. Mary's daughter of Guy de Chastillon⁴ earl of St. Paul, in France, by Mary daughter of John second duke of Britanny and earl of Richmond and Beatrice second daughter of Edward III. But having no issue by either his estate was divided between his sisters⁵, of whom the eldest, Isabel, married Laurence lord Hastings⁶. His last wife, who was in her own right baroness of Veyfert [Wyseford], and Montignac, survived him. Upon her lord's death, she gave herself entirely up to a religious life; and, in 1343, began the foundation of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and endowed it 1347, by the name of *Aula Marie de Valentia*⁷. A rich silver gilt cup, formerly her property, is still used there, on commemoration days⁸. By her will, dated at the manor of Brafted, c. Effex, March 13, 1376, 51 Edward III. she directed her body to be buried at Denny, in the house thereof where her tomb is made⁹. She founded Denny nunnery, c. Cambridge, which she translated from Waterbeach, in the same county, and was a great benefactress to Greyfriars, in London¹⁰.

Tradition reports, that she was maid, wife, and widow, the same day; her husband being killed at a tilting match on their wedding day. But this circumstance, though adopted in an elegant installation ode, whose author was perfect master of antient history, and particularly of our own, I apprehend to have no foundation in truth¹¹. In his own note he founds these lines

"And sad Chatillon, on her *bridal morn*

"That wept her bleeding love,"

only on tradition.

1325. Maurice Johnson, jun. esq. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, 1733, an inscription on a black marble slab, in the middle aisle of *Wyberton*

¹ P. 2512.

² Collect. I. 682.

³ All that he says of this book is, that it was of his own hand sumtime master of Peter College, without naming the author.

⁴ Brooke's Cat. of Nobility. Dugd. Bar. I. 779.

⁵ She was related to him *du deuxiesme au quatre degre*, and brought him a rent charge of five hundred pounds on the Temple, with the lands of Tours in Vimeu, Thievre, Oreville, & Frecaus. Du Chesne, ib. 285.

⁶ He died April 6, 1316. and is buried in St. Fremia's chapel in the church of Cercamp, where he has a noble tomb of marble, about five feet high, whereon lie his own and his wife's effigies, with this epitaph:

⁷ Cy gist noble prince & tres puissant seigneur monseigneur Guy de Chastillon jadis comte de St. Paul qui trespassa l'an de grace 1317, le 6 d'April.

And the following for his wife:

⁸ Cy gist noble et puissante dame madame Marie de Bretaigne jadis comtesse de St. Paul quy trespassa l'an 1339, le 1 jour de May.

⁹ Mechault, the eldest of their three daughters, succeeded in the earldom.

¹⁰ Du Chesne says his grandson Laurence Hastings succeeded him in the earldom of Pembroke, lordship of Wexford, and other estates; but Aymer's widow retained the title of countess of Pembroke during her life.

¹¹ See his will, N° 11. Coll. Arm.

¹² Tan. 51.

¹³ Du Chesne says she came into France 1356, to manage a suit about some of her estates, and 1355 other suits were instituted against her (Ib. p. 285.) This is the last particular he gives of her.

¹⁴ St. Lo Kniveton, MS. ex Reg'ro Sudbury.

¹⁵ Tan. 49.

¹⁶ Du Chesne is totally silent about it.

church

church between Boston and Frampton, c. Lincoln, with the figures of a man and woman, cut in strokes, and these arms under them.



✠ ahl. GIST. SIBILLA. LA. FAMME ADAM. DE
FRANTON. KI. TRASPASSA. LAN. DE. GRAGA. MAAA

✠ ahl. GIST. ADAM. DE. FRANTON. KI. TRASPASSA. an.
LAN. DE. GRAGA. MAAA. XXV. LA. XXVIII. PMO IOVR
DE. DAAWBLA. PRIETZ. POVR. SALME.

Thus given in a MS. of church notes in this county taken in the last century. Harl. MS. 6829.

*Ici gyst Adam de Franton Ky
trespassa en l'an 1325 le 28 jour
de December; prietz pur sa alme*

✠ *Ici gyst Sybill sa feme et
trespassa M. CCC.*

I believe this is the earliest instance of this kind of *insculpture*, if I may so call it, at least with a date.

To the reign of Edward II. Mr. Blomefield¹ refers the monument of Sir JOHN DE FREVILLE, at *Little Shelford*, c. Cambridge. In an arch of the North wall of the chancel, on an altar tomb, is a freestone knight in complete armour and surcoat, round helmet, his head on two pillows, his sword broke: the armour on his legs plain; a lion at his feet. Round the ledge,

III LIST SIRE IOHAN DE FRIVILE
KE FVST SEIGNOVR DE LESTE VILLE.
VOVS KE PAR III PASSET
PVR CHARITE PVR LALME PRIET.

Arms. G. 3 crescents Erm. Crest, a lion couchant.

This Sir John de Frevile was son of Sir Richard de Frevile of Shelford, knt. living 27 Edward I. by Mabell his wife. By Eleanor, his wife, he had Sir Richard de Frevile, living 13 Edward II. whose grandson Richard died without issue 43 Edward III.

There are many stones and defaced arms and inscriptions in the windows for this family, and the present chancel seems to have been built by Sir John².

This monument is represented in the vignette at the end of this century, from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich.

¹ Collect. Centab. p. 7. See C. 41. fol. 14. b. 1st Ind. in Coll. Armor. where is the pedigree.
² Blomf. ubi, sup.

1326. In the North aisle of the choir at Exeter is a splendid monument for bishop STAPLEDON, founder of Exeter and Hertford colleges, who was beheaded by the London populace, 1326. His figure is pontifically habited, his crozier in his left, a bible in his right hand. Above the roof of the canopy is painted a whole length figure of Christ with his wounds and nimbus, and a globe under his feet. All the pillars of the canopy stand on lions.

Edward II. when he fled from his queen had left the care of the city of London to this prelate, a man of great integrity, prudence, and experience in affairs. The populace hearing of the queen's landing rose upon the mayor, and bound themselves by an association to seize the king's justices then assembled at the Friars Preachers, and put to death all who should oppose the queen. As the bishop of Exeter had joined in publishing at St. Paul's the pope's bull of excommunication against all who invaded the realm, or disturbed the peace, they waylaid him in his way from his country-house. He fled to the door of St. Paul's cathedral, where he was presently seized by the mob, and dragged out, and after they had beaten and dangerously wounded him, they dragged him through the streets to the cross in Cheap, where they stripped him of his robes, and beheaded him. His head they set on the pillory, and left his body a prey to the dogs, not suffering it to be buried¹. Carte says², they sent his head to the queen, and threw his trunk into the mud of the river, with those of his nephew W. Walle and John de Paddington, and another of his gentlemen³.

The bishop's brother Sir Richard Stapledon, knight, lies under an arch in the wall. On a table a little raised is his figure completely armed in a round helmet; his shield hangs from his neck on his left arm; his right hand holds his sword pointing downwards; under his head three cushions; a beast collared at his feet; also a headless horse and groom; and at his head a foot-soldier in armour. Tradition says he was a captain, and murdered at Cripple-gate, London. But quere if not confounded in this last circumstance with his brother. This monument has suffered most of any in the church.

1326. HUGH LE DESPENSER the younger, son of Hugh le Despenser earl of Winchester (who at the age of 90 was beheaded and hanged in the sight of his king and his son, by Edward the Second's queen⁴) was executed at Hereford, by the same authority, on St. Andrew's eve, 1326. He was brought from Llantrisant castle in Glamorganshire where he had been taken just before, bound on a lean horse, with a tabard over him such as thieves and traitors used to wear; or, as Knyghton says⁵, his surcoat of arms reversed, a crown of nettles on his head, and on his surcoat six verses of the LIII^d Psalm, *Quid gloriaris in malitia*; and so led through all the towns after the Queen's army with trumpets and other instruments⁶ to Hereford. There after the feast of All Saints, which the Queen kept, and which was, says Froissart, "*moult grande & bien estoee*," sentence was passed upon him. He was first drawn on a sledge with trumpets sounding before him through the streets of Hereford to the great square of the city, where all the people were assembled. There, a great fire being first kindled, he was tied on a high ladder, that all the spectators might see him. His privy members were then cut off and cast into the fire, and afterwards his heart.

¹ Dene in Angl. Sac. I. 566.

² II. 476.

³ Knyghton, col. 2545.

⁴ It is said by some writers, that his body was hanged up with two strong cords, for full four days, and then cut in pieces and given to the dogs to eat; and that his head was sent to Winchester, because he had the title of earl of that place. Lei. Collect. I. 673.

⁵ Col. 2546.

⁶ Trompes & canaires. Froissart, I. c. 120. canaires. English translation.

Last of all he was beheaded, and his head sent to London¹, and his quarters to four other places, in a chariot adorned with his arms, and the verses of the Psalm before quoted². It is said one of his quarters was afterwards buried near the high altar by the lavatory at *Tewkesbury*³, and that long after the rest of his limbs were brought thither, and buried in that abbey⁴.

Under the second North arch of the chancel at *Bennington*, c. Hertford, is a 1323. low altar tomb embattled, the South side adorned with eight low arches, in which have been as many figures; but only two women and three men remain, and those headless. Over the pillars between the arches are alternately eight shields, charged with a chevron dancette between six crosses crosslets and three bars gemelles. *Benfled*. The first and last shield are dimidiated.

On the table lies a very large knight, in a round helmet, with a double cushion (square and lozengé) under his head, his face and body rather turned to the right, his right hand drawing his sword, while his left, on which there never was a shield, holds the scabbard below the belt; his legs are crossed at the knees, and there is a lion at his feet. By his side is a lady in the muffled head-dress gathered under her chin and round her neck, very slender arms, hands gone, her under garment gathered up in folds below the waist, and falling in plaits. Two dogs at her feet.

The arch over this tomb is charged with twenty-four oak buds, and terminates in a bouquet: at the ends are two pilasters terminating in pointed finials.

The arms assign it to one of the BENSTEDS lords of Benington by conveyance from Alexander de Baliol, from 13 Edward I. to 1 Henry VII. JOHN was a justice of the Common Pleas 1310, from 3 to 15 Edward II. Thrice he was employed in Scotland, 31 Edward I. and 2 and 8 Edward II. and summoned to parliament among the barons the latter year, and three years after he was one of the commissioners to treat of peace between our king and Robert Bruce king of Scotland. 12 Edward II. he was sent with the then bishop of Hereford to Rome, to solicit the canonization of Thomas Cantilupe, sometime bishop of that see. He died 1323, having married PETRONELLA, eldest daughter of Hugh de Grapenell, and by her had two sons, JOHN, who died 50 Edward III. and EDWARD, at that time aged 27⁵; who sat in parliament as knight of this shire 7 and 20 Richard II. and 1 Henry IV. and was also sheriff of the counties of Essex and Herts, 1400. Edmund son of Sir Edward ratified the title of Joan widow of Sir Edward Benfled in this manor, 11 Henry VI⁶. His death is uncertain, but JOHN his son inherited his estate, and was knighted. He left issue *William* and *Eleanor*. The son succeeded, but dying without issue, his sister had livery of Benington, Henry VII. and sold it to Sir William Say⁷.

² "Premièrement il fut trahi sur un balieu, a trompes & a trompettes, par toute la ville de Herford de rue en rue & puis fut amene en une grande place en la ville, la ou tout le peuple estoit assemble. La eudrou il fut lié haut sur une échelle, si que tous, petits & grans, le pouvoient veoir; & avoit on fait en la dite place un grand feu. Quand il fut ainsi lié ou luy coupa tout premierement le vit & les couillons, pourant qu'il estoit heretique & sodomite, ainsi qu'on disoit mesmement du roy, & pource avoit dechasse le roy la reyne par son enhortement. Quand le vit & les couillons luy furent coupez on les getta au feu pour bruller, & apres luy fut le cœur tire hors du ventre & gette au feu, pourant qu'il estoit faux & traître du cœur & que par son conseil & enhortement le roy avoit honny son royaume & mis a mechef, &c. Et apres que le dit messire Illus fut ainsi aouré comme dit est on luy coupa le talle, & fut envoyez en la cite de Londres." Froissart. l. c. 13.

³ *Lel. itin.* vi. 86. *Walsingham*, p. 106.

⁴ *Lel. ib.* 99.

⁵ *Mon. Ang.* l. 156.

⁶ *MS. n. Le Neve* on *Chauncey*, p. 335.

⁷ *Salmon*, *Herts*, p. 195. *Chauncey*, p. 335.

* *Le Neve*, *ib.*

Under the arch East of this is a monument which I incline to give to Sir EDWARD BENSTED and his wife JOAN; but that falling within the succeeding century, will be then described.

1327. EDWARD II. who died 1327, had a sumptuous monument erected for him by his son, on the North side of the high altar at *Gloucester*. The elegant canopy which, as appears by an inscription on it, is modern, not strictly copied from the old one, which may be seen in Sandford, p. 152. consists of three arches of two stories, intermixed with small tabernacles, and the side of the tomb is ornamented with three arches in recess, and four lesser flat, which last have had images, and on the spandrels of the others are shields. The figure, of alabaster, is royally robed and crowned, the head supported by two angels, in the right hand the sceptre, in the left the globe, a lion regardant at the feet. The mask shewn in Berkeley castle, and pretended to have been taken off the King's face after his death is evidently taken from this statue. Not to insist, that it bears no marks of the distortion of features which his violent death must have produced, I question whether the art of taking casts from faces was known in the fourteenth century. On the North rails which surround this monument are the arms of England and of Oriel college with an inscription expressing the gratitude of that society to their royal founder. Round the capitals of the two pillars between which it stands are painted on a red ground a number of white flags, on which authors of authority have not scrupled to retail the vulgar error, that they drew the corpse from Berkeley castle thither; whereas, in fact, they are the family badge borne afterwards by Richard II. and carved and painted as his badge in Westminster hall and abbey.

This monument is so faithfully drawn and engraved by Mr. Bonner for Ralph Bigland, esq. Garter Principal King of Arms, that I forbear to enlarge on its description, which I am not without hope of seeing much more ably executed.

Atkins says there is a tomb near the altar for Isabel wife of Edward II. but he has confounded it with the Confessionary or abbatial seat of four arches on the South side of the altar.

1327. WALTER REYNOLDS, archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1327, lies under a window in the South aisle of the choir there. His figure, now almost gone, appears in Dart, p. 143, in *pontificalibus*, his hands folded on his belly, his head on two cushions, and an arch above it. The altar is embattled, and the arch-work at the side more complex than the preceeding tombs.

1329. If the tomb in the North aisle of *Salisbury* choir is falsely given by the vergers, Pl. IV. who are the depositaries of the church's traditions, to Bishop Roger, and really fig. 5. belongs to Bishop MORTIVAL, who died 1329, we have, in the beginning of the 14th Century an instance of the simplicity of the ninth or tenth, a plain cross cut on a plain coffin of grey marble, under a surbait pointed arch*. See it engraved in plate IV. fig. 5.

1329. On the South side of the choir behind the altar at *Tewkesbury* is a blue stone coffin, having on it this inscription in great letters, deep cut, once inlaid in metal, which has rusted in them.

IOHANNIS. ABBAT. HVIVS. LOCL

* P. 185.

* Archæol. II, 188. Pl. XIII, f. 5.

Willis says, the inscription was in brass, all torn off, except these words. A plan of the church in my possession gives this to JOHN COLES, 1329.

Close by this is a plain black slab, uninscribed, for another abbot, under an arch of this time, and below in front six single roses in squares.

Here are two more tombs of abbots. One under the South window of the South aisle has a cross brancht into flowers and figures at top. Another¹ in the South wall of the South aisle, broke, under a very simple arch.

On the North side of the high altar at *Bristol* is a mitred figure on an altar with 1332. a rich front under a gothic canopy; probably abbot KNOWLE, who died 1332².

In *Stradjet* church, Norfolk, is a very large grey marble slab, on which has been inlaid a cross fleuré, with a lion couchant at the base, and this inscription in Saxon capitals round the rim, all now torn away.

Ici gift dame Emma de Mountalt
femme de deux barons. Dieu par sa
pitie avez merci de sa ame.

This Emma, whose maiden surname none of our genealogists have preserved, married, 1. Richard Fitz John, a great baron in his time, son of John Fitz Geoffrey, justice of Ireland, who died 25 Edward I. without issue, and, 2. Robert de Montalt, lord of Montalt and Hawarden in Flintshire, and of Caistering in Norfolk, who died 1328, 2 Edward III. also without issue. She was living 5 Edward III. 1332. but died soon after. Her second husband bore for arms Az. a lion A.

WILLIAM CURTLINGTON, abbot of Westminster, who died 1333, had a 1333. figure in brass, on a stone in the middle of the West aisle of the cross, near Mr. Camden's monument, and this inscription, where the Leonine in the two last lines rhymes in a new manner.

*Ecce est abbas Willielmi tumba sciatis,
Quem mors amovit, & Curtlingtonia fovit.
In mortis portu se Christi corpore pavit,
Hic expiravit mundus confessus ab ortu³.*

Mr. Widmore⁴, from Flete says, he was buried in the South part of the cross, before the altar of St. Benedict. He rebuilt the manor-houses at Islip and Sutton.

Archbishop MEPHAM, who died 1333, lies on the North side of the presbytery at *Canterbury*, in an embattled recess or chapel of five tall pointed arches, four of whose spandrils have in trefoils the four Evangelists. The columns are clustered, and the interstices guarded by iron gratings, and the whole makes part of a very elegant stone screen between this tomb and St. Anselm's chapel. The tomb has three deep arches in it, making it something between an altar and a table, and these arches being pierced shew that the corpse is below them⁴. The archbishop dying under sentence of excommunication, his obsequies were cele-

¹ Willis, Mit. Ab. I. 177. mentions both.
² Dart. p. xxix.

³ Willis, Bristol Cath. 766.

⁴ P. 87.

brated by his firm friend Haymo de Hethe bishop of Rochester; but his body could not obtain burial till the abbot of St. Austin and the succeeding archbishop had taken of the excommunication¹.

On the floor of the nave at *Romsey*, c. Hants, is a white stone, with the figure of a woman cut in, having a dog at her feet under a cross which lies upon her, and this inscription round the ledge:

Jo h n h r p : h i c : J a c k e & J e r v a s e : h v m p e f :

... i w p u d : 2 2 7 : 5 1 2 5 1 2 2 : 2 2 1 4 5 : 5 1 2 5

JOAN JACKE and JOAN JERVASE succeeded each other 1333. 1349. ^{Joan Briggs} was elected prioress 1462. This probably belongs to one of the two first.

1354. Just within the entrance of St. Edmund's Chapel at *Westminster*, under a light white stone canopy of three equal arches richly purfled with pierced quatrefoils in their pediments, once surmounted by angels, but all removed by order of bishop Pearce, is the alabaster figure of JOHN of ELTHAM, second son of Edward III. recumbent, in armour, and round helmet, with a coronet and whiskers, his hands joined, on his left arm a shield charged with three lions passant guardant in a bordure of fleurs de lis; his sword studded with lozenges; at his feet a lion looking to him. On the front of the altar nine images of his relations in niches, and blank shields in quatrefoils under them. He died in his 19th year, 1334, at St. John's town, or Perth in Scotland, and was interred here with uncommon magnificence².

Figures on the South side,

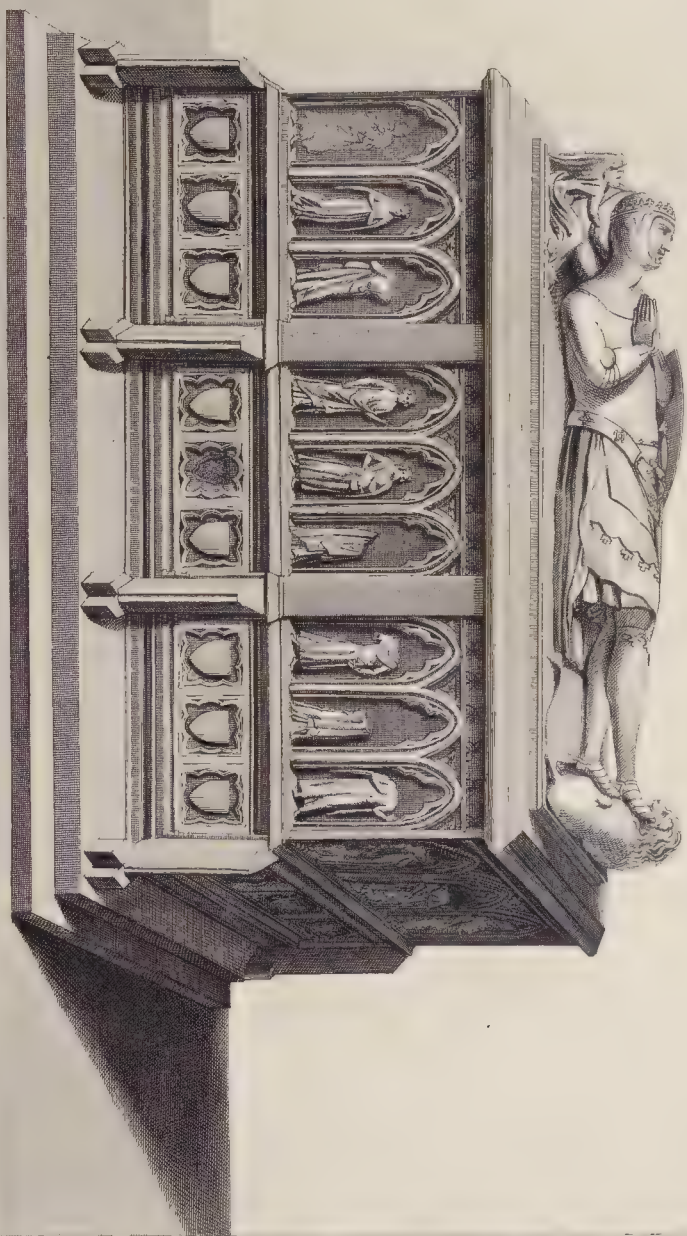
1. Gone.
 2. A Queen in a muffler, wringing her hands.
 3. A headless figure, the right hand held up as blessing; in left a sceptre.
 4. A Queen in a muffler, in right hand a sceptre.
 5. A King, sceptre in right, left on breast.
 6. Half gone.
 7. A headless King, holding a sceptre in his right hand, a sword pointing down in his left, at his belt a pouch.
 8. Half woman.
 9. Woman headless.
- Shields in quatrefoils under each defaced, and two gone.

North side.

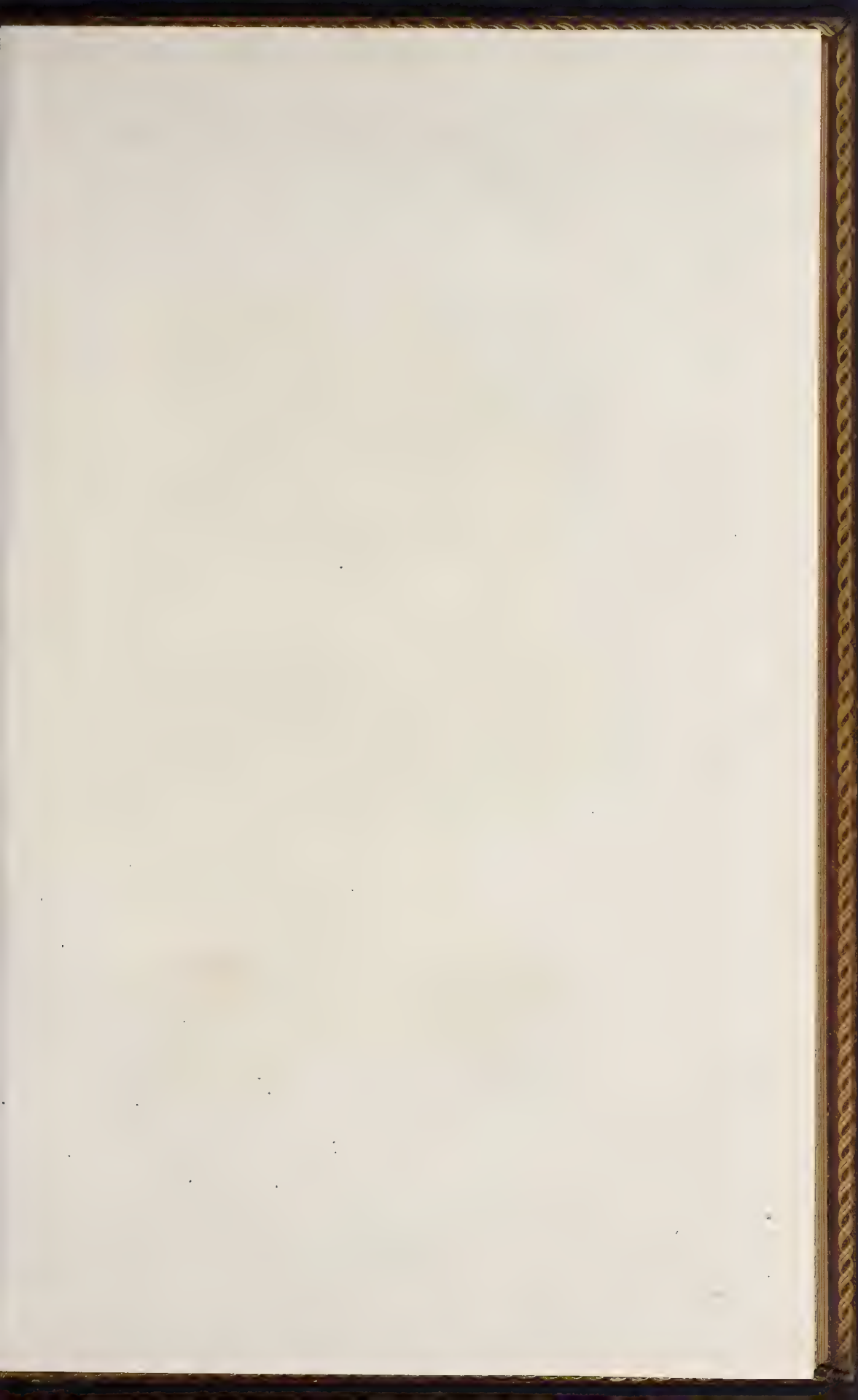
1. A young King gradient, in a close hood, and gloves on; sceptre in right hand, left on breast.
2. A headless woman, holding book in left hand, had a sceptre in right.
3. A woman; right hand on breast, gloves in left.
4. A young King, sceptre in right.
5. An old King, sceptre in right hand, left on waist.
6. A muffled Queen, sceptre in right hand, left hangs down.
7. An old King, sceptre in right hand, left on breast.

¹ Gilling, p. 151.

² Sandoe, J., 155, D. 1, 123.



Monument of John of Lithuania. 1531.





Figures on the North side of Aymer de Valence & of Pembroke's Monument.



Figures at the sides of John of Eltham's Monument.





John of Elham

8. A muffled yoting Queen, sceptre in right hand, left on breast, robe over her right.
9. A young King gradient, sceptre in right hand.
Shields as before.

At the head.

An old King, in his right hand sceptre; in his left gloves.

At his right hand a Queen, holding a sceptre in her right hand, her left hand displayed from her breast.

At his left hand another Queen, holding a sceptre in her left hand, right on breast.

Shields as before.

These figures, being uncommonly elegant representations of the habits, and having escaped better than most others, are here faithfully engraved.

Leland¹, describing a Mohun effigy at Dunstun, c. Somerset, says, "it has a garland round the helmet, and so were lordes of old time used to be buried."

"John of Eltham has a coronet on his head, the form whereof indeed is fleury, or as at this day a duke's is with us. But he died almost two years before any duke was made in England; whence we may perhaps collect also, that the coronet at least of some earls before the creation of dukes were of like form to those of dukes. And in the later ages an earl's is pointed and pearled on the top of the points, as we see it at this day. But also long before the death of this earl we have exact testimony of an earl's coronet in Aymer de Valence²."

Bishop HOTHAM, who died 1337, had a magnificent tomb, with his effigy³ 1337, in alabaster, in the middle of that part of the presbytery at Ely which he had built behind the high altar. It was adorned with a sumptuous branch for seven tapers on the top of it, and in the several compartments at the sides and East end with sculptures of the creation and fall, and many other decorations. The tomb still remains, but much defaced, and divested of the above ornaments, instead of which is placed on the top a kind of wooden ornament and a modern inscription of the time of Elizabeth or James I. with a wrong date and false account of his works. The arches of the canopy are of the radiated sort, and round; the pillars neat and clustered. The additional top is not in a bad style. The front of the tomb is adorned with alternate compartments of single and treble niches, the lesser of which had statues. The tomb is removed to the North aisle of the choir, and the body left in its place⁴.

Under the second North aisle from the organ in the church of *St. Mary Ottery*, on a freestone altar tomb, under a heavy arch of the same, lies an armed knight, his arms crossed, his sword drawn in his right hand, a double-tailed lion at his feet, and in the arch over him roses in shields. Opposite to him a like monument, with a woman, having two dogs at her feet, and two angels at her head. In Rishon's time there were defaced arms about these monuments, which are supposed to belong to WILLIAM and SIBYL, father and mother of bishop GRANDISON, and are now almost covered with pews.

¹ l. II. 62. 62.

² Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 562. Camden's Apol. subjoined to his Britannia, 4to, p. 13.

³ Bentham's Hist. of Ely, p. 158. Pl. XVIII.

1340. In St. Edmund's chapel, *Westminster*, is a small raised tomb of red marble, Pl. adorned with arches and quatrefoils below them, on which lie two little alabaster figures of a boy and girl, children of Edward III. The boy, WILLIAM OF WINDSOR, who died in his youth, has his flowing locks bound round with a fillet, a mantle fastened by four studs on his right shoulder, a doublet, a richly studded belt, breeches and stockings of one piece, and shoes separate, feet gone, his hands joined. The girl, BLANCH DE LA TOUR, who died 1340, has a horned head-dress, like her mother Philippa, but defaced: a bodice studded in front and a petticoat, a mantle tied by a cordon, with a rose and two quatrefoil studs; her left hand on her breast, a lion at her feet. Under each figure is a cushion; their faces are defaced, and the boy's feet and mantle cut off obliquely, as if with a saw.

1342. MICHAEL DE MENTEMORE, 29th abbot of St. Albans, who died 1342, had this epitaph, which one now in vain seeks for among the many mitred grave-stones in his choir, though extant in Weever's time.

*Hic jacet dominus Michael quondam abbas
hujus monasterii, baccalaureus in theol. qui
obiit pridie idus Aprilis, Ann. M.CCC.XLII.*

1343. The BURGERST, or, as the name is sometimes corruptly called, *Burwast*, monuments, in the Lady chapel, *Lincoln*, are of this century.

Pl. : That for the bishop, who died 1343, has his figure in freestone recumbent XXXV. on a slab bordered with roses and lions' heads, with angels at his head, a lion and griffin at his feet. The point of his mitre is broken off; on the front of it a winged lion. He has on a rich robe, flowered with roses in quatrefoils and plain quatrefoils, and rich flowered shoes.

On the South side of the tomb,
A lion rampant double-tailed, twice. *Burgerst*.
Chequè, a bend.
A bend with a label of 5.

On the North side, in five arches, ten sitting figures, in hoods and religious habits, praying, with a book on a desk between each pair; but only two have heads.

In the spandrils, beginning from the East.

1. Three chevronells. *Clare*.

The figure has its right hand on its knee, left across the breast.

2. A bend cottized without the stars, between six lioncels rampant. *Bobun*.

The figure has lost its right hand; its left is elevated as blessing.

3. Quarterly, 1. 4. A manche. 2. 3. Barry of 10 8 martlets. *Hastings*, quartering Barry of 10 6 martlets. *Valence*.

The figure has both its hands folded.

4. G. a cross A. between four lions rampant queue fourchee. Bishop *Burgberst*.

The figure has its right hand on a desk, left on breast.

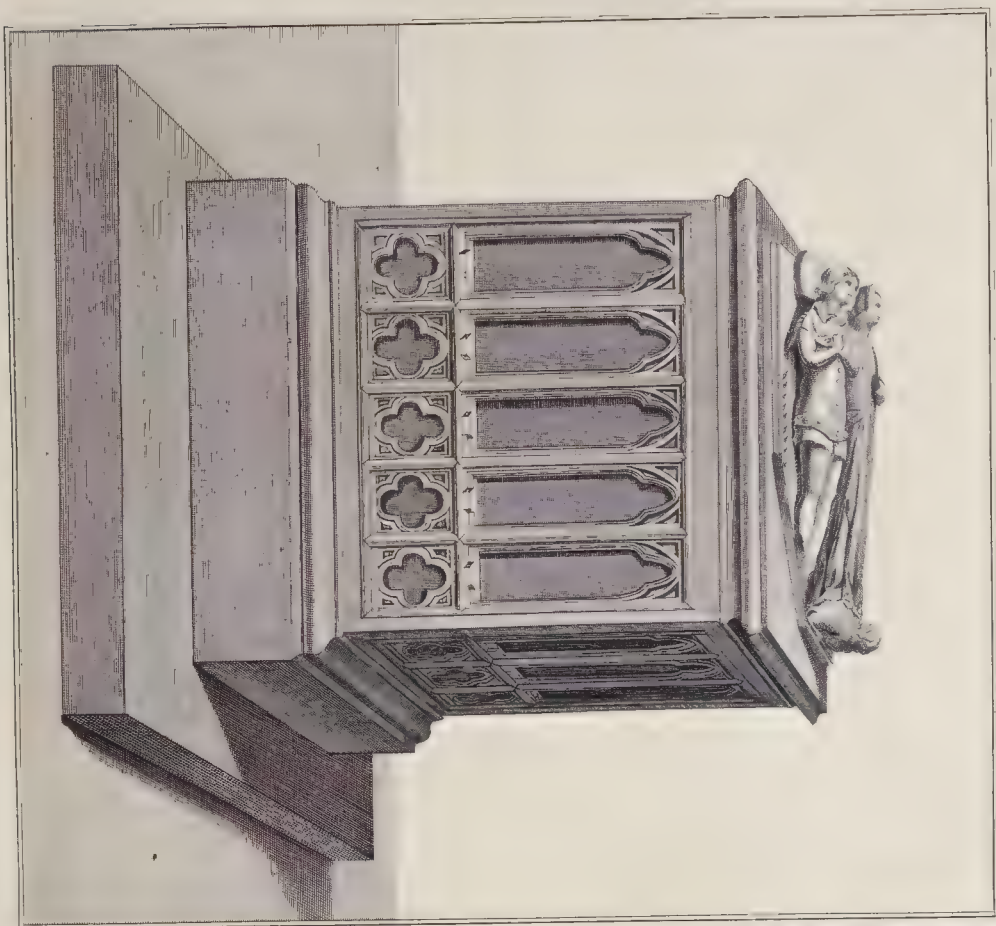
5. Three lions rampant, a label of 5 points fesse de lis. *Plantagenet* earl of *Lancaster*.

The figure has in its right hand a scroll, its left on its breast.

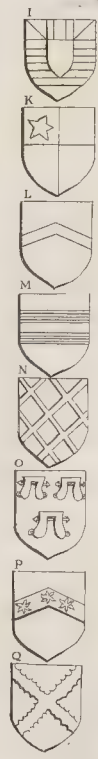
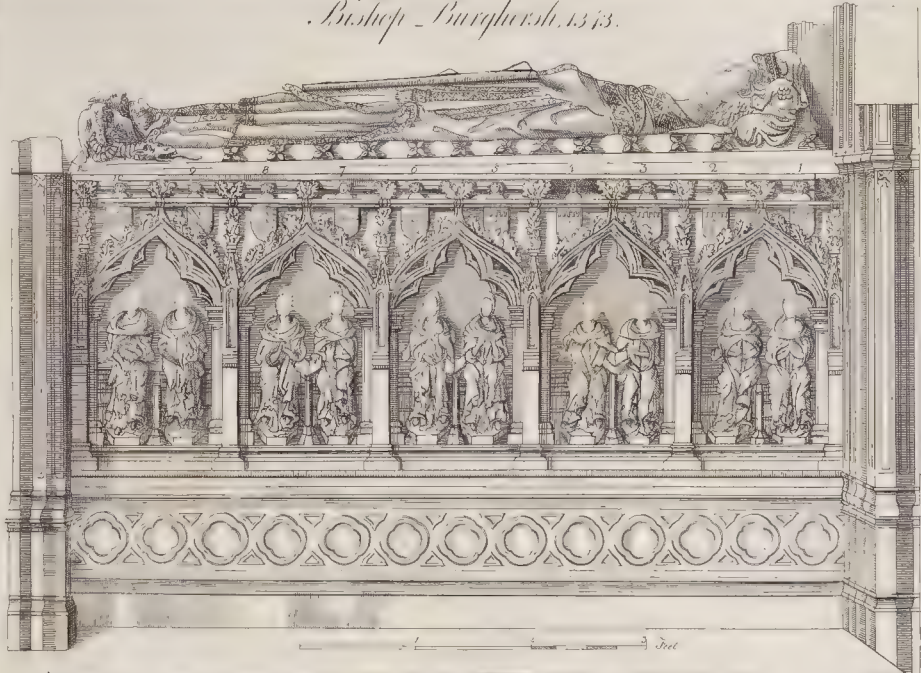
* Dart L. 108.

* F. 556.

William of Windsor and his sister, Blanche de la Tour 1378



Bishop - Burghersh. 1343.







Thomas Charlton bishop of Hereford.
1313

6. Semée de lis quartering $\frac{3}{4}$ lions, over all a label of 5 points, each file cheque or charged with three roundells. *Edmund of Langley*, Duke of *York*, fourth son of Edward III.

The figure has both hands elevated and open.

7. The same arms, the label semée des lis. *John of Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster, third son who lived to maturity of Edward III.

The figure has the right hand elevated, the left in its lap.

8. Ditto, each file of the label charged with a canton. *Lionel of Antwerp*, Duke of *Clarence*, second son of Edward III.

The figure has the right hand on the shoulder of the next figure, the left in its lap.

9. Ditto, label plain. *Edward the Black Prince*.

The figure has its hands folded on its waist.

10. Ditto without a label. *Edward III* ¹.

The figure has the hands elevated and joined.

The canopy of this tomb is gone.

He was second son of Robert de Burghersh², and brother to Bartholomew Lord de Burghersh, Lord Chamberlain to king Edward, whose interest obtained him this bishoprick from Edward II. He was introned 1320, and in two years after forfeited the king's favour, and his temporalities were escheated into the Exchequer, but restored 1324. He retained so deep a sense of this affront that he supported the Queen in her designs against her husband. He was treasurer and chamberlain of England in the reign of Edward III. and died at Ghent 1343³. He had the character of an avaricious, oppressive prelate; a proof of which last is the inclosure of a park at Tinghurst to the great prejudice of the neighbouring landholders, whose lands he took in; for which Walsingham tells us he was punished after his death by being condemned to walk on earth as the keeper of this park (*indutus brevi tunica & ipsa viridi*) in which habit he appeared to one of his noble friends, enjoining him to get the park thrown open for the release of his soul out of purgatory. Hence Godwin quaintly says, "Excessit e vivis Gandavi hic episcopus, in viridem viridarium mox trans-
"formatus, et sepultus est &c."

In the North transept of *Hereford* cathedral is an altar tomb and figure of 1343. bishop CHARLTON, who died 1343. His canopy has a dental fascia, and in the spandrels angels flying with censers.

Henry, earl of Lancaster, who died 1345, lay on the North side of the high 1345⁴ altar of his collegiate church at Leicester, without a coronet, and two *men children* under the arch next his head⁵.

The monument of LITTLEBURY, in *Holbeck* church, engraved by Dr. Stuke-1346⁶ ley, It. II. mentioned by him, It. I. p. 18. is, by Mr. Brooke, from the arms referred to Sir HUMPHREY LITTLEBURY, Lord of Littlebury, who was living 1346. He married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir John Kirton, knight, Lord of Kirton. His arms on the tomb and on his shield are A. two lions passant guardant G. Her arms on the tomb single, Barry of 6, Erm. and G. The Doctor omits the Ermine.

¹ The arms of Edward III. and his sons are frequently found thus set forth on tombs and other buildings of this age, of which Mr. Brooke met with a variety of instances. The coat of the first house of Lancaster, N^o 7. is here introduced, as well as on Lord Burghersh's tomb, probably in compliment to John of Gaunt, whose first lady was the heiress thereof, and who lived sometime at Lincoln, and because he was the most popular of his brothers.

² Of Sir Robert Burghersh and Maud his wife. Stat. Oriol Coll. Ox. I. 8.

³ Godwin dates his death 1340: but I follow Walsingham. Hist. 162.

⁴ See It. I. 17.

1345. RICHARD AUNGERVILLE, of Bury St. Edmunds, bishop of *Durham*, who died 1345, had a monument in his cathedral, before the altar of St. Andrew and Mary Magdalen, on the South side of the presbytery, or part commonly called *The Nine Altars*, behind St. Cuthbert's shrine, with his portrait in brass, now gone, but of which a drawing is preserved in Sir William Dugdale's *Visitation* in the College of Arms.

He was archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Richfield, and dean of Wells, tutor to Edward II. when prince, under whom he held the offices of cofferer, keeper of the wardrobe and of the privy seal, and was consecrated to this see 1333; a man of eminent learning, and of equal charity, and an excellent prelate. He never dined without a reader, nor travelled without alms. He was a great benefactor to his cathedral, as well as to the library at Oxford; and, to complete his character, a correspondent of Petriarch¹.

1347. Bishop GOWER, who died 1347, has a figure habited in episcopal robes, under a rich arch, under the old organ-loft in his cathedral at *St. Davids*.

1347. In the chancel of *Elyng* church, c. Norfolk, is a beautiful brass for Sir HUGH HASTINGS, founder of the church, who died 1347, 21 Edward III. He is represented in complete armour, the beam of his helmet up: on his left arm a small shield adorned with his arms, a manche under a label of three points, which is also on his surcoat and the pommel of his short sword, which is fastened by a belt that passes obliquely across his hips: his hands elevated and joined: at his feet a lion, now headless. Under his head a rich cushion, supported by two angels. On each hand a Gothic turret embattled of four stories, with figures in armour, in niches, and surmounted by a lesser turret as a finial enclosing a faint. At the inner sides of these turrets a slender pilaster, whose capital reaches only to the top of the third story, supports an half quatrefoil arch, in whose centre are represented two angels conveying the hero's soul to heaven. In the pediment in a circle is a representation of St. George and the dragon, the latter under the figure of a devil. The sides of this pyramid are adorned with ten crotchets or calceoli, and terminate in a bouquet whose point is the helmet, and crest a bull's head. From the sides of the pyramid proceed two brackets, supporting two niches, in which are seated a King and Queen, surrounded by nimbi; or, as Mr. Penn, the Deity and Virgin. The fascias of the arch, circle and pediment are decorated with roses or quatrefoils. On each side of the pediment, and between that and the arch above the battlements of the turrets, as likewise between the tabernacles and spiracles of the turrets, is placed a heater shield, on which were formerly enamelled arms, now entirely defaced.

In the eight stories of the turrets are in niches as many figures in armour, some crowned, some helmeted, and some bareheaded; who, by the arms on their shields, discover their alliance with the deceased.

I. The first figure from the top on the right hand, having his sword erect in his right hand, his left on his breast, on his surcoat, quarterly, France and England, represents *Edward III.*

II. The first on the left side is a knight in armour, bareheaded, holding in his right hand his helmet, surmounted by a lion guardant; in his left a banner of St. George: on his surcoat three lions passant guardant, under a file of 3. representing *Henry Plantagenet* earl of *Lancaster*, great grandson of Henry III.

¹ Godwin, ed. Richardson, p. 747.

III. The second figure on the right side is a knight in armour and helmet, with a banner of St. George in his right hand, his left pointing upwards. On his furcoat G. a fess between six crosses crosslets O. representing *Thomas Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*.

IV. The third figure on the same side is now lost; but in a drawing taken by Mr. Kirkpatrick before 1736, he has written *Le Despencer*; whence we may conclude, that it represents some of that family descended from a collateral branch or a younger son of Hugh Lord le Despencer, father of Hugh Earl of Winchester, and slain at the battle of Evesham, 1265.

V. The second on the left side is a knight in complete armour and helmet, his right hand elevated, his left on his sword: on his furcoat *Hastings* quartering *Valence*; representing *Laurence Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, nephew by the half blood to Sir Hugh, who died 1348. This is believed to be the oldest example on record of a subject quartering arms; and was introduced by the King quartering the arms of France about 1340.

VI. The third on this side is a knight in complete armour and helmet, his right hand on his breast, in his left a banner of St. George, on his furcoat O a chevron G. representing *Ralph Stafford* lord *Stafford*.

VII. The fourth and last figure on the right side is a knight in armour, bare-headed, his arms croft, reclining on his shield now blank hung on his battle-ax; arms on his furcoat, Barry of 6 A & Az. in chief 3 torteaux; representing *Roger Grey*, lord *Grey of Ruthin*.

VIII. The fourth and last on the left side is a knight in complete armour and helmet, his right hand raising his visor, in his left a spear and shield, now blank. On his furcoat O. frette S. on a chief of the second, 3 bezants; representing Lord *St. Amand*, who married a daughter of Hugh Despencer earl of Winchester.

The relation of these eight figures to the principal one may be best seen by the annex pedigree.

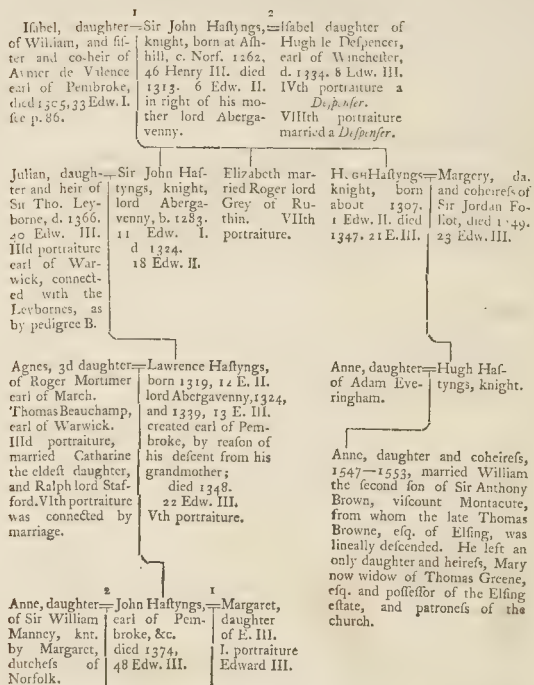
Their niches or tabernacles are adorned as the centre arch and pediment: the back ground of some is charged with trailing branches and leaves, or with annulets and quatrefoils lozengé, or with alternate circles or squares containing a rose and cross botoné. The space behind the pediment is occupied by six long narrow compartments, with tracery over them, and surrounded by a fringe of oak leaves: the bases of the figures are charged with circles and quatrefoils.

All the shields, now blank, were formerly enamelled with the arms in their proper colours. The lines of the bras were also filled with enamel. The ground of the fillet which went round the whole, and contained the inscription, of which only a small piece is now left, was enamelled with red. So that when the whole was entire, and in preservation, it must have made a most beautiful appearance.

Mr. Thomas Martin made a sketch of it in 1736, when it appears to have been nearly in its present situation. An impression being taken in printers ink by my ingenious friends Sir John Cullum, bart. and Craven Ord, esq. in 1782. was engraved by Mr. John Carter, in the third number of his "Antient Sculpture and Paintings of this Kingdom;" illustrated with a particular description, by my friend John Fenn, esq. of East Dereham, from his own stores, in which are included a large portion of those of Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Martin.

The fifth figure, Laurence Hastings earl of Pembroke, has been since engraved in the original size in Mr. Carter's eighth number.

Pedigree of HASTYNGS.



B. Sir Roger de Leyborne—Margaret of Leyborne castle, Kent, died before 10 Rich. I.

Idonea—John—Eleanor Vipont d. 56 Ed. I. 1271 de Ferrars.

William—Juliana. d. 3 Ed. II.

Thomas—Alice. d. 35 Ed. I.

John Hastings—Juliana—Thomas le Blount—Sir William Clinton. She had no issue by either husband.

Dugd. Bar. II. 13. Hasted's Kent, II. 206.

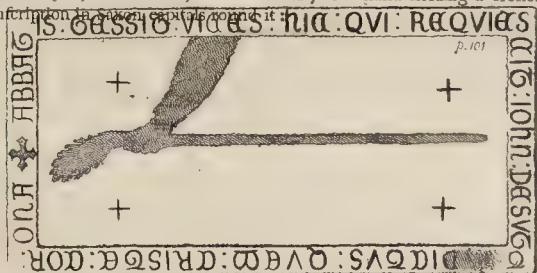
Mr.

Mr. Fenn has a neat drawing, by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the middle space of the once beautiful East window of Elyng church, representing Sir Hugh Hastryngs and Margaret his wife, supporting a church, with their arms and other ornaments.

The monument of archbishop STRATFORD, on the South side of the high altar at *Canterbury*, is very light and rich; the canopy of three equal lofty arches broken into six pediments, parted with finials; but these arches are overloaded with other lighter ones, and these again with three ungraceful smaller ones. The front of the altar is charged with fifteen light pointed arches, between which are six pedestals, and over these arches rounder and flatter ones, and below a fascia of starred quatrefoils. The figure episcopally habited has the hands joined and raised perpendicularly, and the crozier lying between the right arm and the body: at the head a light canopy, supported by pillars at the sides. This prelate died 1348. This monument, with those of Kemp and Sudbury, are now shut out from the choir¹.

Archbishop BRADWARDIN was buried the next year in St. Anselm's chapel, 1349, under the South wall, under a mean stone a small height from the ground, such as the present state of the church, harraist about the successor to her see, could afford him, and more than they could to his predecessor UFFORD², who died before consecration, within nine months after his election, of the plague, which then raged, and was buried privately, near the North wall, by the wall of St. Thomas Becket, where Godwin³ by mistake ascribes to him archbishop Peckham's wooden monument.

At *Dorchester*, Oxfordshire, on a flat stone, is a hand holding a crozier, and 1349. this inscription in Saxon capitals, none of it:



Abbat's gestit vices hic qui requiescit Johan de [Suttona dictus]
quem Christus corona

Hearne reads it,

*Johan de Suttona dictus, quem Christus corona,
Abbat's gestit vices hic qui requiescit*⁴.

JOHN SUTTON was constituted abbot 1333, and probably died 1349; for in that year Robert Wincheffer was elected to that abbey, vacant by death⁵.

Another John Sutton was abbot of Abingdon from 1315 to his death, 1322⁶.

¹ Dart, 144. Gosling, 152.

² Dart, 149, 155.

³ P. 111.

⁴ Account of Antiquities between Windsor and Oxford, at end of Leland's Itin. V. 126.

⁵ Willis, Mit. Abb. II. 175.

⁶ Willis, lb. I. 7. ex Ms. Cotton, Julius, C. vii.

1349. I have copied, in plate XXXVI. an impression from a brass, in the chapel of ^{pl.} *Queen's College, Oxford*, taken by the late Mr. Mores, who ascribes it to ROBERT EGLESFIELD, founder of the said College.

It represents a priest in a cap and rich rochet powdered with fleurs de lys in lozenges, and faced with a different border. The sleeves of his black gown are faced with fur.

This munificent man was a native of Eglesfield, a small village in Cumberland, and chaplain to Edward III. who presented him to the vicarage of Borough, in Westmoreland, and he was ordained priest at Carlisle in Lent following. This vicarage was appropriated to the college by pope Clement, in 1344. Dr. Todd says he was the son of John Eglesfield and Beatrix his wife, and he is probably the person who held the manor of Ravenswyke, 1 Edward III. which he afterwards granted to his college to hold of the King in capite. From the inquisition taken 14 Edward III. 1341, it should seem he, or some relation of both his names, died on or about that year.

The old *Liber Obitalis* of the college dates his death 2 cal. June, 1349.

“Robertus Eglesfield, Cumbriensis, sacre theologie baccalaureus, reginae “Philippae uxoris Edwardi capellanus, rector de Burgo subtus Stanefmore, in dei “gloriam, ecclesiae bonum, & bonarum literarum propagationem collegium hoc “Reginae fundavit, A.D. 1340. & anno regni, Edw. III. 15. Obiit iste Robertus, A.D. 1349. 2 calend. Junii.”

His arms disperse about the windows of the hall and chapel are A. 3 eagles displayed G.

The first mention of his successor in the vicarage is 1369; for we have no other circumstances of his life or death but his most beneficial institution for the emolument chiefly of persons born within the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, which counties, above all others, were overrun with ignorance and barbarism by the perpetual hostilities between the borderers on both sides, and which has been productive of infinite advantage, not only to the said two counties, but the kingdom in general, in furnishing many able and learned men, both in church and state.

“The fellows of Eglesfield's foundation have shewed such respect to the memory of their founder, that the place of his burial is unknown; nay, and the very time of his death is disputable: the obituary (as I have it from other hands, for I never saw it) places it 2 cal. Jun. 1349.

“I shall not meddle any farther with the time of his death, than the proofs I shall bring to ascertain the place of his interment will allow; which, though they are not positive evidence, yet will make it appear at least highly probable that he was buried in the chapel of his own college. They are these:

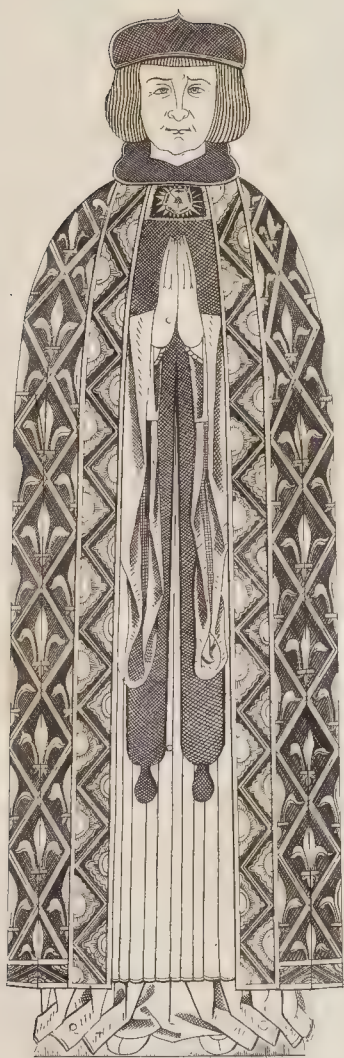
“1. In the computus of Sir John de Hoton, from the 13th of October, 1351, to the 13th of July following, is this article:

“Libat p'cera & } In p'mis p'cera 1x s. p' xvii li. & qu'rt. de q'bus xi lib. lib'a-
“vino p'capell. } bantur aule reg' p'cera exp'fa in funeracoe Rob'ti Egilsfeld.

“Notwithstanding which some people say that he might have been buried elsewhere, as for instance, at Burgh; to which I reply, that had he been buried at Burgh, or indeed any where but here, this article would not have been placed amongst the expences of the chapel, but under the title of *expens. forinseca*.

“2. The second argument I shall offer is a negative proof of his being not buried but at his own college; for had he been buried any where else, doubtless some of his fellows would have been present at his funeral; and if so the ex-

* Burn's Westmoreland, I. 566—568.



Robert Eggespelt founder of Amersham College Oxford



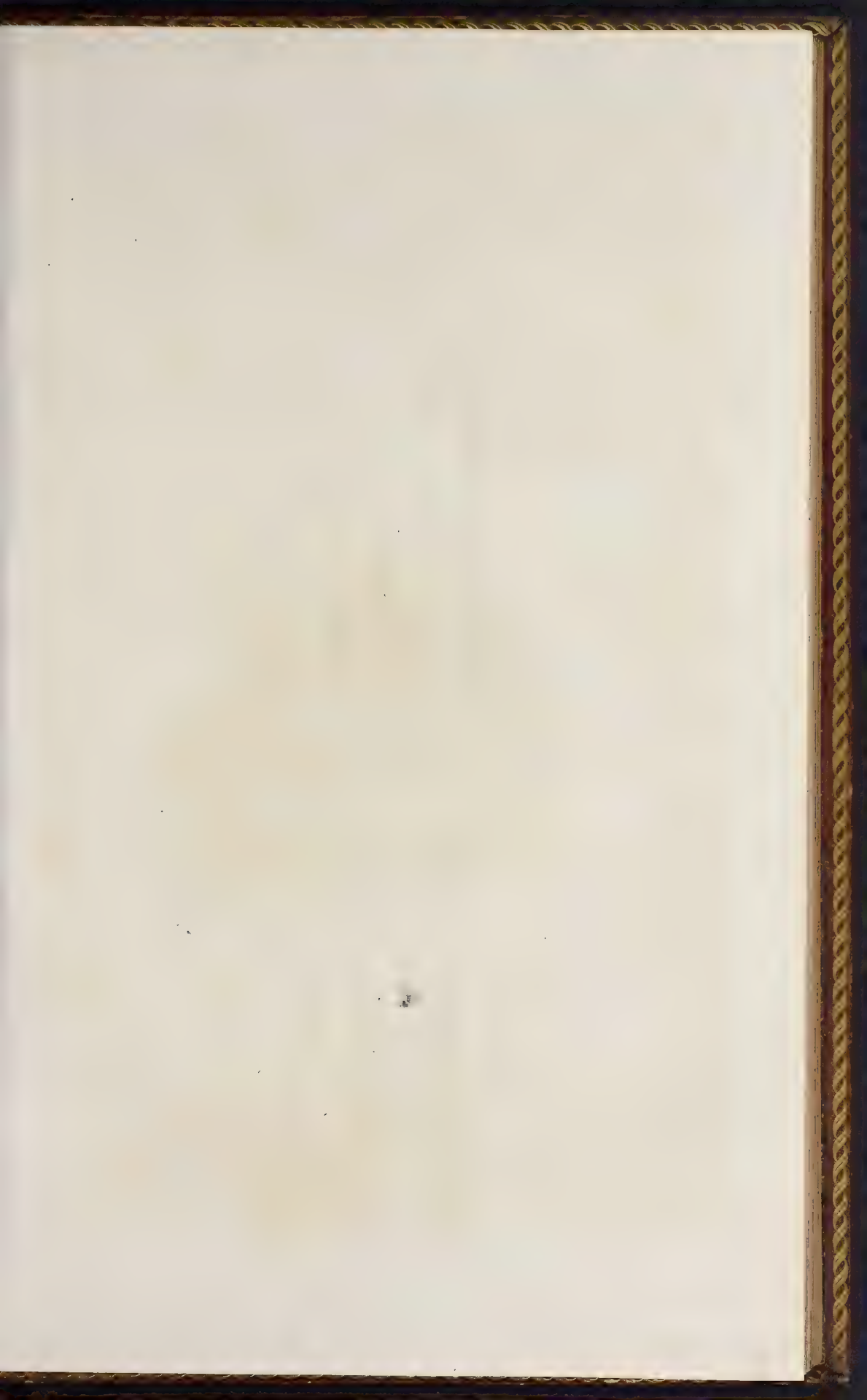
Robert, Abbot of Lymington 1270

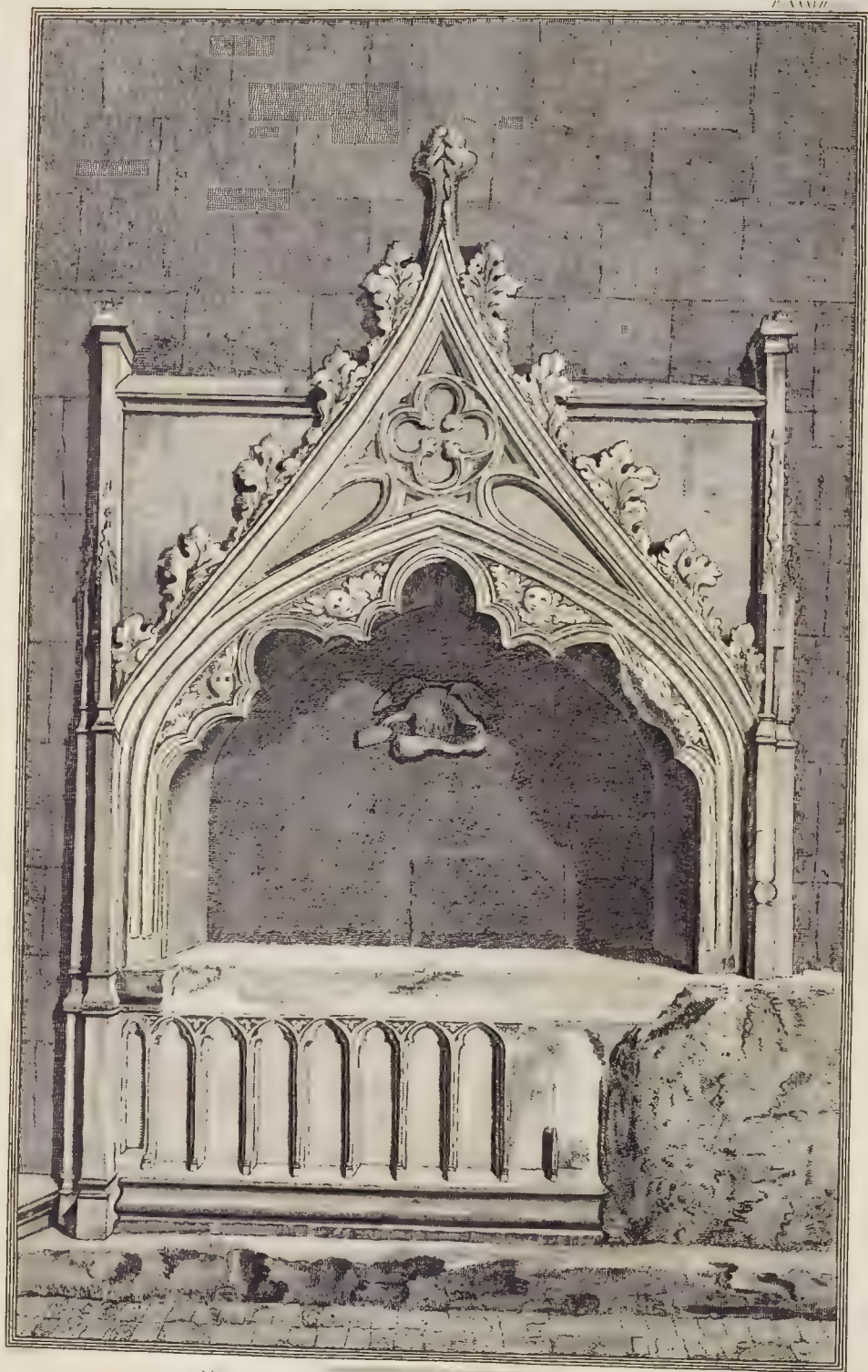


Nūc r̄p̄e te p̄do mīl̄ere quēdo
qui uicūllū redūne p̄dīcū
noli dūpnare me cūm cōdīp̄i.

(Inscription on brass for William of Rothwell, Church.)

*Our lathne William de Rothwellle quon est sepulre
ladys & richard akn de Essex Mowendi et de Croyppsh &
Ferryng & walweton auonne Dux au Roy de glo
ric qe d lu enere ppte En honour de qi deuoute
ment dotes Dater noster et Hue





Haymo de Heth Bishop of Rochester 1350

penfes of their journey would appear among the *expens. forins.* of the year; but no fuch expences are mentioned.

"4. There was formerly a tradition that he was buried here; and that the plate under the communion table in the old chapel was defigned for him. This Dr. Shaw has often told me.

"5. All the pictures of Robert Eglesfeld are exactly like the effigy represented by this plate; they were taken from it, as Dr. Shaw told me¹."

Near the altar rails in the area of the chancel at *Rothwell*, c. Northampton, 1351 on a free stone is the portraiture in brafs of a prieft in his habit praying, and on a brafs tablet at his feet the following infcription,

Nunc Xte te peto
mifere queſo qui ve-
niſti redime p̄ditum
noli dampnare me tuū
redeptu.

✠ Pur l'alme Wil-
liam de Rothewelle q̄
cy eſt ſepule jad̄is
Erchdiakn de Eſſex
Provendier de Crop-
wych Ferryng et Yal-
meton anoine Prietz
au Roy de glorie q̄ de
lui eveyt pyte en ho-
nour de q̄ devoute-
ment dites Pater noſter
et Ave.

WILLIAM DE ROTHWEL was archdeacon of Eſſex, 1351, on the preſentation of Edward III. during the vacancy of the ſee of London. Newcourt² adds, he was king's chaplain, and that Edward III. gave him the eighth prebend in St. Stephen's collegiate church at Weſtminſter, 1351, and that of Croperdy, c. Oxford, in the church of Lincoln, the ſame year. Browne Willis³, confirms Newcourt's account, and expreſſly ſays he died in the reign of Edward III. and was buried at Rothwell, his native town, with this epitaph undated. There are ſeveral other braſſes in the ſame church for the family of Rowell. Roger de Rowell was archdeacon of Bedford 1292, and held two ſtalls in Lincoln cathedral ſucceſſively⁴.

Mr. Bridges, by a ſtrange overſight, ſays William de Rowell was chaplain and vicar of this church when the vicarage was firſt ordained, 1220, and ſucceeded, 1222, by another vicar⁵.

HAYMO DE HETRE biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who died 1352, was buried in his own cathedral, by the North wall, according to Weever⁶. This has led ſome Pl. to aſcribe to him an altar tomb, under a light canopy, in the North wall of the choir, on the right hand, as you aſcend up into St. William's Chapel. Over the tomb, within the arch, hovers a headleſs angel holding a ſcroll.

This prelate came into poſſeſſion of his dignities not without oppoſition from Edward the Second's Queen, againſt the intereſt of this convent, of which he had been prior, and taxt his ſee with a penſion to the court of Rome, for its pontiff's conſent to his advancement. Nor was he involved in leſs per-

¹ MS. E. R. Mores.

² l. 72.

³ II. 174.

⁴ Willis Cath. II. 260. 262.

⁵ Bridges' Hiſt. of Northamptonſhire, II. 62. Reg. Hug. Wells ep. Linc.

⁶ P. 314.

plexity about the rights of his see, which he recovered. He was a great benefactor to it by the repair of his palaces at Trottesclive and Halling, at which last his statue remained till bishop Atterbury's time. He raised the tower of his cathedral, contributed to build a refectory and other offices, and offered at the high altar the magnificent mitre of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which he had purchased of the executors of the bishop of Norwich. He founded an hospital for ten poor persons, still subsisting in his native town of Hithe, on the site of his father's house, and held this see, without any other preferment, thirty-three years, to an advanced age, having in vain solicited to resign, and deeply penetrated with the melancholy change of times, and the decline of his see and monarchy.

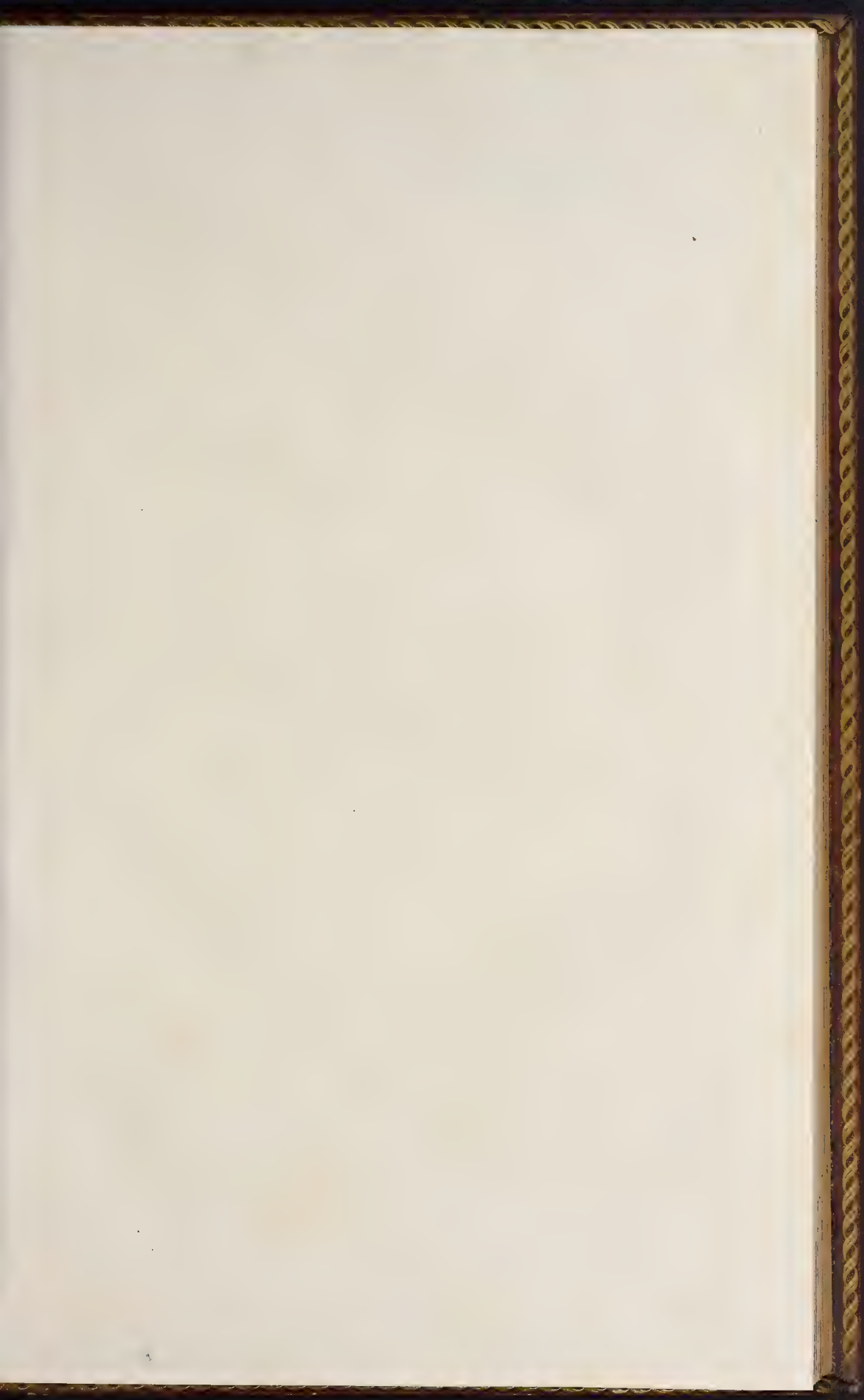
4252. Under an arch in the North West of *Fersfield* church, c. Norfolk, about two or three feet from the East end lies an effigy, in stone, of a priest in his habit, having had four priests kneeling in their surplices by him, two on each side. This lying level with the floor had contracted moisture, and began to decay very much; and therefore, in order to prevent its further decay, Mr. Blomfield, who was native and rector of the parish, caused it, about 1734, to be taken out of its place, and the whitewash scraped off cautiously, when he discovered the colours with which it was at first adorned; that the stone on which the figure lay had been painted green, and the pillow and cushion under his head red, the cushion flowered with silver, and the pillow with gold, his gown black, cassock red, gilt all over in imitation of embroidery, and powdered with ermine, the field of his arms, and fastened round with a green girdle buckled on his breast. From the neck to the girdle was the complete arms of *Bois*. His feet lay on a buck couchant powdered with ermine, the crest of the same family, which were also in the chancel. The circumscription was in French, painted on the table, and all lost, except these words

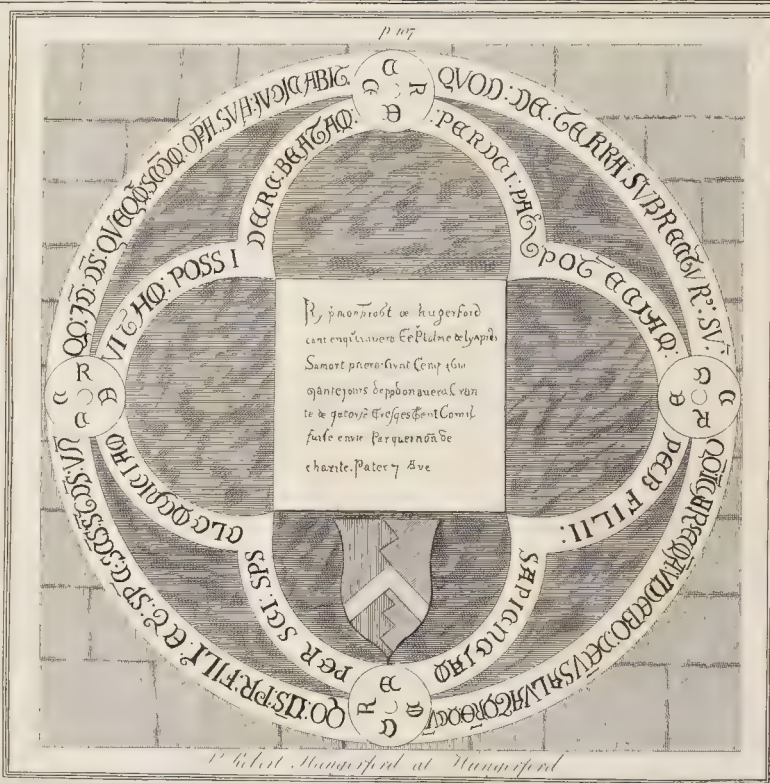
— KI — AVERA —

As the arms determined this priest to be a *Bois*, so from the arch that he lies in, which must have been made when the chancel was built, it appeared that he could be no other than WILLIAM DE BOIS, rector here, who, when he built the chancel, reserved this place for his own interment. He afterwards resigned this rectory, 1312, and was instituted to the rectory of Garboldisham All Saints, which he resigned some years after for the vicarage of Great Conerth in Suffolk, of which place he died vicar, about 1352.

On removing the figure Mr. Blomfield found it was joined in the middle, and hollow, being full of burnt coals, which were put in there to suck up the moisture, and keep the stone dry, that its colours might not be injured. He had it raised above a foot high from the ground, and painted in its original colours, causing this inscription to be put on a plate, and fixed to the wall:

* "*Langue et dolens de subita mutatione saculi; quia in omnibus maneris episcopatus sedifica et claustra corruerant, & vix maneria illo anno de c. libris respondebant.*" The monks were reduced to thresh their own corn, and the monasteries of Lesnes and Malling so dilapidated by long neglect that it was not supposed they could ever be repaired again. Dene. Hist. Ross. in Angl. sac. l. 376, 377.





"WILLIAM DE BOIS, priest, founder of this chancel, patron and rector of this church,
and of Garboldisham All Saints, Vicar of Great Conerth in Suffolk,
third son of Sir Robert
du Bois, knt. and brother to that Sir Robert who lies buried in the
South aisle'. He died
about 1352."

On the ground close to the arch at his right hand lies a large raised coffin-stone, with a cross on three grieves; the monument perhaps of his father¹.

On the North side of the choir at *Christ church, Oxford*, lies ELIZABETH daughter of Sir Peter de Montfort, and wife to WILLIAM baron MONTACUTE, who² Pl. died 13 Edward II. by whom she had four sons and six daughters; William^{xxxviii} earl of Salisbury³, Simon bishop of Ely, John, and Edward. Of the daughters, Maud and Isabel were successive abbesses of Barking, c. Essex. She founded a chantry in St. Frideswide's church, for two successive priests to pray for the souls of her father, mother, husband, and all her children. She died 1354; and is said to have given Christchurch-mead to that college. Her head-dress is of a reticulated pattern, her sleeves embroidered with roses and fleurs-de-lis alternately in rondeaux. The slab and figure lie a good way back from the ledge of the altar-tomb, on whose South front are figures in pairs, and between them shields with three lozenges richly flowered; in the middle are two arches siding a larger, and on the spandrels the lozenges and bendy of 10 O and Az. In a quatrefoil at the head the Virgin and Child between an angel and eagle (the symbols of Matthew and John), with scrolls and the same arms over each. At the feet a figure in long hair, and a mantle between the lion and bull (the symbols of Mark and Luke) with scrolls on the latter, of which I could just distinguish Lucas O . . . the arms here are gone.

In the chancel of *Cobham church*, near Rochester, is a series of brasses of 1354. the Cobham family, and their heirs, amounting to no less than thirteen, all except one in perfect preservation, which will be noticed in their order. Weever⁴ describes them as "many fair monuments foully defaced."

The first beginning from the North wall in the Eastermost row is a knight in armour (his head gone) in a gorget of mail, with picked shoes, a lion at his feet, and over his head a quatrefoil arch in a purfled pediment, surmounted by a bouquet, and having in its centre a quatrefoil in a round.

The inscription is in old French, as follows:

✠ Vous qe passez icy entour
Prîez pur l'ame le cortays blandour ✠
De Johan de Cobham avoit a noun
Dieux luy face oitray pardoun.
De trepassa l'endemain de seint Mathi
Le puislaunt otrie a demoit obo
luy en lan de grace mil CCCII quatre ✠
Ces enemis mortels fist abatre.

¹ Of whom see before, p. 82.

² Mr. Blomfield means *gressus*, from *gressus*.

³ Hist. of Norfolk, I. 68, 69.

⁴ Dugdale, Bar. I. 644. gives her only one son, William, created earl of Salisbury 11 Edward III. and buried in the Whitefriars, London, 17 Edward III.

⁵ P. 327.

His arms; on a chevron, three lioncels rampant, gone.

This is the tomb of JOHN COBBHAM, who died 28 Edward III. second baron Cobham, constable of Dover castle, warden of the cinque ports, 1315, guardian of Rochester castle, 1320; of Tunbridge castle, 1322. He had summons to parliament from 6 Edward II. to 9 Edward III. and was one of the conservators of the peace in this county.

His epitaph would intimate that he had been a *great traveller* (for so I understand *viandour* from *viant*, voyageant, or perhaps a good *bousekeeper*¹, from *viande*; for neither of the senses occur in the old French glossaries) and a great conqueror (or successful warrior): *Ces enemis mortels fist abatre.*

This inscription is one instance, among many, of Weever's inaccuracy; for he omits many words that yet remain, and gives it thus²:

Vous q; passer icy priez pur l'alme le curteis Joban de Cobham, avat a non aieux luy fari verray. Pardon qe trespassa lendemayne de Seynt Matby le passent oultre a denorer ove luy en l'an de Grace, 1354.

This inscription is printed in Dr. Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 764, with the following variations.

passé for *passer*, *curteis* for *cortays*, *anom* for *anoun*, *fari verray* for *face oël-ray*; *qatre* x instead of *qatre* with a rose after it, as also at the close of the whole.

He married, first, JOAN daughter of John BEAUCHAMP of Stoke under Hamden, in Somersetshire, who is buried here, with the following epitaph in Saxon capitals, of which only the words printed in Italics remain:

Dame Jone de Cobham gift ycy
Dieu de sa ailme ayt mercy
Qui pur l'alme priera
Quarante jours de pardon avera.

Pl. XXXIX. This slab is now the fifth from Sir John Cobham. On it is the figure of a lady in a veil, with her hair on her forehead, the wimple up to her mouth, close mantle, easy shape, neck band open, sleeves ending a little below the elbow, then close and buttoned to the wrist, her hands bare; the arch of the canopy a wide demi quatrefoil, with flowered spandrils, the pediments charged with oak leaves, surmounted by a bouquet, and sided by finials. Two shields were above.

This figure and canopy are engraved in Plate XXXIX.

At his left hand lies a lady in rich reticulated headdress in three rows, nebule, and mantle, her bodice buttoned, and the sleeves buttoned above the elbow, and mittens on her hands, the left is now gone; a dog at her feet. The greater part of the ledge is gone, and most of the pillars of the canopy. This may have belonged to the said John's second wife AGNES, daughter of RICHARD STONE of Dartford.

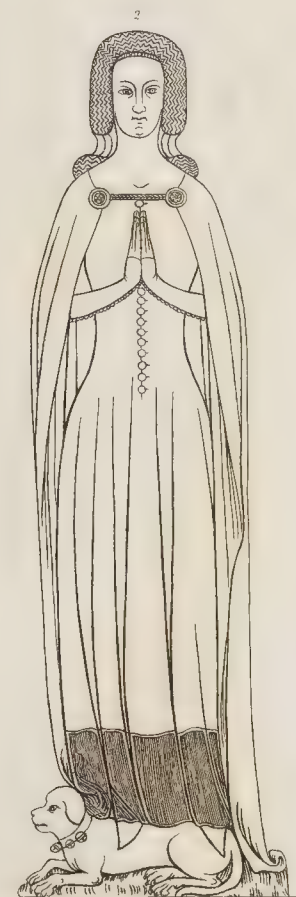
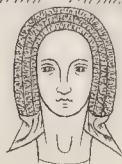
¹ Archbishop Crommer, in a letter to Lord Cromwell, in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, III. Records, N^o 65, says, "a probandary is commonly neither a learner nor a teacher, but a good *viander*," which may imply either a good bousekeeper, or a bon vivant.

² Dugd. II. 65. *Tayme* in Holinshed's *Cassations*, sub anno 1586, p. 1503. *Halled's Kent*, I. 490.



*Jeanne d'Archiamp
wif of John de Colham*

Costen 3. Wychester



*Anne de Moxwell
wif of Henry de Colham*

Next to her is another lady, in the reticulated headdress in five rows of zig-Pl. zag, out of which her tresses fall, and the reticulation begins again on the shoulders; a mantle with a long fringe over a bodice buttoned as the preceding, two roses at the band of the mantle; mittens on her hands; at her feet a dog; arch like the man's; pillar and ledge gone. All that remains of her inscription is:

Icey gift dame Maud de Cobham.

which determines her to have been MAUD daughter of Eudo de Moreville of . . . c. Southampton¹, widow of MATTHEW DE COLVMBIERES, and wife of Henry Cobham, first baron Cobham, father of John before mentioned, which Henry died 1339, and was buried at Stoke under Hamden, c. Somerset.

She is engraved in the same plate with Joan de Beauchamp.

Mr. Haisted says, JOAN DE SEPTVANS, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Septvans, knt. first wife of John baron of the exchequer, 1300, and father of this Henry, lies buried in this church, with an epitaph in French, without any date².

In the same plate is another specimen of female coiffeure of this age; a head from Reepham church, Norfolk, of CECILIA daughter of — Brewes of Salle, and wife of Sir William de KERDESTON³, who died 1391. By his second wife Margaret he was great grandfather of Maud Burgherish, wife of Thomas Chaucer buried at Ewelme. His son William de Kerdeston, who was the last of the family at Kerdeston manor in Reepham parish, and presented to the church 1356⁴, died 1362. One of this name has been mentioned 1272.

ROBERT DE HUNGERFORD, who died 28 Edward III. lies in the South transept 1354. of Hungerford church, c. Berks, where was a chantry founded by him; under Pl. a purfled arch, with a tombstone, whereon was once his figure, in stone, cross-legged, with a round helmet, and a lion at his feet, now removed to the bottom of the nave, and much broken. Over his tomb is still, on a yellow marble, this inscription, on the edges of a quatrefoil, in a circle, and on a plate within them, over his mother's arms, Maud Heitesbury. This plate, having no date, shews it was set up in his life time⁵. Sir William Dugdale says⁶, it is in a window. It might have been there beside, or he may have meant *under* a window.

**By pour Monsieur Robert de Hungerford
tant en qil vivera ce pour l'alme de ly apres
sa mort priera synk cent et cin-
quante jours de pardon overa gran-
te de qatorze evisques tant com il
fuisse en vie parquel en non de
charite Pater et Ave.**

Under it Per pale indented G. and V. a chevron O.

Round the quatrefoil:

**per dei: pa potenciam per filii: sapientiam
per sci: spiritus clemenciam vitam: possidere: beatam:**

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 633.

² Kent, I. p. 489. m. for this misquoting Weever, p. 327. who puts *John lord Cobham's* epitaph there, and in the margin *Joan lady Cobham*.

³ Blomf. IV. 405. where see the epitaph at large.

⁴ Ib. 404.

⁵ Lebeicullier, *Archæologia*, II. 296.

⁶ Bar. II. 203.

Round the outer circle :

**Quod de terris. surrecturus : sum q̄o : i carne mea : videbo
Deum salvatorem : meum q̄o : Deus : pater : filius : et spi-
ritus : sanctus : fies unum q̄o : pe : d̄s : quemquam : se-
cundum opera : sua : iudicabit.**

At the points of intersection between the circle and quatrefoil four capital initials repeated :

R. C. C. E.

He was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the estates of Hugh Le Despenfer and his son. He served in parliament for Wiltshire 19 and 20 Edward II. and 17 Edward III. He gave divers lands to the priory at Ivy-church, to the hospital of St. John at Calne, and the priory of Eiston, and to the church of St. Leonard in Hungerford, and dying without issue, in or about 28 Edward III. 1355. was there buried with his wife GEVA or JOAN.

1356: BARTHOLOMEW Lord BURGHESHER, brother to the Bishop, who died 30 Edward III. lies opposite to him in the North wall of what was *Borough's*, or rather XXXV. *Burghers's*, or St. Catharine's, chapel, on a tomb under a canopy; his figure, in free stone, in armour; at his feet a lion; under his head a helmet, from which issues a lion on his side, like another with two tails on a shield held over his head by two angels. On the front of the tomb, over six arches which have formerly held twelve figures, are these coats.

1. G. a crofs A. between 4 such lions with double tails O. *Henry de Burghers's*, Bishop of Lincoln. This coat was assumed by the bishop only, probably for difference as a younger son, and the crofs added in allusion to his function. Mr. Brooke has a variety of instances where ecclesiastics, particularly those of noble families, added mitres, crofters, and other appendages of their profession to their arms for difference. This family's arms were G. one Lion rampant double queue Or¹.
2. A bend cottized charged with three stars between six lions rampant. *Robert earl of Northampton*.
3. Quarterly, 1. 4. a maunch. 2. 3. the bars and martlets as before. *Hastings* quartering *Valence*.
4. A fefs between 6 crofs crofslets. *Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*.
5. *Mortimer*.
6. *Vere*.
7. A chevron. *Stafford*.
8. A fefs between 4 barrulets. *Baddlesmere*.
9. Frettè. *Verdon* of Staffordshire, whose coheir this lord Burghers married¹.
10. Three water bougets. *Ros*.
11. A chevron charged with three stars. *Cobham*.
12. A saltire ingrailed. *Tiptoft*.

On the top of the tomb

Old France and England. The same 4 times, under a label of 3; and *England* single, under a like label. Probably the arms of Edward III. and his sons, as on the Bishop's tomb.

¹ Kent's Guillen, 416. 562. Dugdale, Bar. II. 34.

Two angels at the feet hold up in a sheet a soul praying; below a rock with 4 rabbits in holes alluding to Psal. civ. 18. "The rocks are a refuge for the conies." And more generally alluding to the earth.

Bishop Sanderfon and Dugdale¹ call this "an old monument of freestone, in the North wall, being the proportion of a man in complete armour; cut in stone above the wall are six escocheons; viz. G. 3 lions passant guardant O. 2. 6 fessée de lis, France and England quarterly. 3. 4. 5. the same, only differenced. Under his head a helmet, thereout issuing a lion rampant, cue frushtë, and under him, along his tomb, 12 escocheons." He does not say to whom this belongs.

The plan in the *Monasticon* III. 256. and a MS copy of bishop Sanderfon's account of this church, lent me by the Rev. Mr. Simpson, give this to *Lionel lord Welles*, whose monument we shall hereafter ascertain.

Bartholomew lord Burghersh founded a chantry for five chaplains, not vicars, nor possessed of any other benefice, of whom the chief was to be styled *Custos* or *Magister domus de Burghersh*, to pray for the souls of king Edward III. and queen Philippa, Edward prince of Wales, and the rest of his children, the founder, and his wife Elizabeth, their eldest son Bartholomew, and the rest of their children; Mary de St. Paul countess of Pembroke, Simon de Hlip, and Peter de Gildesburgh canon of Lincoln; and especially for the soul of Henry late bishop of Lincoln; Robert de Burghersh, father, and Matilda, mother, of the said bishop; Gilbert de Clare late earl of Gloucester; Matilda, wife of the said Bartholomew lord Burghersh, his brother and sister, and other benefactors of the said Bartholomew the father, and Henry late bishop of Lincoln, in the chapel of St. Catharine, where the said Henry was buried. He endowed it with forty-seven marks sterling per annum, payable by the bailiffs of the city of Lincoln to the dean and chapter. Dat. 28 April, 1345. He further ordered six choristers to be paid ten pounds out of the said endowment, after all expences of the custos and chaplains were deducted. Dat. 14 kal. March, 1348. This endowment was improved by his son Bartholomew lord Burghersh (who died 1369) with leave of John² bishop of Lincoln and the dean and chapter, and confirmed by Simon Hlip archbishop of Canterbury³. The charities of this foundation still subsist.

The form of admission of Bartholomew lord Burghersh, brother of bishop Henry Burghersh, into the brotherhood of the dean and chapter, 1343, is too curious to be omitted here. It both settles his alliances, and records his benefactions.

"18 kal. Maii, A. D. 1343, venerabilibus dominis in domo capitulari more faciendi capitulum congregatis nobilis vir dñs Bartholomeus de Burghersche miles, germanus dñi Henrici quondam Lincoln ep'i, in medio eor' sedens sup' plicavit dictis dñis instanter quod vellent eum in fr'em eord'em recipere, & eum orationum, missarum, suffragior', elemosynar', largicionum participem facere; qui tanti dñi fraternitate congaudentes predictum dñum Barth' admiserunt, & statim dictus dñus B. confurgens osculatus est ibi omnes canonicos presentes in ordine, canonicis interim psallentibus *Ecce quam bonum & quam*

¹ Willis, *Mit. Ab.* II. 362. Sanderfon's account of Lincoln, ap. *eynd. Cath. of Linc.* p. 6. and in *Peck's Desid. Cur.* VIII. N° 1.

² Gynwell or Buckingham.

³ Liber de Ordinationibus canteriarum in archivis D. & C. Linc. fol. 334. a.

"*incommodum*, &c. cum oratione quæ in personali installatione canonicor' usur-

"tatur, & concessæ fuerunt sibi literæ fraternitatis sub hac forma.

"Viro genere, factis, & fama præclaro, d'no reverendo d'no Bartholomeo de
 "Burgheische sui supplices servitores Linc' capitulum orationum suffragia quan-
 "tum valent cum desideriis obsequendi. Filius summi patris ad yma descen-
 "dens fieri voluit secundum suam misericordiam frater noster, occasionem præ-
 "paratus sibi ipsi quam potius veram causam quatenus in tantam conjunctionem
 "assumptos tanquam primogenitus in multis fratribus confoveret: cujus veræ
 "generosæ nobilitatis exemplum pro viribus profecuti nos quamvis inmeritos
 "et indignos tanti fr'is & d'ni, glorioseque virginis matris ejusdem ministros in
 "tantum recollegit affectum quod nobis voluit fraternitatis vinculis colligari;
 "quod nos letis animis attendentes & Deo gratias referentes, vestram precellen-
 "tiam honorandum in fraternitatem n'ram suscipimus, & vos tam nobilem fr'em
 "nostrum gaudenter amplectimur & tenemus: vobis assistente d'no conce-
 "dentes quatenus omnium missar', orationum, suffragior', obsequior', elemosinarum,
 "et alior' beneficiorum que in n'ra Lincoln fuerint eccl'ia seu fiant aliquoties in
 "futurum sitis particeps atque confors; vestreque benigne fraternitati promittentes
 "quod cum post cursum vite presentis deus vos vocaverit ad quietem, fiet singulis
 "annis pro vobis mortuorum obsequium speciale, & post d'num regem &
 "reginam, liberisque eorund' pro bone memorie fr'e v'ro nuper n'ro ep'o &
 "vobis fiet inter primos benefactores eccl'ie supradicte mentio perpetuas
 "nominatim. In quor' testimonium atque fidem sigillum n'rum commune
 "fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. in domo n'ra capitulari Linc', 16 die mensis Aprilis,
 "A. D. 1344. present' ven' viris mag'ris & d'nis Nico de Tarente subdec', Petro
 "de Dalderby precentore, Will'o de Exon cancellar', Waltero de Staurer
 "thesaur', Will'o Bacheler, Rad'o de Ergham, Hen. Moton, Simone de Yslep &
 "Rico de Whitewell canonicis dicte eccl'ie, d'no Petro de Gildesburgh, rectore
 "eccl'ie de Whaffinburgh, Thoma sacrista, & Thoma Malherb vicario eccl'ie
 "pd'ctæ, & aliis."

1358. ISABEL, daughter of Philip the Fair of France, and wife of Edward II. of England, died at Castle Rising castle, Norfolk, Aug. 22, 1358, and was buried in the midst of the choir in the Grey Friars' church, London, where her favourite Mortimer was buried before his removal to Wigmore¹. Edward III. her son, directed the sheriffs of London to cleanse the streets of Bishopsgate and Aldgate from dust and dung against the coming of his mother's body, and the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer to pay them nine pounds for so doing².

1360. HENRY duke of LANCASTER, who died of the plague, 1360, was buried on the South side of the high altar of the collegiate church at Leicester, founded by his father (not by *him*, as Dugdale³) and in the next niche to him lay a lady, by likelihood his wife⁴.

On the North side of the choir at *Hereford* is a slab with only part of a brass inscription round a brass figure of a bishop, whose right hand is blessing, and his left holds a crozier. Two shields at the top have Bendy of 6, in

¹ Lib. MS. Maritlogium, fol. 9. 2.

² Stowe's Annals, p. 345. Dugd. Bar. I. 147.

³ Stowe, Ann. 350. 4to. Survey of Lincoln Cathedral, p. 108.

⁴ Mon. Ang. I. 157. Dugd. I. 394. II. 151. See Atkins, p. 718.

⁵ Bar. I. 788. Mon. Ang. III. 139.



audier . pñto . pñentus . morte . pñe . hñens



Bishop . Fulbeck .

1360.

+ hic iacet Robertus

domini milto . e . e . octogimo . septimo . cuius . anime . pñe . let . deus . Amen



Robert . Lord . Grey . of . Rothsfeld . 1387 .

chief 3 fleurs de lis. This belongs to bishop JOHN TRILLECK, who died 1360, on St. Andrew's day, having sat six years and a half.

. . . Andree festo p'ventus morte receffit ch'e ' favens . . .

Godwin* mistakes this, by the arms, for bishop Butler, who was translated to Lichfield, and buried there 1453.

See it engraved Pl. XL.

On the North side of the Lady chapel, or rather on the South side of St. Ca-1361. tharine's or Borough's chapel North of the other, in the cathedral at Lincoln, at the feet of bishop Burghersh, is an altar tomb, without canopy or figure. The cover is made up of two flat blue slabs, the uppermost and largest seemingly reversed, and the other a fragment of a grey slab once charged with a brass shield and ledge; neither of which seem to have belonged to this tomb originally. On the North side are five arches, with ten figures of men and women, all buttoned with roses (one man holding a scroll), and all standing in pairs, and in the spandrils of each arch over them these coats, beginning from the East.

1. A saltire ingrailed. *Tiptoft*, imp. A. a fess between two bars gemelles. Margaret third daughter of Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, who married John Lord Tiptoft. A woman.
2. Three waterbougats. A man. *William* Lord *Ros* of *Hamlake*, first husband of *Margery*, fourth daughter of Bartholomew lord Badlesmere.
3. *Ros*, impaling a lion rampant queue fourche. *Welles*. A woman. *Maud* Lady *Welles*, daughter of *William* Lord *Ros* of *Hamlake* and wife of *John* Lord *Welles*.
4. A lion rampant queue fourche. A man. *John* Lord *Welles*.
5. *Ros* impaling *Badlesmere*. A woman. *Margery* wife of *William* Lord *Ros* of *Hamlake*.
6. *Vere*. A man. *John de Vere* seventh earl of *Oxford*.
7. A bend cottised charged with three estoiles between 6 lioncels rampant. *Bobun*, impaling *Badlesmere*. A woman. *Elizabeth* the second daughter, wife of *William de Bobun* earl of *Northampton*.
8. *Mortimer*. A man. *Edmund de Mortimer*, first husband of the said *Elizabeth*.
9. *Vere*, impaling *Badlesmere*. A woman. *Maud de Badlesmere*, eldest daughter, wife of *John de Vere* seventh earl of *Oxford*.
10. *Bobun*. A man. *William de Bobun* earl of *Northampton*, as the seventh; being second husband of *Elizabeth* the second daughter.

On the South side, in four large shields in quatrefoils.

A saltire ingrailed. *Tiptoft*.

A fess nebule between 3 leopards heads passant fleurs-de-lis. *Cantalupo*.

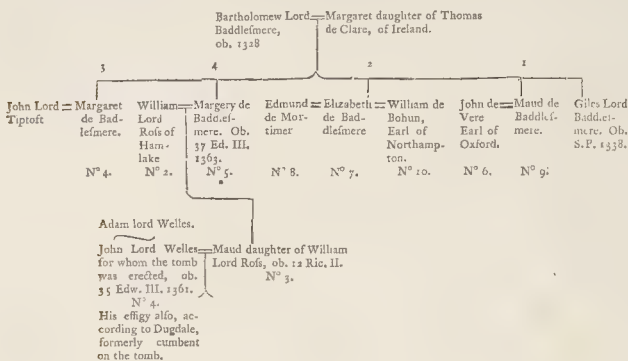
A lion rampant double queue. *Welles*.

A lion rampant double queue, in a bordure ingrailed. *Welles*.

* *Chiffre*.

* *Edm. Richardson*, p. 489.

The affinity of all these persons to the party buried here may be seen by the annexed genealogical table.



* This Margery Lady Roos, guardian to John Lord Welles, probably erected the tomb for him.

"This," says bishop Sanderfon, "some think to be the monument of Sir Robert Burgherthe; and that before ascribed to him to belong to Lord Bartholomew Burgherthe cousin german to the bishop of that name, which Lord Bartholomew at St. Catharine's altar founded a chantry for five chaplains, of the clear yearly value of £. 47. The portraiture that lay on this monument of Sir John Tiptoft is now gone"

Dugdale's plan in the Monasticon III. 256. and Willis, after him, give this to Robert lord Badlesmere.

If it belonged to any of the Badlesmere family it should rather seem intended for an honorary monument of BARTHOLOMEW lord BADLESMERE, who was buried at Canterbury. At least from the arms of his fourth daughter's husband, on his tomb, I inclined, for want of better evidence, to ascribe it to him, though Leland gives it to Robert Burwafsh, or more properly Bartholomew, brother of Bishop Burwafsh.

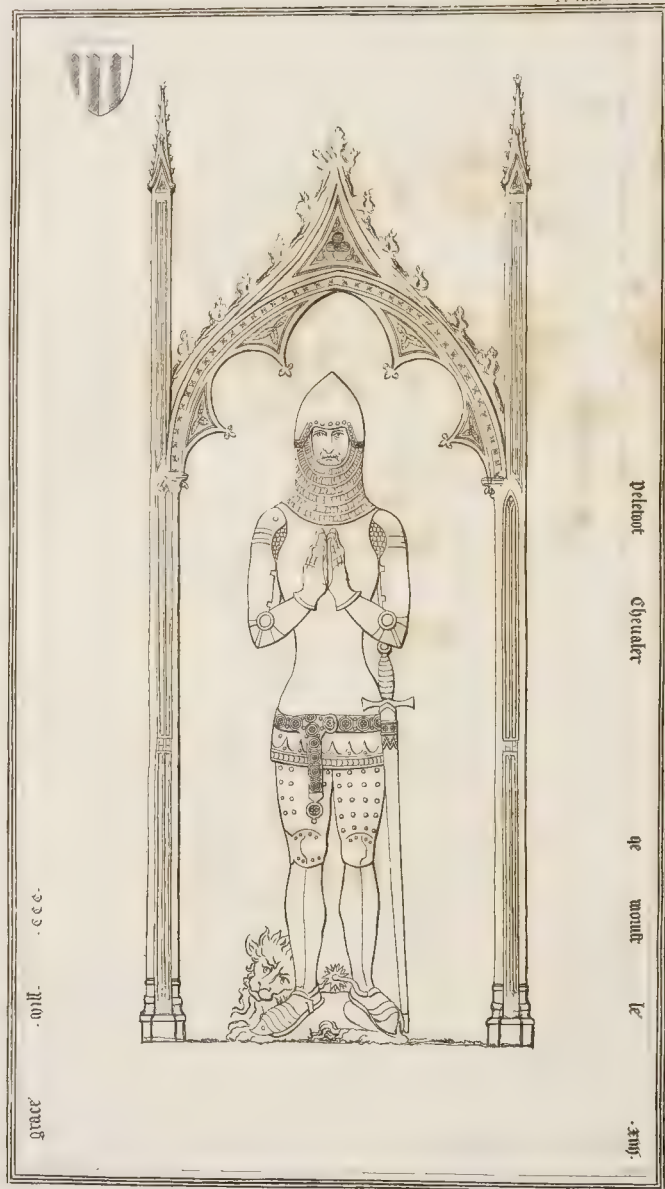
Sir William Dugdale, or rather bishop Sanderfon in the MS before cited, gives this account of this monument: "On the North side of our Lady's chapel, on a tomb, behind the Queen's [Eleanor's] lieth a full portraiture of a man in complete armour: on his surcoat a lion rampant queue frushe, and under his head, upon his helmet, a demi lion rampant cue frushe. This I take to be the monument of Sir JOHN TIPTOFT, son of Adam lord Wells the younger, who lived in the time of king Edward III. and married Matilda daughter of William lord Roos of Hamelake. On the South side four large escutcheons carved." On which I can only observe, that this paragraph is very inconsistent and unintelligible, confounding this with the monument in the North wall of Burgherth's chapel, before described, p. 108.

On the same side, at the head of this tomb, he describes bishop Burwafsh's tomb: so that, according to Leland, this tomb on which there is not now the least trace of a figure having lain on it, should belong to the bishop's brother, whose monument is rather that opposite, in the North wall, whereon are the arms of Verdon, whom he married.

¹ MS. before cited.

Not-





grace
-wil- .ccc.

Delnot Cheualier de moult le .xiii.





ABiofs in Aton church Sullik.

Notwithstanding the various opinions about this tomb it is most probable it was erected for JOHN LORD WELLES, who died 35 Edward III. 1361. seized of vast possessions in the county of Lincoln. He married Maud daughter of William Lord Ros of Hamlake, by Margery fourth daughter of Bartholomew, and sister and coheir of Giles Lord Baddlesmere. This John was son and heir of Adam Lord Welles, who dying when he was young, his wardship was granted 19 Edward III. 1345, to Margery de Baddlesmere, the widow of William Lord Ros of Hamlake, who married him to Maud her daughter. He died a young man, and as Margery Lady Ros his guardian survived, it is probable she erected this tomb for him, which may account for its being ornamented with the effigies and arms of her and her husband, and her relations of the Baddlesmere family, which has led Leland, Dugdale, and other antiquaries, into an error, by supposing it a cenotaph erected for Bartholomew Lord Baddlesmere, who was buried at Canterbury, which is very improbable.

The plans beforementioned give the monument opposite to it to Lionel lord Welles.

In the North aisle of the chancel at *Wotton, c. Herts*, under a pointed canopy is a fine brass knight, in full armor, pointed helmet, mail gorget, a lion at his feet. Arms; Pale of 6 indented; a chief. On the brass ledge (West and East ends gone) North side,

Ici gist monsieur Peletot ch:valier q: morust le **XXIII** jour d'Aoust l'an de grace m^l **CCC**

The black letter is all that remains, the rest was copied by Sir Henry Chauncy¹, who gives the inscription more correct than Dr. Salmon², who dates it 1362.

It is the monument of PHILIP PELETOT, knighted by Edward III. and four times knight of the shire. He left by his wife Isabel a son, who died without issue, and a daughter who conveyed the estates to the Botelers, the last of whom sold it to Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart. who has entirely taken down their antient mansion, which had been partly destroyed by fire a few years before.

In *Stanstead Montfitchet church, Essex*, is this inscription in brass on a coffin-shaped stone,

**Hic jacet Robert de Bokkyng, prim' vicar' ecclesie parochial
Stanstede Berchet qui ob. 11 kaln Septembr. Anno Domini
MCCCXLIII¹.**

In the church of *Aiton, c. Suffolk*, is a neat brass figure, cross-legged, in mail, 1361. round helmet, surcoat falling lightly in handsome plaits gathered round his waist by a kind of cord, and fringed at the bottom and sides: his sword, whose hilt, as XLII. well as his knee pieces, is highly ornamented, is girded on his left side before, and on his left arm suspended by a baudric over his right shoulder is a pointed shield charged with A and Erm. on a chief indented S. 3 lioncels rampant. His spurs are single points, and at his feet is a lion.

The arms determine him to be of the family of BVERS, who were seated in this county at Aiton, and in Essex at Foxearth.

At the N. W. corner of the plate remains in Gothic capitals his name,

ROBERTVS DE BVERS.

¹ Herts, p. 229.

² Salmon, Essex, p. 98.

³ Herts, p. 217.

He was son of Sir Andrew de Buers, who died April 12, 1360. and this his son Oct. 7. the year following. Weever¹ gives the inscription in Buers church on one slab:

Hic jacet Andreas de Buers & Robertus de Buers filius ejusdem Andree militis, qui Andreas obiit 12 die Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1360. & dictus Robertus obiit 7 die mens. Octob. Ann. Dom. 1361, quorum animabus.

But it should seem by this brass, which, by favour of my friend Craven Ord, esq. I have given in Plate XLII. that the son was buried, and had a slab to himself in Acton church². All we know of his wife is, that her name was JOAN³.

RALPH Lord NEVILL, the first layman buried in *Durham* minster, has an altar tomb, under the South East arch of the nave, which, when Browne Willis wrote his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, was enclosed with iron rails, but is now defaced, and the figure of him and his wife Alice reduced to trunks.

Below him is an embattled altar tomb, with the figures of his son JOHN, who died 1389: the sides adorned with 16 images of men and women, in 18 niches, and 14 shields, with the saltire and lion rampant alternately.

1361. By the pulpit in *Berkeley* church, *Glostershire*, inclosed within iron rails PL. and a pew, is an altar tomb of white marble, whereon lie a knight and lady. XLIII. On his surcoat are the *Berkeley* arms, his helmet pointed; he has a coat and XLIV. gorget of mail, and whiskers, and the *Berkeley* crest under his head; at his feet a lion. Her headdress is long and close, adorned with network of quatrefoils; she wears a mantle and strait robe reaching up to her chin, and parting just below it, a bodice with a cordon; at her head angels, at her feet a greyhound.

This monument belongs to THOMAS Lord BERKELEY, who had the custody of Edward II. in this castle, and cautiously took care to be out of the way at the time of his murder; on which account he was afterwards acquitted; though he openly protected the executioners, and entertained the Queen and Mortimer here next year. He died Oct. 27, 1361⁴. His second wife, CATHERINE daughter of Sir John CLIVEDON, of Charfield, lies by him, having long survived him⁵.

On the sills of the windows of the South aisle lie two small figures; one has a hound at its feet, its hands in a praying posture; the other the right hand on the breast, the left pointing down, and at the feet two dogs. In a third window is another such figure a little larger, with a hound at the feet, the hands holding a scroll or part of the drapery. This last seems to have the forehead incircled with a fillet. I know not what branches of the *Berkeley* family these represent, and only mention them as being in their company. They are engraved in the same Plate XLIV.

1361. Sir JOHN BEAUCHAMP, a younger son of Guy de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who died Dec. 2, 1361, had, in *Old St. Paul's*, an altar tomb of the plainest sort, the sides having in quatrefoils shields, with the arms of Hastings, Beauchamp, and old earls of Warwick. The second of these coats was on his surcoat, which covered his mail; his helmet was round, with a gorget of mail, his cuisses plaited, his spurs rowelled, a lion at his feet⁶.

¹ P. 757.

² Dugd. Bar. I. 359.

³ Yet Dugdale adds, he was buried here, near to the grave of Catharine his 1st wife.

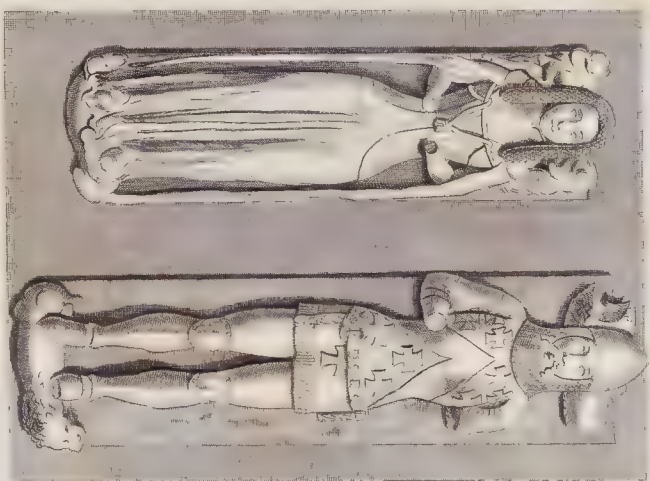
⁴ Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 52. Bar. I. 231.

⁵ See also Morant's Essex, II. 325, 326.

⁶ Ib.



James Lord - Bishop
1505



Thomas Lord - Bishop
1505







Robert, Brunele & his two wives 1364

Bishops APPLEBY and WELTON (of whom the first died 1363, the other 1363. 1396) in Willis's plan are laid under two simple furbaft contiguous arches, in the North aisle at *Carliffe*. But p. 294 he afcribes thefe to bishops SKELTON and GLASTON.

In the choir of St. Margaret's church at *Lynne* is a brafs plate fo highly finifh- 1364. ed, and fo exquisitely embellifhed, that one knows not what cenfure to pafs on Pl. thofe taftelefs Topographers who content themfelves with a hafty tranfcript of XLV. its epitaph. But fince the difcernment and induftry of my two friends before-mentioned have refcued it from future obfcurity, by taking off a fac fimile, I fhall contribute my endeavours to fecure it immortality by the accurate engraving made of it by Mr. Carter, on a fcale reduced to the proportion of this work.

This admirable brafs, the exertion of fome Cellini of the 14th century, is the monument of a burgefs of one of our moft commercial and opulent boroughs. The infcription in Gothic capitals round the verge fets forth that ROBERT BRAUNCHE and his two wives, LETITIA and MARGARET, are buried under it, and that he died Oct. 15, 1364.

✠ *Orate pro animabus Roberti Braunche Leticie et Margarete uxorum ejus et pro omnibus quibus tenentur qui quidem Robertus obiit XV die Octobris Anno Domini MCCCXLIII. Anime eorum per misericordiam dei in pace requiescant. Amen.*

His figure, in the centre, is habited in flowing hair, clofe coat flit below the waift, with long clofe sleeves and ftanding cape, and an under garment appearing at his neck, and in pointed fhoes faftened on the inftep with a lace or latchet. Under his head is a wrought cuftion rounded at the corner, and fupported by angels, and under his feet a fingular but claffical representation of the ftory of Prometheus and the Vulture; worthy the invention of Albert Durer. His two wives are on each fide of him, habited in hoods or coifs, and a kind of neckerchief gathered under and round the chin, their gowns clofe about their arms and waifts, but falling thence in elegant folds, and gathered and held up on the right arm of one, and left arm of the other; the sleeves richly embroidered from a little above the elbow to the wrift, in nearly the fame pattern on both ladies, and the wriftbands clofe and double banded: the hems and linings of thefe gowns are likewise richly flowered, but with more variety of patterns. At the feet of each lady is a dog, with a collar of bells: that at the feet of the right hand lady is of the fpaniel kind, the other like a fhaggy cur. Both ladies as well as their husband, recline their heads on rich flowered cuftions fupported by angels.

Each figure is under a rich arch adorned with crochets and bouquets, with a back ground not uniformly ornamented. Over the point of each nich is a fitting figure, aged, with a nimbus, and holding an infant in its arms, and fided by angels holding cenfens, and playing on harps and violins, and divided and furmounted by the richeft Gothic work in various patterns. The two principal pillars at the fides have in niches each four figures of men and women: the men in hats and fhirt doublets, with or without long sleeves; one in a clofe long cloak, and one in a cloak covering only his left fide. The three women have the fame habits as the larger ones, only one has the hood under the chin like theirs. In the middle of the right pillar are the arms of England and France quarterly, and of the left a crofs ingrailed thofe of Branch¹.

¹ In Makerell's Hift. of *Lynne*, and in Green's MS. furvey of the church, it is dated 1464, which is impoffible.

² S. a crofs ingrailed O. is the coat of Peyton. Blomefield, IV. p. 594.

The ornaments hitherto described are such as occur on other brasses; but under the three principal figures is represented a feast, that, for the splendor of the table and the company, the band of music and the attendants, might pass for some grand anniversary celebrated in this wealthy town, perhaps the feast of St. Margaret their patroness, on the fair day granted them by king John, or perhaps the mayor's feast, when Mr. Braunch held that office 1349 or 1359. He may be seated at the upper end or right hand of the plate, and the aldermen and their wives in a row below him. In confirmation of this last conjecture one might even fancy one sees, among other decorations of the table, the silver cup which king John had presented to the town at his last visit, 1216, above a century before.

Among the delicacies of this splendid table one sees the *peacock*, that *noble bird*, the *food of lovers* and the *meat of lords*¹. Few dishes were in higher fashion in the 13th century, and there was scarce any royal or noble feast without it. They stuffed it with spices and sweet herbs, and covered the head with a cloth, which was kept constantly wetted, to preserve the crown. They roasted it, and served it up whole, covered after dressing with the skin and feathers on, the comb intire, and the tail spread. Some persons covered it with leaf gold instead of its skin, and put a piece of cotton dipt in spirits into its beak, to which they set fire as they put it on the table. The honour of serving it up was reserved for the ladies most distinguished for birth, rank, or beauty, one of whom, followed by others, and attended by musick, brought it up in the gold or silver dish, and set it before the master of the house, or the guest most distinguished for his courtesy and valour, or after a tournament before the victorious knight, who was to display his skill in carving the favourite fowl, and take an oath of valour and enterprise on its head. The romance of Lancelot, adopting the manners of the age in which it was written, represents king Arthur doing this office to the satisfaction of 500 guests. A picture by Stevens, engraved by L'Empereur, represents a peacock feast. Monf. d'Aussly had seen an old piece of tapestry of the 15th century, representing the same subject, which he could not afterwards recover to engrave in his curious *History of the Private Life of the French*². It may flatter the vanity of an English historian to find this desideratum here supplied.

The antient family of Braunch were settled at Gresham and Kelling³, and North Barham⁴, in this county, so early as the reign of Henry II. They had also a moiety of Aylmerton, where we may trace them thus. William Braunch had a son named Richard, a benefactor to Castleacre priory, taken prisoner by king John in the wars with his barons, and on the peace, 1213, he obtained the king's licence and writ to the sheriff of Norfolk to make an aid on his tenants to ransom him. His son was named Peter, knighted, and married Joan heiress of the maners of Kenton, Cornrd, and Brandon, c. Suffolk⁵. The arms of Wyndham impaling Braunch are among those of the benefactors to the cathedral of Norwich, on its stone roof⁶; and his son Richard, 44 Henry III. granted Aylmerton to earl Warren⁷. We meet also at Gresham with Sir Roger Braunch son of William, and with Nicholas Braunch, all collaterals of the other family. At Wiggenhale St. Germans was seated Sir John Braunch, who had three sons, Sir Philip, William, and John, whose widow, Catherine, died 1420. and William Braunch of Spilsby, co. Lincoln, had an interest in their estate⁸. The same lady had property at Birlingham and Hanworth, and Robert Braunch

¹ Such are the epithets bestowed on it by Romance writers.

² 1. p. 299-303. This bird was sometimes served up *alive* in a dish in form of a great ship, with banners, and the arms of France hanging at the bird's neck. Favon, *Theatre d'Honneur*, III. p. 571. Palaye sur l'Antienne Chevaleres, I. 184, 185, 244.

³ Blount. IV. 954. III. 755.

⁴ Id. IV. 319.

⁵ Id. III. 755.

⁶ Id. I. 487.

⁷ Blount. IV. 286.

⁸ Id. 771.

died lord of it 1505, leaving John his grandson his heir¹. Robert Braunché presented to Hunworth, 1474, and was living 1498. and John Braunché, presented by his assigns to Stoders, 1334².

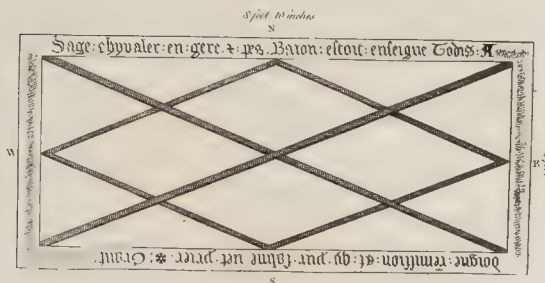
Robert Braunché was the third master of Trinityhall, Cambridge, 1384³.

Edmund Braunché and his wife Anne Calthorpe had a fair brass with their arms in Hunworth church, Norfolk⁴.

The annexed plate exhibits a grey marble slab eight feet ten inches by four feet and a half, on which is a brass fret, the arms of *Maltravers*, extending over the whole, and the following inscription inlaid on the verge:

*Sage chivaler en gere et pes
Baron estoit enseigne Todis a*

*Doigne remission et gy
Pur salme vet prier
Grant*



This is the epitaph of Sir JOHN MALTRAVERS, in the North aisle of *Lechiot Maltravers* church, Dorset⁵.

This man, associate with Sir Thomas Gurney in the cruel murder of Edward II. at Berkeley castle, received his pardon for that atrocious deed on account of his services in Edward III's wars in France, and had the government of Guernsey conferred on him. Hollinshed⁶, speaking of him before the death of Edward II. calls him John Lord Matrevers, and is authorised herein by the title of *Baron* on his tomb, though Dugdale says none of the family were Barons before 1 Edward III. Rapin⁷ says, Maltravers spent his days in exile in Germany, whither he retired immediately after the fact; for which Gurney was beheaded at sea three years after (1332, Rymer) as they were bringing him to England under arrest from Bayonne. Thomas de la More says of Maltravers, that *dis latuit* in Germany, which is literally translated by Speed. 4 Edward III. he had judgement to be put to death wherever he could be found for the murder of Edmond earl of Kent, as the record alleges. It appears in Rymer⁸, that his attainder was revert by an act dated at Guilford, Dec. 28, 1347, because it was contrary to law; he having never been heard in his defence. He came to the king at Sluys⁹, 12 Edward III. and afterwards at London. But the reversal was

¹ Blomef. V. 908.

² II. 188.

³ Ib. V. 930.

⁴ IV. 200.

⁵ Blomefield, Coll. Cant. p. 211.

⁶ V. 600.

⁷ Weever, p. 826.

⁸ Hutchins, II. 117.

⁹ Rymer, Dugdale Baronage, II. 101.

only on condition he appeared at court when summoned. Carte¹ says, he lived 26 years in Germany, and finding means to do some services to Edward III. he came and threw himself at the king's feet in Flanders, submitting his life to his disposal, and was pardoned. Dugdale adds from the Parliament Rolls that he lost all his goods in his services in Flanders, and suffered great oppression; and having obtained licence to return to England, he procured a full pardon in parliament 25 Edward III. and again had summons to sit there, the first of his family. Next year, upon his son's death, he had the government of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Auzency, and was in the expedition against France 29 Edward III. He founded an hospital for poor men and women at Bowes in Guernsey, and died 16 Feb. 28 Edward III. 1365; so that as he was 30 at the death of his father, 24 Edward I. and was knighted 34 Edward I. he must have been 99 at the time of his death: and had time to reconcile himself to God as well as to his Sovereign;—if anything but the deepest contrition on his part could expiate so atrocious a crime; for which his epitaph solicits the prayers of its readers, and their salvation for their piety. He begs hard, and offers handsomely, for the pardon of his aggravated sins.

His son, John Maltravers, was concerned in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, and fled for it². It is not certain whether his lands were seized for this, 5 Edward III. Dugdale³ confounds his and his father's wife at first, but afterwards distinguishes them: the father having married Agnes widow of John Argentine and John Nerford; and the son Wentiana. Agnes was second wife to John the elder, who had by her another son, who died 9 Richard II, leaving two daughters, of whom the younger married Humphrey Stafford, whose father, Sir Humphrey Stafford, had married her mother. Agnes made her will in the parish of St. John Zachary, London, 1374, by which she orders her body to be buried near her husband, if she died in Dorsetshire or Wilts; but if in Hertfordshire or Cambridgeshire at Wimondley priory, to which she gave her plate after her son's death.

The estates of this family were considerable in Dorset; where Dugdale traces them back to the time of Henry III. Lechiot Maltravers seems to have been their mansion-house.

The church was probably built about the end of Edward III's reign, since Agnes abovementioned leaves forty shillings to the *fabric*, which I understand to imply building, and not an occasional repair or upholding. An epitaph just within the door makes one Margaret Clement a benefactress to the *re*-building in 1500; and of this age the style seems to be. The epitaph runs thus,

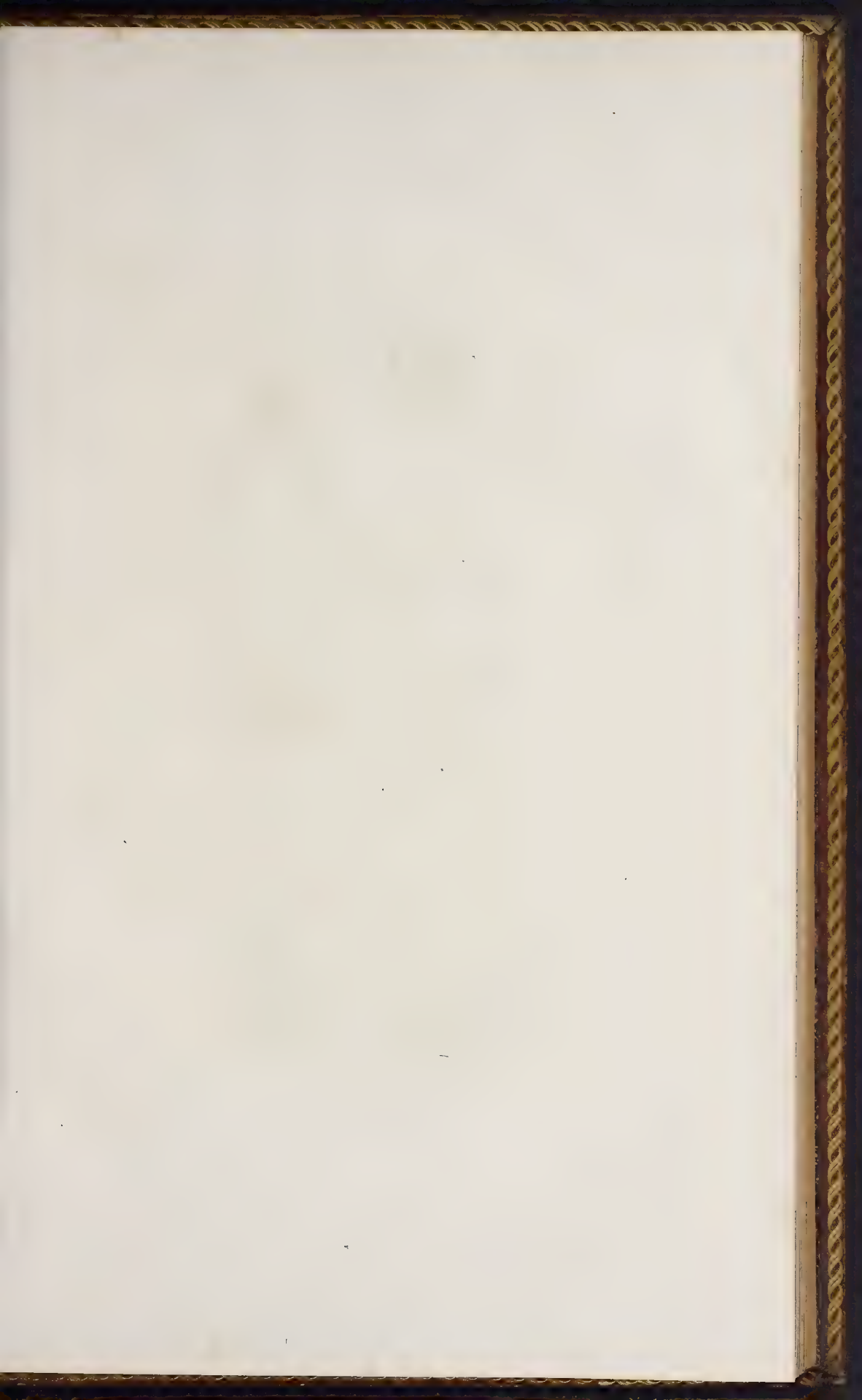
**Hic jacet Margareta Clement
generosa, specialis benefactrix
re-edificationi hujus ecclesie, quæ
obit 24 d. Jun. A. D. M^oCC.**

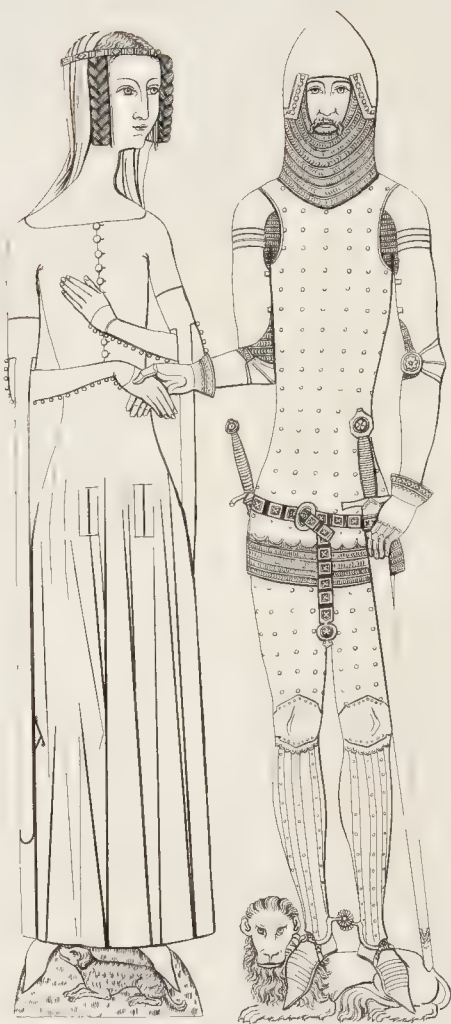
The two V's after the M. are singular, and seem to mean 1505. There is something uncommonly plain in the windows. From the Maltravers fret alternately in their spandrels they can hardly be of a very modern date. The other shields have a rudder, which is also on the font.

¹ II. 385.

² Ib. 358.

³ Ib. 102.





J. Miles Stapleton & Joan his Wife
at Ingtham Co. Norfolk
 1305





*S^r Bryan Stapleton & Cicobachus wife
at Angbarn c. Norpeth*

1132

In the middle of the chancel of *Ingham* church, Norfolk, are the brass figures of a man and his wife, large as life, their right hands conjoined. His armour is inlaid with roundels. Her hair falls in two formal braids, one on each side of her face: round the top of her head is a narrow fillet of jewelry; the precious stones represented by compositions of different colours that still remain intire in spite of ill usage. From each elbow is a long narrow hanging sleeve. The whole is executed coarsely and out of all proportion.

The inscription given by Mr. Blomefield was :

**Pries pour les almes Monsieur Miles de Stapleton, & dame
Johanne la femme fille de monsieur Oliver de Ingham,
fondeur de ceste maison, que Dieu de leur almes ait pitee.**

All that now remains is,

- - - - - miles - - - - - Johnne la
femme fille - - - - - Oliver de - - - - - foun
dours de ceste maison.

But this is enough to shew that these figures are for Sir MILES STAPLETON and his wife JOAN, daughter of Sir Oliver Ingham.

Arms of Stapleton, a lion rampant; and of Ingham, per pale O and V. a cross moline G.

He founded at Ingham a college for the redemption of captives, under a prior, sacrist, and six canons.

In the same church are brasses for Sir BRYAN STAPLETON and CECILIA his wife daughter of lord Bardolf. She died Sept 29, 1432. Their portraits are not remarkable. One of his feet rests on a lion, the other on a dog, whose name is recorded on a label, *Jakke*.

Sir MILES STAPLETON, who died 1466, has a portrait, with his two wives, in brass, nothing remarkable. His first lady was CATHERINE daughter of Sir THOMAS DE LA POLE son of Michael earl of Suffolk, who is rather better drest than the other.

There are also the loose fragments of a brass figure, which, from the S at the end of the belt, may have represented a STAPLETON, and perhaps Sir MILES, son of the first Sir Miles here mentioned, who died 1418, and whose inscription is thus given by Blomefield, who saw the whole figure intire.

**Ici gist monsieur Miles de Stapleton fils al fondeur de ceste
meson & dame Ela sa compagne, auxi de leurs almes ait
mercis.**

His figure is exceedingly well executed, very much like that of *Nicholas de Dagworth*, at Blicklins, who died 1401, and doubtless by the same hand. The armour of both terminates at the bottom of the belly in an elegant foliage, like that of Louis le Male earl of Flanders, executed about the same time, and which may be seen in Montfaucon¹.

Arms, Stapleton impaling Ufford².

He married ELA UFFORD but only her head now remains.

¹ Parkins's Continuation of Blomefield's Norfolk, V. 873.

² III. xxix. p. 183.

Some other fragments of brass lie neglected in this most curious church; which, from the multitude of monuments in it, the disgraceful stable-like slovenness in which it is kept, and the neglect of repair to the chancel, a common spectator could scarcely contemplate with indifference.

On an arch on the North side of the chancel lies the effigies of Sir OLIVER INGHAM "in his coat armour, his belt, gilt spurs, and with the blew garter "about his leg, his crest the owle out of the ivie bush with a crown on the "head thereof. *He being a great traveller, lyeth upon a rocke beholdinge the "sunne and moone and starres, all very lively set forth in metall, beholding "the face of the earth: about the tombe twenty and foure mourners'."* Mr. Parkins³ adds, at his feet a lion couchant, his helmet supported by two angels, his arms per pale O and V. a cross moline G. crest an owl with wings expanded and crowned; and on the side of the tomb,

**Mounier Olivier de Ingham giste icy, et
dame Elizabeth sa compagne que luy Dieu
de les âmes ait mercy.**

Parkins has inadvertently changed the *rock* under the figure into a *matras*; whereas it really lies on a bed of rough stone work, and the head on a little elevation of the same uncouth materials. His right arm crosses his breast, and grasps his sword, now broken, hanging at his left side; his left arm crosses his breast to his right shoulder, the hand resting on the stoney pillow. The legs seem to have been crossed, but are now broken. Within the arch are the remains of painting, particularly the perfect figure of a sportsman blowing a small horn, with some arrows at his back. Above is an heron.

A similar instance of the stoney bed has been already described, p. 57. one of the *Kerdeston* family, at *Repebam*, in the same county of Norfolk.

Though these two stone figures are singular for this circumstance, Sir Robert Bois' wooden figure¹ is described as lying on the ground:

"Sir Oliver Ingham, knight, whom the young duke had made keeper of Aquitaine, gathered a great army, and invaded the principality of Anjou (which the French king, contrary to covenants, did withhold) and brought wholly to the dominion of England, 19 Edward II. Bourdeaux, the capital city of Aquitaine, and then English, gave an excellent testimony of her loyalty, nor less of martial wit and valour; for the French army coming before her, she, to allure their hope, set open her gates, and displayed upon her towers the golden lilies, as if she was theirs; but the French, when scarcely entered, found but little good hospitality. Sir Oliver was captain and lord warden there for king Edward, and with his garrison soldiers, and the aide of the inhabitants, slew of them great multitudes, and preserved Bourdeaux, 13 Edward III.⁴"

At the East end of this church by the rood loft is a noble altar monument, with the figure of a knight and his lady on his right hand, all of alabaster, elaborately sculptured, and at first well painted, as appears by some remains; Mr. Parkins⁵ says, this is for Sir ROGER DE BOIS and MARGARET his wife, though he mentions but one figure, that of the knight, who is in complete armour,

¹ Weever, p. 817.

² P. 83.

³ Ubi sup. 873.

⁴ V. 872.

⁵ Weever ubi sup. ex Stowe, Hol. mssed, &c

and had under his head the head and body of a Saracen coupé, and at his feet an hound, and this inscription about it:

**Monsieur Roger de Boys gist icy, et
dame Margaret sa femme, auxi vous
qui passez icy priez Dieu de leur almes
cit mercy. Elle morout l'an n're
Seigneur mill. trecent et quinsieime, et
il morout l'an du dit nostre seigneur
1300.**

On the tomb were these arms:

A. two bars and a canton G. over all a fillet, S. *Bois*.

A a bend ingrailed Az. and a chief G. *Cromwell* impaling *Bois*.

Bois impaling A. three cranes O. beaked, &c. G.

Bois impaling *Stapleton*.

Bois impaling A. three mascles between three bendlets S. *Gimmingham*.

Quarterly O and S. a bend G. probably *Falsolf* impaling *Gimmingham*.

A. three greyhounds corant in pale S. collared A. *Wigmore* impaling *Bois*.

I have brought together in one view the antient monuments of this church, from the notes communicated to me by my ingenious friend Sir John Cullum.

SIMON ISLIP Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was buried, by his own order, with great privacy and small expence, on the North side of the nave of his cathedral, 1366, has ascribed to him by Batteley a plain altar tomb, raised about two feet from the pavement, inlaid with his figure in brass, now rest, as is the epitaph, which was another mode of Leonine verse¹.

*Simon Islip oriens, vir bina lege probatus,
Ut nascens moriens, sic nunc jacet arde locatus,
Arcem qui tenuit hic quondam pontificatus,
Claro quique fuit regno toti quoque gratus.
Princeps pastorum fac Simon apostolorum
Simon ut ista chororum per eos pertingat eorum
Mil. trecenteno sexageno modo feno,
Ejus septeno pastoratus quoque deno
Hic kal. Maii feno rupto carnis ecce freno.
Flos cadit a feno, celo peto qui sit ameno.
O spes sanctorum, decus Christi, pie Chrisste, tuorum
Cetibus ipsorum prece jungas hunc precor horum.*

Dart has engraved the brass figure, but on what authority does not appear. Godwin's account is, "He lieth buried in the middle of the body of his church of *Canterbury*, under a fair tomb of marble inlaid with brass, wherein is engraven this epitaph²." This is one of the three antient table monuments, whose appropriation Mr. Gostling doubts³.

Mr. Somner⁴ objects that Simon Islip was the first of the archbishops that had an epitaph on his tomb in the whole church of *Canterbury*; and that about his time monuments became common.

¹ Dart, p. 152.

⁴ *Antiq. of Canterb.* p. 123, fol.

² Engl. edit.

³ P. 205.

The monument of WALTER MALEBYSS, knight, in the church of *Acafter Malbyffe*, c. York, represents him crosslegged, in mail, with a round helmet, a lion at his feet: in his hands he holds a book: on his shield are his arms, a chevron between three horses' heads. At his left side a sword, and under it a griffin or montrous bird¹, as represented in an engraving made of it 1777 by Mr. Thomas Beckwith, painter, of York, and F. A. S. to preserve the memory of his ancestor.

This Walter mortgaged his estate at Acafter Malbyss to William Fairfax of Scalton; 1366, to raise money for the Croisade, the estate to remain to Fairfax's son Richard if he did not return².

1367. WILLIAM DELAPOLE, father of the first earl of Suffolk of that family, died Pl. on or before 40 Edward III. 1367; in which year an inquisition was taken of XLVI. his lands, and livery of them granted to his son. He was a merchant of abilities, and equalled by none in England, and first mayor of Hull, where he intended to found an hospital, as afterwards a nunnery of Minoreffes, which his son made a Carthusian monastery. He lent Edward III. large sums of money at different times, for which the king made him secondary baron of the exchequer 13 Edward III. and bestowed on him the lordship of Holdernefs, with the dignity of a baneret, and allowance for the support thereof out of the customs of the port of Hull³. He was buried at Trinity church at Hull, with his wife CATHARINE. Their monument, with their two figures, is here engraved, pl. XLVI. from a drawing in Mr. Walpole's collection. He is bareheaded, reclining his head on two cushions, habited as a merchant in an outer cloak or mantle buttoned close at the neck, with a standing cape, and buttons down the sides. His coat has six buttons on the breast, and the sleeves are buttoned, and reach to his wrists. At his belt hangs a dagger or whittle: at his feet is a lion. She seems to wear the mitred headdress, falling down in plaits at the sides of her face: her close gown buttoned on the waist, and also the sleeves, which reach to the wrists. Under this is a petticoat, and over it falls a kind of veil. In her hands she holds a heart. Her head rests on two cushions supported by angels. At her feet a dog. On the face of the tomb were five shields in quatrefoils.

1367. THOMAS brother of John COBHAM, founder of the college at Cobham, was buried in that church. His figure in brass remains in the chancel, representing him not unlike Peletot of the same age, as an old knight, whitened, in complete armour, pointed helmet, six rows of mail to his gorget, his gauntlets and cuisses studded, a long sword at left side, skirts to his coat of mail, flits in the knees of his greaves, a lion at his feet. On the sides of the canopy were two shields, both gone.

Little now remains of the inscription, which is supplied from Weever⁴ and Thorpe⁵, who differ one from the other. The words in () are omitted in Weever.

Ucus (ce) par icy passetz⁶ pur l'aine Thomas' de Cobham priet;⁷

¹ Such a monster is represented at the left hand of Fitz Alan, between him and his lady, on their tomb in Bedal church. Reg. Hon. de Richmond, p. 212.

² "Walterus Malbyss miles fecit Ricardum Fayrefax heredem de Scalton si non rediret de terra sancta per indenturam inter ipsum & Will^m Fayrefax patrem Ricardi pro mutuatione pecunie ad peregrinationem suam necessariam."

³ Dugd. Bar. II. 182, 183.

⁴ P. 318.

⁵ Thome. W. T.

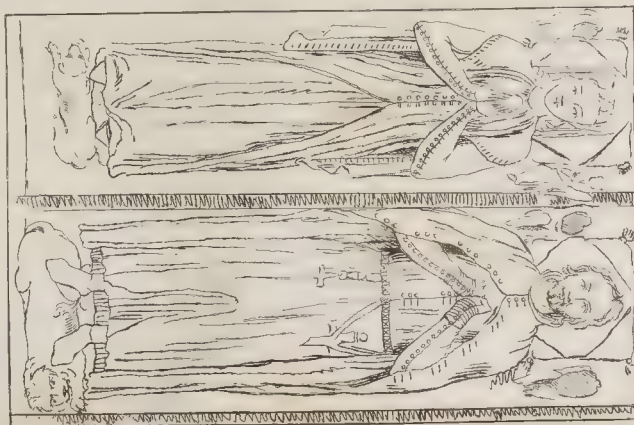
⁶ Reg. Ross. p. 764.

⁷ priet, W. T.

⁸ passet. W. T.



Feet 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

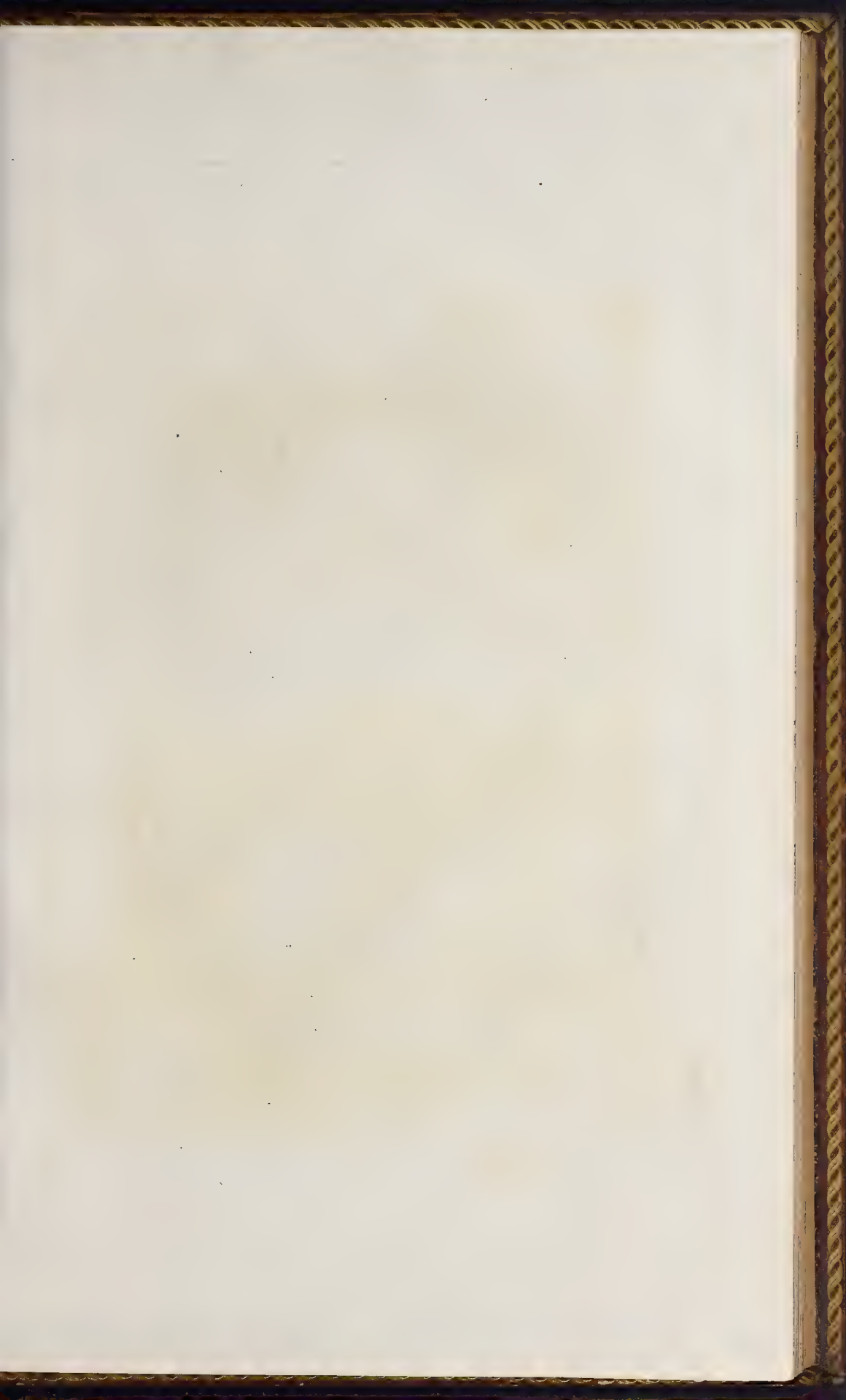


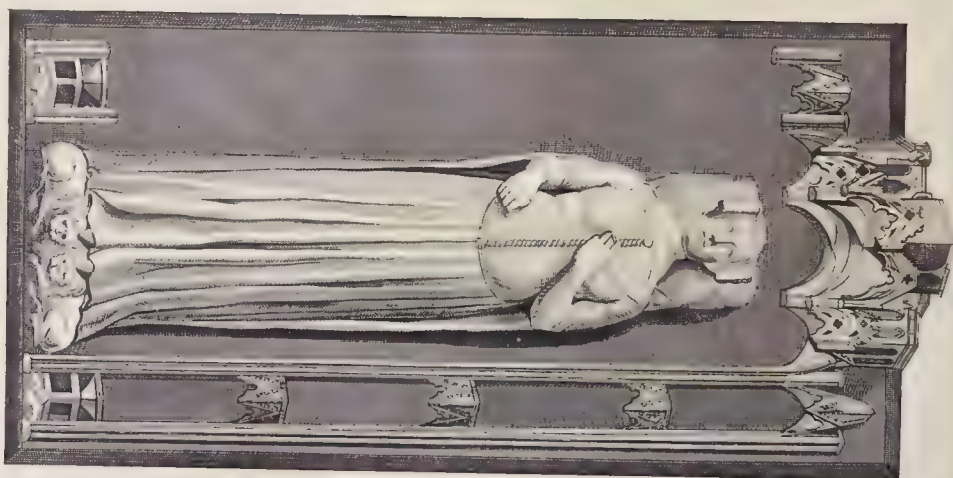
Effigies of *S^r WILLIAM DELAPOLE, banneret* and *CATHARINE his wife.*
in *St. Mary's Church in HULL.* 1387





Lewis Charlton bishop of Hereford.
1369





Monument of Philippa Queen of Edward III. 1369

De trespasla la (veille) seynt Thom(as) le apostre. (Tout)
lui ottrre a demorer en compaignie le vostre
en l'an de grace mil Le haut Trinite lui fote
defender d'Inferne abisme :

Et icy gisi dame Baud de Cobham, qe fust le femme de Stre
Thomas Cobeham, que delly' a IX jour de Avertil, l'an de
grate MCCC . . . III Ric. III.

In the North wall of the upper South transept at *Hereford* is a demi-1369. quatrefoil arch flatted; under a canopy with an embattled frieze and cornice of Pl. quatrefoils and roses, with a freestone altar tomb, and the faceless figure of XLVII bishop LEWIS CHARLTON, Chancellor of Oxford, who filled this see eight years, and died 1369. His figure is pontifically habited, and has a lion at his feet. On the side of the tomb, a lion rampant in a plain field, thrice.

The same arms are on the base of a stone cross about a mile out of the city, in the road to Kenchester, on a spot whither tradition says the market was removed in the time of a plague. It is more probably the usual monument of piety at the parting of roads.

On the spandrils of the arch the arms of the see; and within the arch on the wall is painted this inscription, with a Tau cross,

Dns Ludobicus Charlton, epus heref.
obit A. D. 1369.

PHILIPPA, consort of Edward III. who died 1369, has, in the Confessor's 1369. chapel at *Westminster*, under a wooden embattled canopy, a handsome altar tomb Pl. of porphyry with a slab of the same, the front once adorned with eleven arches XLVIII. with double rich projecting tabernacles, and under them a basement of shields XLIX. in quatrefoils.

Round the tomb were the following images in brass, with escocheons of their arms under them in relief blazoned, but not an image or tabernacle is now remaining; and of the arms only four shields, N° 4. 5. 8. 9. the quatrefoil of N° 10. and half the quatrefoil of N° 6 & 7 on the South side, beginning from the head.

1. Joan, Countess of Hainault, her mother, sister of Philip VI. King of France.
O. 4 lioncels rampant, impaling in a border semée of fleurs de lis.
2. William, Earl of Hainault, her brother, slain by the Frisons, whose country he invaded 1345. O. 4 lioncels rampant.
3. Margaret, wife of Louis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, her sister.
A double-headed eagle displayed, impaling 4 lioncels rampant.
4. Reginald surnamed Rufus, first Duke of Gueldres, created by the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, 1339, died 1343. O. a lion rampant double tailed and crowned.
5. Eleanor, Dutchess of Gueldres, second daughter of Edward II. and married 1332 to Reginald duke of Gueldres. A lion rampant O. double tailed and crowned, impaling 3 lions passant guardant.
6. John of Bavaria, Earl of Hainault, her uncle, created Earl of Cambridge by Edward III. 1342. which title he forfeited by revolting to the king of France⁴. O. a lion rampant S. quartering O. a lion rampant G.

² probably, *Tout guissant*, or *Dieux*.—This word is not in Weever: Could it be gone in his time, or could he not read it?

³ 1367. W.

³ So W. & T.

⁴ Vincent on Brooke, p. 92.

7. Mary, Dutcheſs of Bretagne, fourth daughter of Edward III. wife of John the Valiant, Duke of Bretagne, who recovered the dukedom from Charles of Blois, and died 1339¹. Her arms were probably here, as on her father's tomb, quarterly France and England, impaling ermine. *Bretagne*.
8. Louis, Duke of Bavaria, afterwards Emperor of Germany, her ſiſter's husband. Lozengè O. & G. quartering 4 lioncels rampant.
9. Margaret, Counteſs of Pembroke, youngſt daughter of Edward III. married to John Haſtings earl of Pembroke, who was poiſoned in Spain 1375. He was the firſt ſubject who followed the example of Edward III. in quartering arms. A maunch G. *Haſtings*, quartering 6 martlets, *Valence*, impaling France & England.
10. John, Duke of Brabant, grandſon of Edward I. by his daughter Margaret. O. 4 lioncels rampant G. impaling the ſame counter changed.
11. Charles of Valois, ſon to the King of France. In a border ſemée of fleurs de lis.

The North ſide, now all ſmooth, had the figures and arms of

1. Joan, Queen of Scots, eldeſt daughter of Edward II. and wife of David king of Scotland. She died 1357².
2. John, Earl of Cornwall, ſecond ſon of Edward II.
3. Joan, Princeſs of Wales, confort of the Black Prince.
4. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third ſon of Edward III.³
5. Iſabel, Counteſs of Bedford, eldeſt daughter of Edward III.
6. John, Duke of Lancaſter, fourth ſon of Edward III.
7. Elizabeth, Dutcheſs of Clarence, wife of Lionel, died 1363.
8. Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, fifth ſon of Edward III.
9. Thomas, Earl of Buckingham, ſixth ſon of Edward III.

So Sandford, who gives nine, but there are marks only of *eight*, clear to the wall of Henry the Fifth's Chapel.

At the head of the tomb, now perfectly ſmooth, were,
Edward, Prince of Wales, her ſon.
Louis, the Emperor of Germany, who married her ſiſter.
Edward III, her husband.
John, King of France, her nephew.
William, Earl of Hainault, her father.

At the foot, the North Eaſt point worked againſt by Henry the Fifth's chapel, the reſt now bare and ſmooth, had theſe figures,

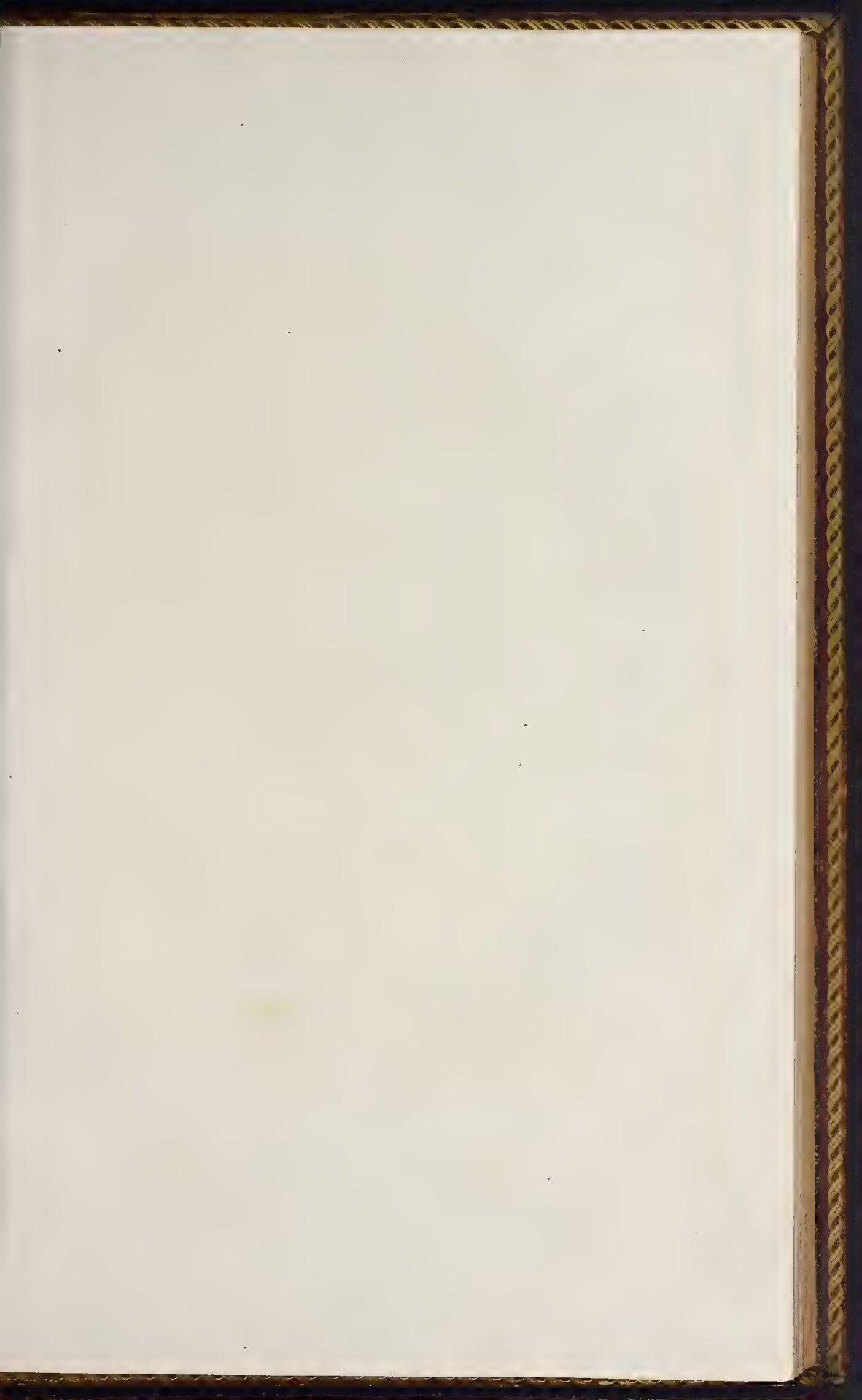
1. The King of Navarre, Philip III. who died 1343.
2. The King of Bohemia, Wenceſlaus VI. died 1419. He married to his firſt wife Joan daughter of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and niece to Philippa.
3. The king of Scotland, David, who married her eldeſt daughter, and died 1370.
4. The king of Sicily.
5. The king of Spain, Alphonſo III. ſon of Ferdinand IV. who betrothed Joan ſecond daughter of Edward III. but ſhe died of the plague in Spain before marriage⁴.

¹ Sandford, p. 179.

² Ib. p. 155.

³ In Sandford's time the arms of Lionel duke of Clarence, quarterly, France ſemée and England, a label of three points A. charged with as many cantons G. impaling O. a croſs G. *Burgh*, were to be ſeen here; Ib. p. 221.

⁴ Ib. p. 179.





Portrait of Queen - Philippa from her monument

All these are gone, as is also the epitaph on a tablet hanging by ' together with the inscription on the ledge; the ledges being quite plain and smooth,

REGINA PHILIPPA CONJUNX EDWARDI JACET HIC
REGINA PHILIPPA. DISCE VIVERE.

On the table, in a rich tabernacle of copper, lies the queen's figure in marble, habited in a stiff boddice laced in front, a petticoat, and over all a mantle falling back; her sleeves buttoned on to the wrist, and reaching to her hands like mittens, a cordon in triangle on her breast supported by her left hand, her face jolly and chin double; her headdress reticulated and stiff, projecting forward, bound by a fillet in front, her neck bare below the shoulders, her right hand on her waist, her head on a cushion, two lions at her feet.

This princess was married to Edward III. at York, Feb. 25, 1327, and crowned at Westminster the first Sunday in Lent following, and lived his wife forty-two years. Harding¹ says, she was chosen from her four elder sisters by the discernment of a certain bishop, who was sent, with other lords, to demand her,

Who counselled thus with sad avisement
We will have her with good hippes I mene
For she will bear good sons at myne entent;
To which they all accorded by one assent,
And chose Philip, that was full feminine,
As the bishop most wife did determine.

Her numerous progeny answered the prelate's expectations. Walsingham's character² of her is, *Fœmina nobilissima & Anglorum amatrix constantissima*; and he adds, that the king spared no expence on her funeral. What Carte³ and Rapin⁴ say of her heading the English army against the Scots, 1346, is taken from Froissart⁵, and unsupported by the testimony of contemporary historians.

The figure of Joan of Burgundy first wife of Philip de Valois king of France, in white marble, on her tomb of black marble at St. Dehys, where she was buried 1348, bears a great resemblance to Philippa's, as does also the dressing it. Montfaucon says her hair is dressed in an antique manner⁷.

The year before Philippa died LIONEL duke of Clarence, her third son by Edward III. who advanced him to that title in the 36th year of his reign. He had the year before, in his 14th year, married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, in Ireland, of which kingdom Lionel was Lieutenant. She died 1363, two years after, and it was not long before he took to his second wife Violanta daughter of John Galeazzo, duke of Milan, with whom he was led to expect both wealth and power. But the luxurious festivity of an Italian court

¹ Dart. II. 41.

² II. 465.

³ IV. 270.

⁴ Chron. c. 178.

⁵ Hist. Ang. 184.

⁶ This Historian says, the queen was on the Marches of York, and on the first alarm sent to the tenants in capite to meet her at York. Others assembled at Newcastle, to which place she repaired (*qui desiroit a diffandre son pais & garder de tous reconbrir pour mieux monfrer que la deſoye estoit ſienne ſon vint juſques a Neuf-chaſtel-sur-Thin*). There she lodged, and waited for the troops. When they were all drawn up, the Queen went among them, and besought them to do their duty: after which she departed to Newcastle, and staid there till the battle was over. Then she mounted her palfrey, and viewed the field, and demanded the king of Scots, who was prisoner to Sir John Copeland. The knight refused to deliver his prize to any but the king, and went to him before Calais, where his majesty commended him, and bid him present his prisoner to the queen from him, which he did. B. I. c. 138.

⁷ It should seem as if Froissart had before his eyes the example of Joan countess of Montfort and duchess of Burgundy, which he parais. Montf. II. 158.

⁸ Montf. Mon. de la Monarchie Fr. II. p. 287. pl. xlix. fig. 3.

ill agreed with an English constitution, and the excesses in which the duke indulged carried him off in five months¹. He died at Alba Pompeia, or Longa villa², on the vigil of St. Luke, 1369. 42 Edward III. in the 32d year of his age, and was first buried in the cathedral of Pavia, and afterwards removed to the choir of the church of Augustines at Clare in Suffolk, which religious house had been founded by the family of his first wife. At the dissolution the church and monuments, of this duke and his duchess, of Joan of Acres, second daughter of Edward I. her husband Ralph de Monthermer, and their eldest son Edward, together with those of many other eminent personages³, were involved in the general ruin. The Priory is now converted into a farm-house, and the chapel built by Joan of Acres into a barn⁴.

Lionel left by his first wife an only daughter, Philippa, afterwards married to Edmund Mortimer, the third earl of March, whose granddaughter Anne being married to Richard earl of Cambridge, transported the right of the kingdom to the house of York⁵.

His second wife, Violanta, was re-married to Otho Palaeologus marquis of Montierat⁶.

1370. At the East end of the south aisle of *Erpingham* church, c. Norfolk, is a brass figure in armour, standing on a lion; the inscription, part loose in the chest, and part on the stone, and at each corner an emblem of an evangelist.

*Hic jacet Dominus Johannes de Erpingham miles quondam
Dominus istius ville qui obiit primo die mensis Augusti Anno
Dni MCCCLXX^o cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

1370. JOHN EVESHAM prior of *Worcester*, who died 1370, is supposed to own the monument in the North aisle of the choir there, under a pointed arch of nail-head quatrefoils in one inner moulding. The tomb is embattled and adorned with archwork, the figure on it mitred, and pontifically habited, lying on two cushions, the angels at head gone; a dog couchant, and one seiant at feet⁷.

Mr. Abingdon is doubtful whether this belongs to a bishop or a prior. If a prior it was probably designed for John de Evesham, who was buried in the North aisle, being one of the first priors interred in this church. He describes it as "a fair curious tomb raised in the North wall, where within the pillars which support the arch over him lieth the portraiture of one vested for the altar, on his head, as the others, upheld with angels, a mitre; but whether he was a bishop or prior I will not, says he, determine⁸."

In the second pane of the window over his tomb was painted a prior with two mitres, one on his head, and the other in his left hand, and in his right hand a staff of office, with this inscription:

Johannes Evesham prior privilegium de mitra.

- Others take it for WOLSTAN DE BRAMSFORD, bishop of this see, who died 1349.

¹ Knighton, c. 2639. according to the ideas of the time, ascribes his death to poison.

² Ad. Proflari.

³ Among the rest John Newborne, esq. who brought the duke's corpse over to England. Weever, p. 742.

⁴ Weever, Fun. Mon. 740—742. Dugd. Bar. II. 167. Kirby's account of his Suffolk prints, p. 4.

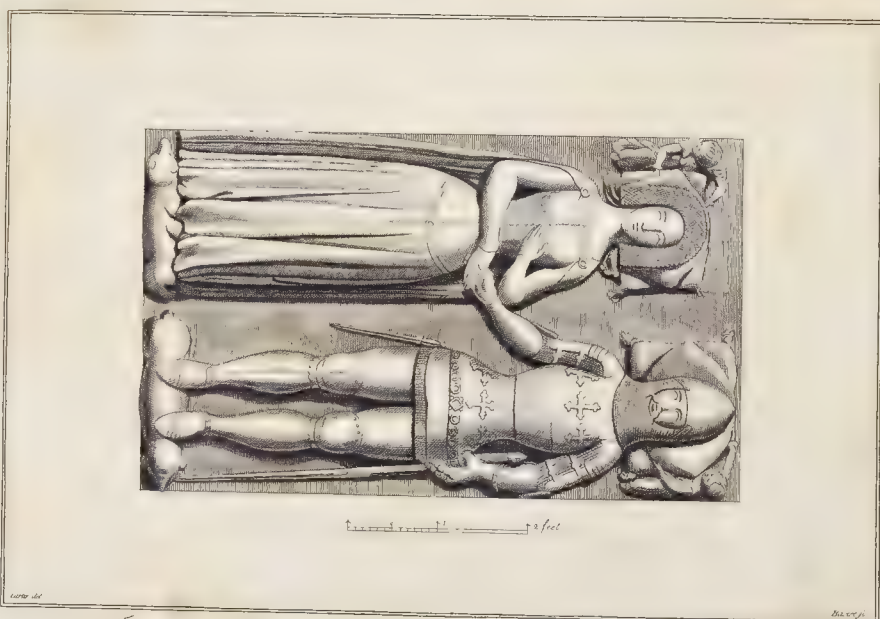
⁵ Weever, ib. p. 742.

⁶ Sandf. p. 225.

⁷ Thomas's Antiq. of Worcester, p. 42.

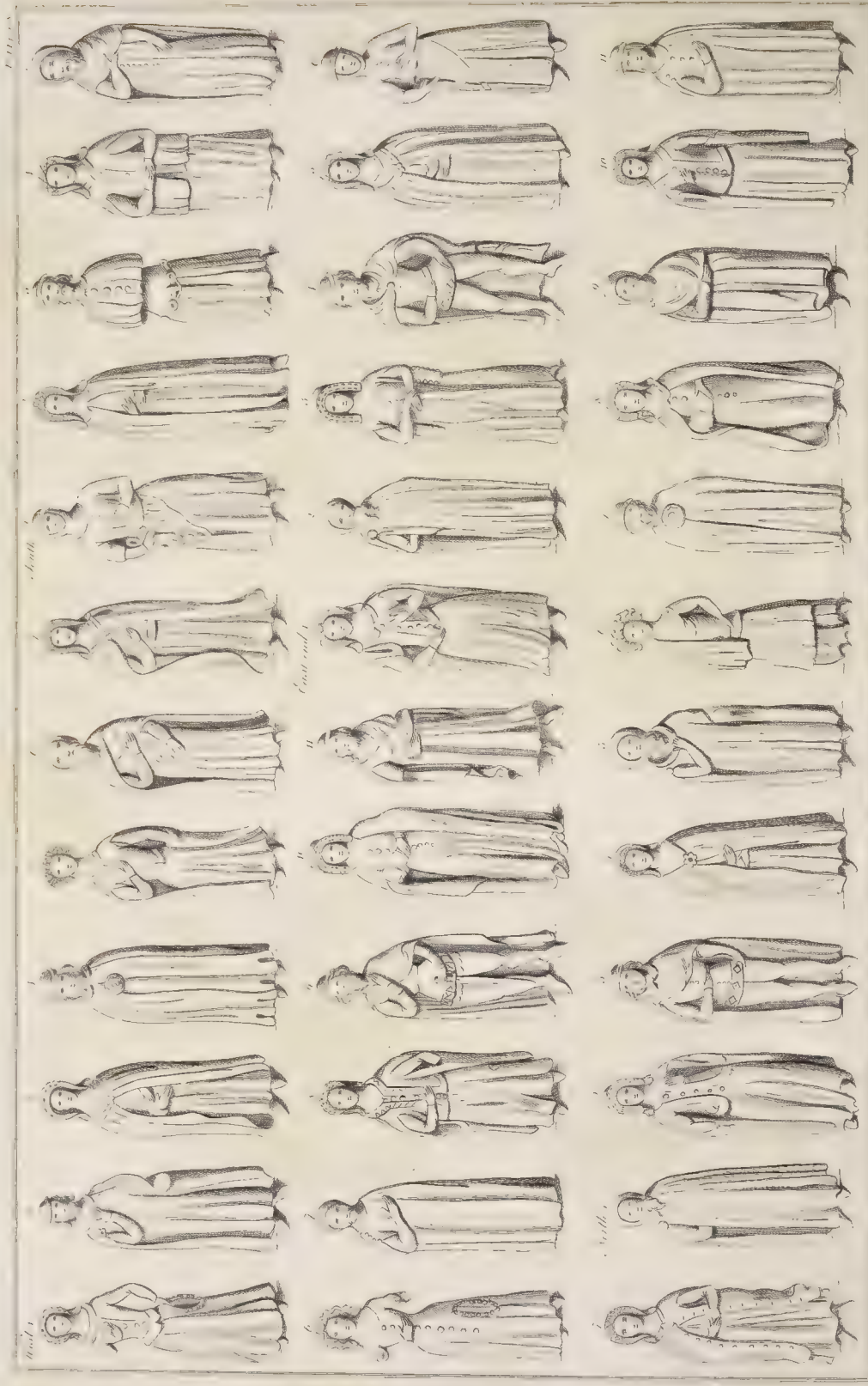
⁸ Survey of Worcester cathedral, p. 28.





Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick & Lady 1370





Figures round the neck of the new. Daintily and of the neck.

were taken, and prove how elegant and beautiful this whole monument must have been in its original state; though it must be confessed it has suffered much less than might have been apprehended from time and accident.

This earl died at Calais, Nov. 13, 1370, 43 Edward III. of the plague, which destroyed great numbers of the English troops. He had distinguished himself in Edward III's French wars, and left, says his historian Rous, "Parem sibi in armorum strenuitate & regi regnoque fidelitate superstitem neminem."

His lady died not many weeks before him¹. His eldest son Guy died and was buried at Vendosme, 1351. His monument there is described by Dugdale², from a copy taken by Thomas lord Windfor, as having his statue on it finely carved, and over his harness a surcoat of arms. But in a drawing of it, in my possession, it is represented as a plain altar tomb, with a shield of Beauchamp at head and North side; and of Mortimer (his mother) at feet and South side, and round the ledge the inscription given by Dugdale with some variations:

Icey gist monseigneur Guy de Beauchamp et une: seuz de tres-noble et puissant home monseigneur Thomas de Beauchampe conte de Warrewyke, Marechal d'Engleterre qui trespassa l'an MCCCXX le xxviii jour d'Averill. Priez pur lame de li³.

The tomb is in the chapel of the Three kings, behind the altar of Trinity abbey. His widow took a formal vow of chastity before Reginald Bryan bishop of Worcester, recited in Dugdale's Bar. II. 235.

William First earl of Warwick—Maud da. of John Fitz Geoffrey.
died 26 Edward I.

Guy de Brian earl of Warwick—Alice sister and heiress of Robert de Toney.
died 9 Edward II.

Thomas Beauchamp—Catharine
earl of Warwick da. of Roger
died 1361. Mortimer earl of March;
43 Edward III. died 1361.

1	2	3	4	1	5	2	3
Guy, married Philippa da. of Henry lord Fer- rars of Groby. Eliz. Cath. Marg. Nuns at Shoul- dun, c. Norf.	Thomas earl of Warw. died 4 Hen. IV. mar. Marga- ret da. of Wm. Id. Ferrars of Gro- by.	Reinburn Eleanor mar. Knight of Han- lup, c. Bucks.	William Id. Ber- gavenny married Joan sist. and co- heirs of Tho- mas earl of Arun- del.	Maud married Roger lord Clifford.	Roger.	Philippa married Hugh earl of Stafford.	Alice, married John Beau- champ of Hache.
4 Joan, mar- ried Ralph lord Basset of Dray- on.	5 Isabel, married 1 John Id. Strange of Blakennee, 2 Robert de Ufford.	6 Margaret, married Guy de Montfort, afterwards a nun at Should- ham.	7 Agnes, married 1. Cooksey, 2. Bardolf.	8 Katharine, nun at Wraxall.	9 Juliana, died single.		

¹ Dugd. Warwickshire, ed. Thomas, p. 397.

² monseigneur.

³ Pryn.

⁴ monseigneur.

⁵ comte.

⁶ Bar. I. 235. Warw. 399.

⁷ Warwick.

⁸ d'Engleterre.

⁹ le xxviii jour d'Averill, l'an MCCCXX. contrary to all epitaphs in France, which put the month before the year.

¹⁰ This last sentence, the usual conclusion in France, is omitted by Dugdale.

9. A man with a pointed beard, cap, mantle, armour, and sword, hose and pointed shoes of one piece.
Under him O. three piles G. *Ralph lord Basset of Drayton*, husband of Joan his fourth daughter.
10. A woman in a mantle and cap, or reticulated headdress, defaced, holding an open book in her right hand.
Under her S. a cross engrailed O. *William Ufford earl of Suffolk*, husband of Isabel his fifth daughter.
11. An old man in a mantle, with pointed beard and shoes.

The arms are taken from Dugdale's print, being now white-washed out on every side. It is remarkable that in that print there are only *ten* figures on the South side, and *six* at the East end.

At the head, or West end,

1. A woman in the flowered headdress, waistcoat, and petticoat; in her left hand a rosary, right on her breast.
2. A man in a cap, pointed beard and mantle, right hand on his breast.
3. A woman in flowered headdress, mantle, and close gown, hands before her.
4. A bearded old man, in cap and gown, a large rose on his breast.
5. A woman in reticulated headdress, mantle, waistcoat, and petticoat, long close embroidered sleeves, right hand on breast.
6. An old man in peaked beard and cap, close coat and mantle.
7. A woman in zigzag headdress, mantle, and embroidered gown, with long close sleeves.

On the North side,

1. An old man, with pointed beard, an hood and mantle, his right arm appearing at a slit fastened by a stud.
2. A woman in a plain patterned headdress, the hair appearing at the ends, a mantle, waistcoat, and petticoat.
3. A man in a bonnet, mantle, close coat and belt, breeches, hose, and shoes of one piece.
4. A woman in headdress, nebule pattern, mantle, and hands folded.
5. An old man, with parted beard, in hood, right hand pulling down the cape of his mantle.
6. A woman in curled hair, a kind of half mantle over her right shoulder, and her habit different from the rest.
7. An old man in a cap and parted beard, his mantle closed by a rose on his breast.
8. A woman in the nebule headdress and mantle, holding an open book in both hands.
9. An old man in cap and mantle, right arm out on his waist.
10. A woman in flowered headdress, and mantle, in the sleeve of which her left hand is concealed; waistcoat and petticoat.
11. An old man in a cap, pointed beard, mantle, right hand on breast.

Pl. LI. I have caused all these thirty-six figures, drawn by scale a quarter of the original size, to be engraved on a separate plate, as so many specimens of the dress of the times.

A bare inspection of Pl. L. and LI. from drawings made by Mr. Carter, May 21, 22, 1785. will suffice to shew how incorrectly those in Dugdale were

In the middle of the choir of St. Mary's church at *Warwick* is an altar tomb, 1370. with the statues in white marble, of THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, and Pl. L. his lady CATHARINE, daughter of ROGER MORTIMER first earl of March. The earl's figure is in armour with a gorget of mail, a pointed helmet, his arms on his breast. The inside of the upper half of his sleeves is mail, the outside plated armour. His left hand covered with a gauntlet rests on his sword, his right uncovered clasps the right hand of his consort, whose left hand is on her breast. At his feet a lion, and at his head a single angel, as also at that of his lady who has at her feet a dog. She is habited in a mantle and petticoat, with sleeves reaching below her wrist, and the seam of the close gown below her girdle, like queen Philippa: her headdress is reticulated.

At the sides and ends of the tomb are the thirty-six following figures*, and under them these coats of arms.

On the East end, or at the feet:

1. A woman in nebule headdress, waistcoat, long close embroidered sleeves, and petticoat.
2. An old man with pointed beard, cap, mantle, right arm half out of it.
3. A woman with reticulated headdress of a different pattern, long sleeves below wrists, and others hanging down, hands folded.
4. A man in cap, hair and beard, close coat, with standing cape, and hose all of one piece, belt and mantle.
5. A woman with zigzag headdress, mantle fastened by a rose, and close gown, hands across.
6. A man in a cap and hood and close coat, purse or gloves in right hand, and anelace at belt.
7. A woman in reticulated headdress, mantle different from the former, a close gown, hands folded and joined.

On the South side,

1. A man in close cap and hood, and close coat; in right hand gloves or a purse; left on his breast; from his girdle hangs an anelace.
Under him the arms of *Beauchamp*.
2. A woman in a mantle and close gown and reticulated headdress.
Under her in a bordure nebule a cross. *Fitz Jeffery*, the earl's grandmother.
3. A man in a cap, beard, and whiskers, close coat and anelace.
Under him *Beauchamp* impaling *Mortimer*, the earl's mother.
4. A woman in reticulated headdress, close gown and waistcoat over it.
Under her *Beauchamp* impaling *Ferrars*; his eldest son Guy, who married Philippa daughter of Henry lord Ferrars of Groby.
5. An old man bearded, in a close buttoned coat, mantle, and hood.
Under him Az. a cinquefoil. Or. *Bardolf* husband of Agnes, his 7th daughter, impaling *Beauchamp*.
6. A woman in reticulated headdress, a close gown, and in her left hand a rosary.
Under her Cheque O & Az. a fess G. *Roger Clifford*, who married his daughter Maud.
7. A man with a pointed beard, in a cap and gown, right hand on breast.
Under him Or. a chevron Gu. *Hugh* earl of *Stafford*, husband of Philippa his second daughter.
8. A woman in reticulated headdress, mantle, waistcoat, and petticoat.
Under her Barrè O. and Az. *John* lord *Beauchamp* of *Hache*, husband of Alice third daughter.

* Absurdly in the parish clerk's account of this church, p. 37, called images of *warriors*.

* In Hollar's print these buttons are made a *rosary*.

Two sons and nine daughters of earl Thomas, painted kneeling in full proportion, in their surcoats emblazoned, in the choir windows, are engraved in Dugdale. Isabel being twice married has two portraits there.

1371. On the North side of the nave at *Earl's Colne*, c. Essex, is an alabaster altar-tomb, inclosed in a pew, so that only the front and East end appear. The former has eleven small figures (the twelfth broken away); six are in the long strait fluted mantle, with the right arm under it on their breasts; three have a shorter similar habit or doublet, with a belt across the shoulders; and two the same robe, with a cloak over the shoulders, and no belt. At the East end, or foot of the tomb, are six small figures, one in armour; four in long habits, of which one has a row of beads, or buttons, down the middle of the front: the sixth is a woman. The conformity between these figures and those on the preceding monument requires no illustration.

On the tomb lies an alabaster figure of a knight in a hawberk and shoes of mail, and gauntlets; at his feet a lion; under his head angels; his sword by his right side, broken. There is room for two figures more by him, but instead thereof we have a beautiful bust, in the Greek taste, with a long beard, formerly parted, and a fillet, which is supposed to represent the Saracen whom one of this family slew in the crusades in the reign of Richard I. and not to have belonged to any body, though there appears to have been a pin of the same materials rather cut than broken off. Near it lies a headless bust, of coarser materials and workmanship, with an hole equal to the size of such a pin, though it rather had a head of its own. Daniel King makes it the base of the boar on a chapeau, so it probably was an helmet under the head of another figure of this family. And perhaps the Saracen's head may have served the same purpose.

This tomb Mr. Walpole's MS. and King's draught refer to THOMAS VERE eighth earl of Oxford, who died 45 Edward III. 1371. We have very few particulars of his life. He married Maud daughter of Sir Ralph Ufford lord chief justice of Ireland, and by her had one son, Robert, of whom hereafter. He directed his body to be buried on the North side of the chapel of St. Peter's, appointing for the charge of his funeral £.133. 6s. 8d.

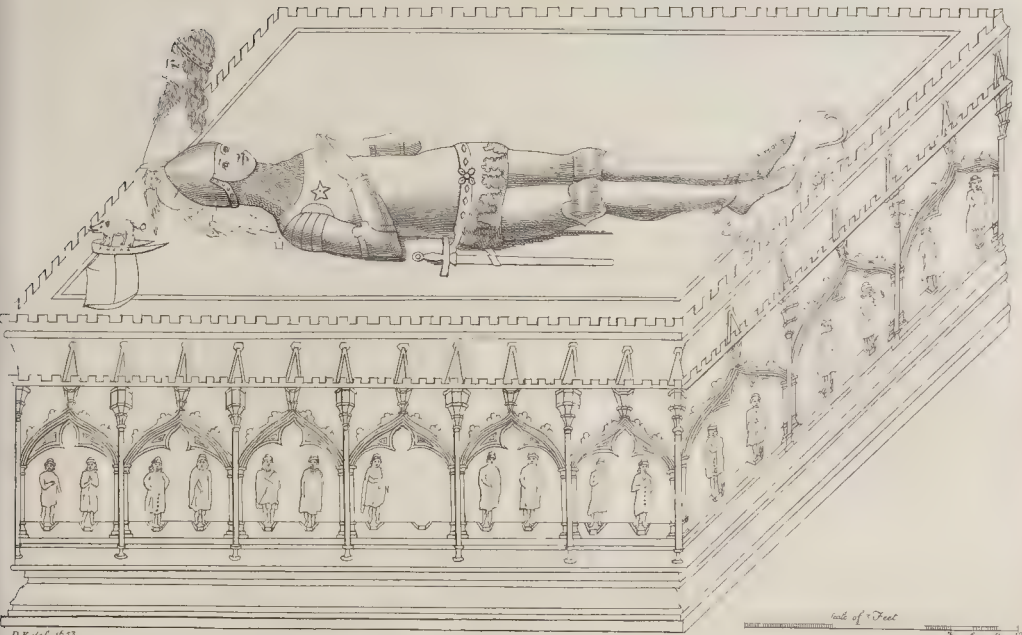
The tomb is engraved from a drawing by Daniel King, which, notwithstanding its distortion, will convey a good idea of the figures at the sides. The earl's figure below is from a drawing by Mr. Tyfon.

1372. At *Lincoln*, on the North side of the South chapel, called *William the Conqueror's*, adjoining to Lady Chapel, under high pointed stone arches, lies on an altar tomb, on a table of speckled marble or freestone painted, the trunk of an armed knight, having on his surcoat a fess vair A. and Az. between three leopards' heads passant fleurs de lis O. Three shields with the same arms are on the South side of the tomb.

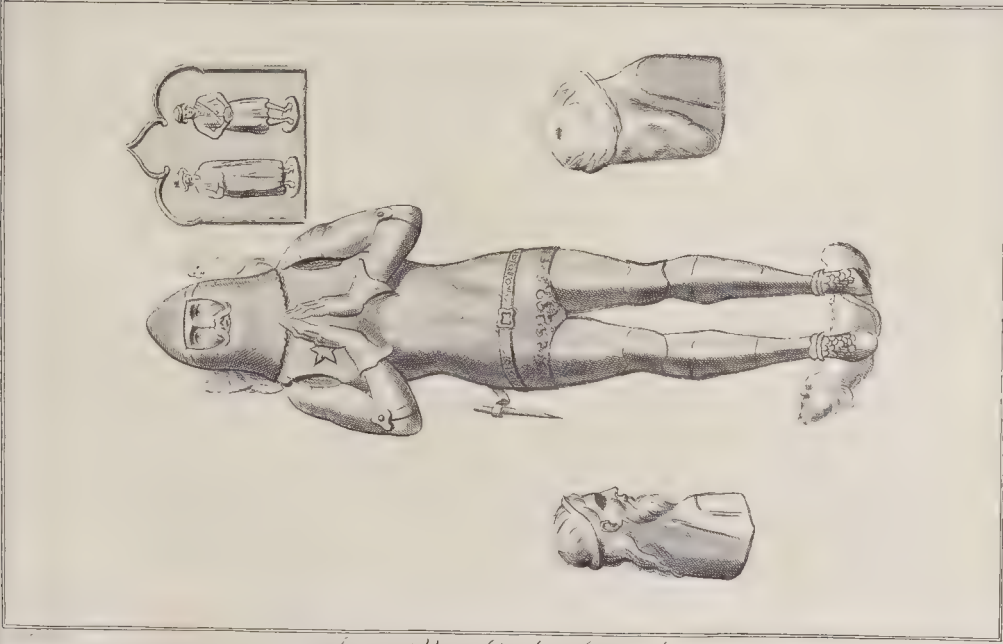
This belongs to NICHOLAS Lord CANTILUPE, who died Feb. 21, 1372. 45 Edward III.

His wife Joan had a marble and brass near him: the inscription remained, in part, in Dugdale's time, but now all the brass is gone. They had one son, William, twenty years old at his father's death.

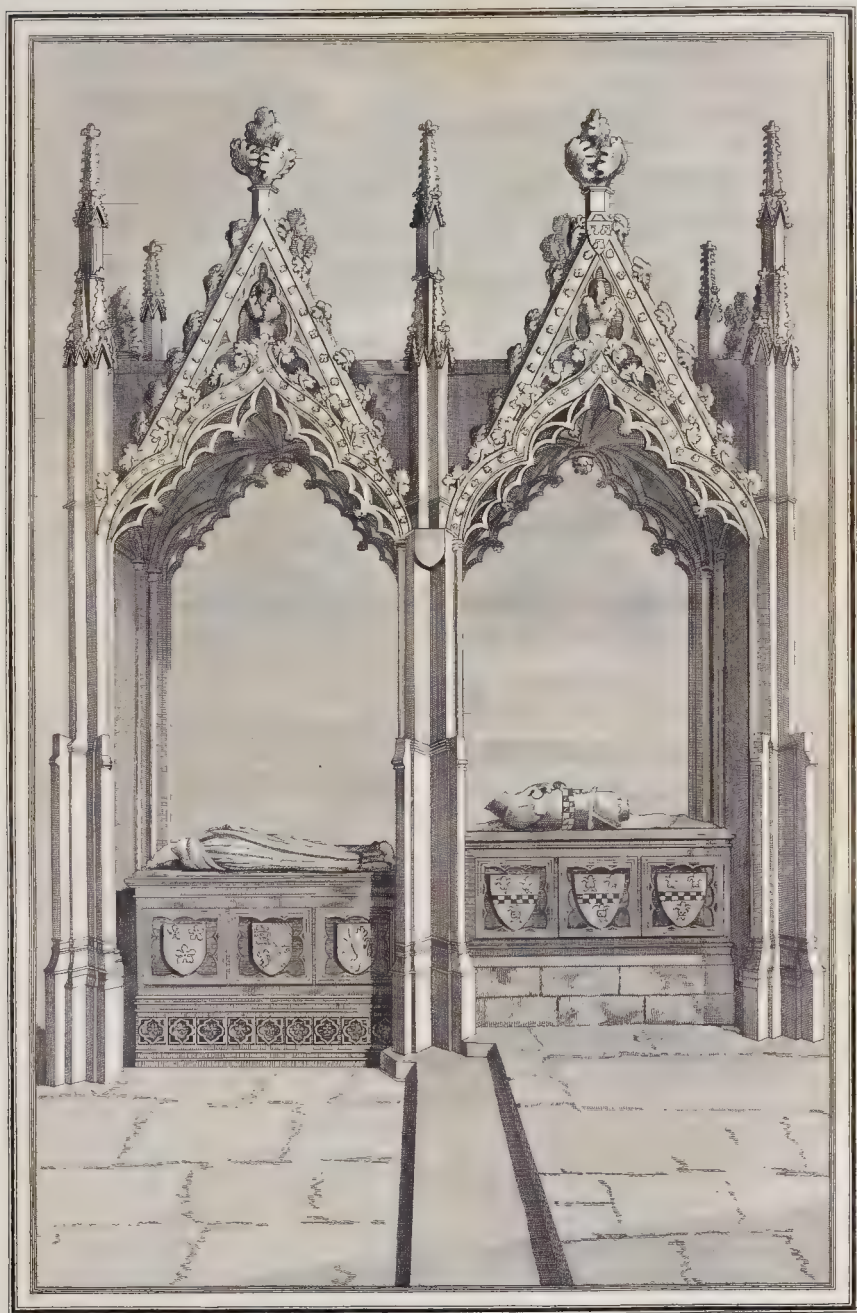
His



D.R. del. 1653.



Thomas Per Earl of Oxford



Wimbash of Nocton

Nicholas Lord Cantilupe

Lincoln

1372

A chantry was founded for three chaplains, not vicars, to pray for their souls at the altar of St. Nicholas, endowed with a yearly pension of £. 10 sterling out of the parish church of Alesby, and the rents of lands and tenements in Wylingham-on-the-Wold, and an hundred acres of woodland in their manor of Kynthorp by Wragby, dated June 3, 1355¹. It was new founded by John Buckingham, bishop of Lincoln, for a master and seven chaplains, July 4, 1366².

Carte³ says, EDWARD the eldest son of the Black Prince, who died at the 1372. age of seven years in Guienne, was buried in the Dominican church at *Chiltern* [King's] *Langley*, in Hertfordshire. Sandford⁴ says not where.

Under the North window of the chancel at *Shillingford*, c. Berks, 1372. Ashmole describes a monument somewhat raised from the ground, whereon is laid a very fair and large stone, upon which, in brass plates, is the figure of a priest vested in his habit, within an arch of tabernacle work very curiously wrought. The verge of the marble is lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph :

De terre fu frāt et fourme,
Jehan de Blebury jadys nome,
Et entere fu retourne
L'an grace bien accompte.
M'il trois cent septante seconde
En mois de Mars qui bien respōde
Le vint et septisme jour probe,
que Dieu de salme eit pīte. Amen.

In the window above was his portrait, kneeling, in a red gown and purple hood, subscribed,

Pro anima Johannis Bleburi Pater noster ⁵.

In *Nafton* church, Suffolk, is a small brass figure of a lady in hanging sleeves, the close sleeves full buttoned, her head drest *à la zigzag*. Under her this inscription :

Jhayne jadīs la feme Willm de Wynston qe
Porust le jour de Troens l'an de gre MCC
LXXII. gīt icy. d'eu de salme eit mercy.

WILLIAM WITTELEY, archbishop of Canterbury, is placed by Godwin⁶ and 1374. Batteley⁷, at the upper end of the nave of his own cathedral, between two pillars on the South side overagainst his uncle and predecessor, Simon Islip, under a large raised marble altar tomb. The brass figure and ledge formerly inlaid with brass was torn away in Godwin's time. In Weever's⁸ time there remained only

. *tumulatus*
. *Wittlesey natus*
Gemmata luce

¹ Pat. 37 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 30.

² Sympton's MS Collections.

³ P. 117.

⁴ Part II. p. 33.

Dugd. I. p. 733, says for five priests, and by his wife Joan.

⁵ Il. P. 535.

⁶ P. 183.

⁷ Berks, I. 180.

Dart¹ has engraved a tomb like Islip's, and the figure like Trilleck bishop of Hereford, given pl. XL. in which he must certainly have indulged a lively imagination.

Mr. Gostling² says, both Batteley and Dart³ mistook for Wittlesey's a tomb which had had brasses for a man and woman opposite to archbishop Islip's.

1375. In the North transept of the choir of *Salisbury* cathedral, removed from the choir, when it was new paved, 1684, is a large marble inlaid in brass, commemorating ROBERT WYVIL, bishop of *Salisbury*, who died 1375.

This prelate succeeded Roger de Mortival, 1329, by the interest of Edward the Third's queen with the pope, and filled this see forty-five years. One of the most remarkable events of his life was his dispute with William Montacute earl of Salisbury about the castle of Sherborne, c. Dorset.

Agreeable to the provisions made at Oxford, by which it was provided that the king's castles should be delivered into the hands of twenty-four of the barons, this castle had been surrendered, and delivered to Stephen Longespee, 1258, 42 Henry III. having been in the crown ever since Stephen seized it 1139. Edward III. granted it 1337 to William Montacute earl of Salisbury, and Catharine his wife, for his services against Mortimer. 1355, 28 Edward III. bishop Wyvil brought a writ of right against the earl for this castle.

The claims of the respective parties were so complicated that it was thought impossible to determine them by legal issue. They were therefore referred to single combat. At the time appointed the bishop brought his champion to the lists, clothed in white, with his lordship's arms on his surcoat. The earl's champion was habited in the same manner, with his arms depicted on his surcoat. Both were preparing to engage, when an order was brought from the king to refer the dispute to another day. In the mean time matters were compromised by the friends of both parties, on the earl's ceding the castle to the bishop and his successors, on payment of 2500 marks. The bishop further procured for his church the restitution of the chase of Bere in Berkshire.

Bishop Godwin in his life of this prelate, and Mr. Camden in his *Britannia*⁴, say that the castle of Old Sarum was included in this claim. But that castle seems never to have belonged to the bishops of that see, and consequently could not be recovered, though it might belong to the Montacutes, as being the capital of their earldom. This is confirmed by the inscription round bishop Wyvil's monument, in which only the recovery of the castle of Sherborne, and the chase of Bere, is mentioned. 29 Edward III. an indenture occurs between the bishop of Sarum and William de Montacute, touching the castle of Sherborne, but nothing is said in it of the castle of Sarum⁵.

The bishop died in Sherborne castle, Sept. 4, 1375, in the 46th year of his consecration, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral near the throne.

Walsingham⁶ describes this prelate as so very illiterate and unclerical a person that it was believed if the pope had seen him he never would have advanced him to such a dignity. Burton makes him a native of Stanton in Leicestershire.

The castle of Sherborne is here represented with its keep and portcullis. At the door of the first ward stands the bishop, pontifically habited, with his mitre and crozier, and his hands elevated; and below him, at the foot of the steps of the gate of the outer wards, stands his champion, in a close coat, with breeches,

¹ Dart. *Casterb.* 152. The archbishop was probably born at Westminster, where his parents seem to have lived, and was buried in the nave of the church.

² P. 206.

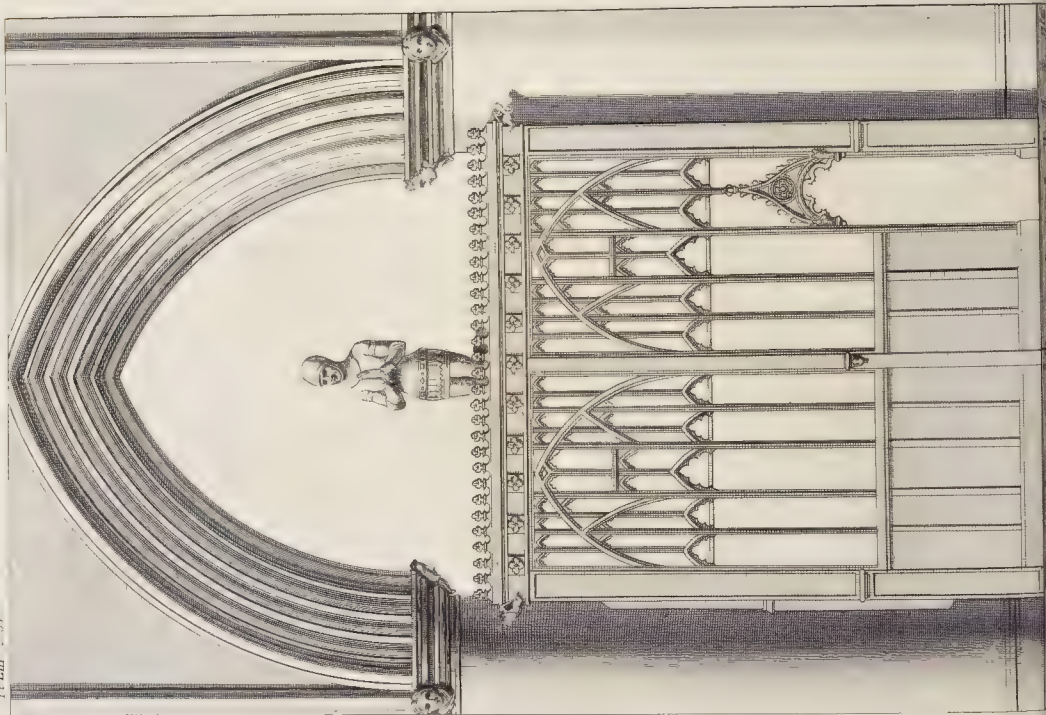
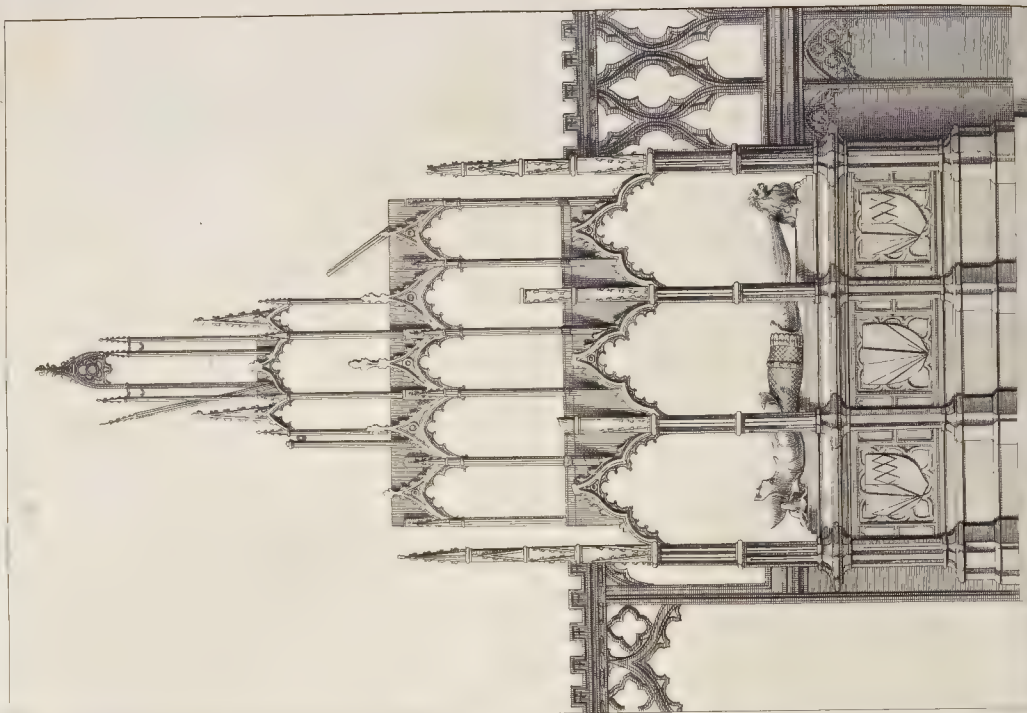
³ P. 155.

⁴ Dorset.

⁵ Hutchins' *Hist.* of Dorset, II. 186.

⁶ *Hist.* Angl. p. 130.





hoft, and fhoes all of one piece; in his right hand a battle ax; in his left a fhield with a bofs in the centre. Below are three efcocheons, and at the top of the fhield two more. The brafs of three only remains, and exhibits the arms of Wyvil, a crofs voided between four mullets pierced. At the corners are two of the four fymbols of the evangelifts.

The whole design fhews an idea of perfpective, though evidently a very bad one (yet well for the time) there being various vanifhing points from the fame face or plane: the lower part, where the foldier ftands, leads into a court, where is feen the paffage; the bifhop is either looking or ftanding at the door or window in the firft building within; above which is feen a building meant for a greater diftance from the other, as in the center to the door is a portcullis; the defigner meaning to fhew the general view of the caftle. The bifhop is the principal figure.

The infcription, in its prefent mutilated ftate, is to be read thus, beginning from the North:

----- congregavit & congregata ut
pafior vigilans conſervavit. Inter enim
alia beſicia ſua minima caſtrum d'ce ecclie
de Schireburn' p' ducentos annos & amplius
manu militari violent . . . intrepidus
recup'avit ac ipſi ecclie obaceam ſuam de la
Bere reſtitui p'curavit, qui quarto die Sep-
tembr' Anno D'ni mill'io CCCLXXV°. & anno
conſecr. ſue xlvj' ſicut altiffimo placuit in
d'co caſtro debitum reddidit -----

In the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the cathedral church of Salifbury, 1719, 8vo. p. 96. this infcription begins with *Hic jacet*, and the ſecond hiatus is filled up, *occupatum eidem ecclie ut pugil &c.*

A beautiful drawing of this brafs by Mr. (now Sir Charles) Frederick was fhewn to the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, 1733.

Mr. Carter took a drawing of it 1784, and has engraved it in the tenth number of his ancient ſculptures and paintings.

Mr. Lethieullier fhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1733, a drawing of this ſtone, which formerly lay over the biſhop's body, near the biſhop's throne in the choir.

On the South ſide of the choir at *Tewkeſbury* is a chapel dedicated to the Trinity, and erected by Elizabeth or Anne widow of Edward lord Deſpenſer, Pl. LIII. grandſon of Hugh Deſpenſer, whoſe quarters were buried here*. On its roof is a black figure, kneeling, in a pointed helmet and gorget, on the furcoat the arms of *Deſpenſer*; repreſenting EDWARD lord DESPENSER, who died 1375. He was buried before the door of the veſtry, near the preſbytery; and his wife erected this chapel to his memory*. Before it lies a ſtone ſaid to belong to *Richard Neville* earl of Warwick, but in reality to RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, earl of Worceſter, firſt huſband of counteſs Iſabel, who died 1421, 9 Henry VI. at Mewlenbury³ in France, and was here buried, at the end of the choir, between the choir and Fitz Haimon's chapel⁴.

* One of them by the lavatory of the high altar of Tewkeſbury. Leland, It. VI. 99. and all the reſt there after wards, Mon. Ang. I. 156.

² Leland, It. VI. 82.

³ Meus, Brooke; Mew in Brye, Mon. Angl. I. 158.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. I. 241. ex Leland, It. VI. 99. ex libello de antiquitate Theokeſbur. monaſt. Mon. Ang. I. 156.

This Edward lord Despenfer was son to Edward second son to Hugh le Despenser, the younger, favourite to Edward II. 30 Edward III. being then a knight, he attended the Black Prince into France, and was at the famous victory of Poitiers. Next year, making proof of his age, he had livery of his lands; but his homage was respited, he being still in France, in which wars he continued for several succeeding years; and 42 Edward III. was in the retinue of the duke of Clarence. 47 Edward III. he commanded the rear of the army in France, under the duke of Lancaster, and continued in the wars abroad the two succeeding years. By his testament, dated at Lanblethian, Nov. 6, 49 Edward III. he bequeathed his body to be buried at Tewksbury, on the South part, near his ancestors, leaving to the abbot and convent there a whole suite of his best vestments, two chalices and a hanaper gilt, and an ewre wherein to put the body of Christ on Corpus Christi day, which was given him by the king of France. He was summoned to parliament from 31 to 39 Edward III. inclusive, and died in his castle of Caerdiff, on Martinmas day, 49 Edward III.¹ a great baron and a great knight, says Froissart². He left Thomas his son and heir, two years of age, and four daughters. Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Bartholomew de Burghersh³, died 1409, and was buried near her husband, under a gravestone, on which was her portraiture in brass, now gone. Over the figure was formerly a light Gothic canopy, of arch work; but being much decayed, was, a few years since, taken quite away.

THOMAS son of the preceeding was beheaded at the cross in Bristol, 1399. The king sent a party of soldiers to fetch him from his castle at Caerdiff, of which having notice, he endeavoured to make his escape by sea. The shipmaster being bribed to betray him, concealed twenty soldiers in his vessel, and after some resistance, obliged him to go to Bristol, where they delivered him up to the mayor. Next day the populace obliged the magistrate to give him up to them, and he was beheaded at the market-cross⁴. His head was set upon London Bridge, but afterwards taken down, at the request of his mother, and buried with his body at Tewkesbury, near his father.

1376. In the chapel of St. Benedict at *Westminster* is a handsome altar tomb of white marble, with the figure of SIMON LANGHAM, archbishop of Canterbury, pontifically habited, his hands elevated, his gloves on adorned with jewels at the back; on the middle and third left finger a seal-ring, on the first of the same hand a plain ring, a crozier between his right arm and body, his robe richly hemmed with two fringes, his mitre adorned with two single jewels, his head on a cushion supported by angels, two dogs collared at his feet. In starred quatrefoils on the sides of the tomb are the arms of Edward the Confessor, Ely with a cross between the crowns twice, Canterbury, and Westminster. At the head and feet France and England quarterly, single, and impaling quarterly two lions rampant and two eagles displayed, each twice. The inscription round the ledge in brass, now gone, was, according to Dart⁵, as follows,

*Hic jacet dominus Simon de Langham,
quondam abbas hujus loci, thesaurarius Anglie,
electus London. ep. Eliensis, cancellar. Anglie.
archiep. Cantuar. presbyter cardinalis ☞ postea
Cardinalis ep. Præstern.*

Weever⁶ gives a very different one in verse.

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. 395, 396. Leland. It. vi. 88.

² Before-mentioned, p. 108, 109. Dugd. Bar. II. 36.

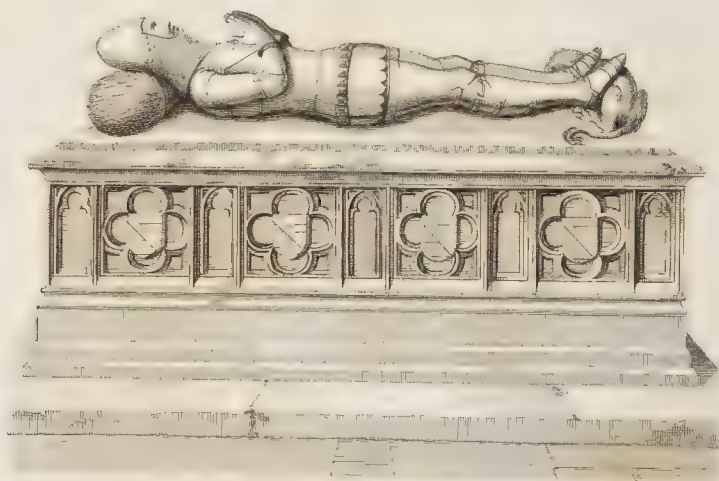
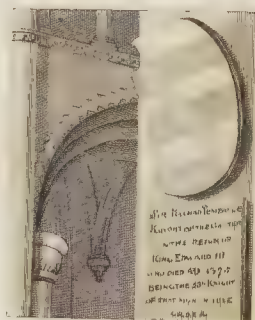
³ Vita R. II. p. 166, 167.

⁴ I. 99.

⁵ P. 197, in Dugd. ubi sup.

⁶ P. 480.





Richard Pembroke 1272

He was monk, prior, and abbot, of Westminster, successively bishop elect of London and of Ely, and archbishop of Canterbury, besides which he held the archdeaconry and treasurer'ship of Wells in commendam, and was treasurer and chancellor of England, which last he resigned after his consecration, and was succeeded by William of Wickham. A dispute arising between him and his predecessor's new founded college at Oxford, called Canterbury College, he turned out the scholars, and introduced monks, and so became the unwilling instrument of the first advances to Reformation by Wickliffe, who was among the ejected students. After he had sat about two years being made a cardinal by Urban V. the king was so offended that he seized his temporalities, whereupon he resigned, and retired to Avignon, where he died of the palsy, and was there buried in the church of the Carthusians, which he had built, and three years after, in consequence of his own order, was removed to Westminster abbey, to which he had been a most munificent benefactor¹.

The figure has a smooth full face, the hair cropt in front. This whole monument is well preserved, and faithfully represented in Dart; but the wooden canopy over it was broken down at the coronation of George I.

In *Ashford* church, Kent, is a brass figure of a lady under an arch, her arms¹³⁷⁵ extended, holding pennons, under which, on each side, were four shields of arms, not one now remaining. Her headdress is round; on her upper short jacket four martlets in pale. Two of the four shields at the sides are, in a border a cross impaling 3 chevrons. Pale of 6, *Strabolgie* 6 martlets voided, *Ferrers*, quartering G. 7 martlets O. *Ferrers*. Over her head Old France and England quarterly. *Groby*. Round the ledge,

✠ ICY GIST ELISABETH IADES [COVNTESSE DATHEL'S]
[LA] FILLE LE SIGN' DE FERRERS. . . . [Q' DIEV]
[ASTOILD Q^e MORVST LE XXV IOVR DOCTOVR.]
LAN DE GRACE M CCC LXXV.

Only the words in hooks remained when Mr. Orde examined it 1783.

She was daughter of Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, and wife of David Strabolgie twelfth earl of Athol, who died Oct. 22, 1375, and is buried at Ashford in Kent². I have a copy of the drawing of this tomb among the Harleian MSS.

Under one of the South arches of the nave of *Hereford* cathedral is the monument of Sir RICHARD PEMBRIDGE, one of the first Knights of the Garter, being Pl. the fifty-third. He died 1375. LIV.

He is in a pointed helmet, mail gorget, plated cuisses, strapped and buckled, the garter on both knees; at his feet a greyhound with a shaggy mane; under his head a very large gerbe. On the low altar-tomb are four quatrefoils, with his arms Barry of 6 a fess; which arms are properly blazoned Barry of 6 O and Az. a fess G. on a modern shield, and under it the inscription given in Pl. LIV. hung up over his feet. Ashmole gives the arms without the fess³. His iron helmet on a hook hangs over his head.

The family of Pembridge were of high antiquity in the county, being settled at a place of their own name near Weobley as early as the reign of Stephen. Thomas Pembridge was knighted at the great solemnity at Carlisle, 34 Edward I. before his last expedition against Scotland. But the estate was granted to Edmund Mortimer, 14 Edward I. and through his heirs descended to the crown.

¹ Godwin, ed. Rich. p. 115. Weever, p. 480.

² Douglas's Pedrage of Scotland, p. 47. Dugdale, Bar. II. 96.

³ Institution of the Order of the Garter, p. 709, and plate.

1376. The tomb of EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, at Canterbury, is an elegant sarcophagus of grey marble, on a base of open quatrefoils, the ends and sides garnished with sixteen copper shields in starred quatrefoils, on which are alternately his arms, England and Old France quarterly, with a file of 3 points, and his device, 3 ostrich feathers, the quill end of each in a socket, across which is a label with his motto, *ich diene*, supercribed with the words *bounout* and *ich diene*. His will directs twelve escutcheons of *laton* round his tomb, each a foot square or wider¹, whereof six of his arms complete, and the other six of his badges² of ostrich feathers, and on each of the twelve inscribed the word *bounout*. Only seven of these beautiful labels remain, two at the head, two on the North side, and three on the South side. Upon the tomb he directed a table of *laton* gilt, of the same dimensions with the tomb³ whereon was to be laid an image of *laton*, in relief, gilt, in memory of him, armed in a warlike manner, with his arms quartered, and the face *uncovered*, his helmet with the leopard under his head. His figure is of copper gilt; his face is whiskered; his helmet pointed, adorned with a coronet of oak-leaves once enriched with a kind of paste or false stones of which only the collets now remain; under his head a helmet surmounted by a leopard crowned, and having round his neck a label of three points; his gorget of mail; on his surcoat France

¹ These words perhaps were designed to express the excellent character he bore: *bounout*, in the German language signifying a *haughty spirit*, might represent him as an intrepid warrior; and *ich diene—I serve*, as a dutiful son. Gilling, p. 367. Mr. Gilling's account seems rather to have proceeded from his not recollecting the prevalent tradition thus from his doubting the truth of it, though it is not supported by the authority of contemporary historians. Whatever the first of these mottoes means, the latter is said to have been taken from the king of Bohemia at Cressy. Both appear with his sign manual to a grant of a pension of fifty marks sterling per annum to John de Elisquet, 34 Edward III. *Ich dien* as always now written is on this tomb written *Ich Diene*. While the origin of this motto is so disputed, there will be no harm in telling the explanation given of it by an illiterate Welshman who viewed this monument. He said that Edward I. when he presented his new born son to the Welsh assembled at the castle of Caernarvon used these words, *Ich dien bounout*, "This is the man." *Dyn* is certainly the Welsh for *man*, and *ych* for *helmet*: but I find nothing like *bounout* in the Welsh dictionaries. The story of Edward's appointing his infant son prince of Wales is in all the Welsh historians, but in none of the old English till John Stowe. True it is that Knighton (c. 287. 288.) expressly mentions the king of Bohemia among the slain in the battle of Cressy. And Froissart (l. c. 130. p. 139.) is most particular in the account of his death, stating it as told by Rapin and modern historians. He calls him "roi de Bohaigne," and "Monseigneur Charles de Bohaigne, qui feroit, j'ay roi de Bohaigne, & en portoit les armes," yet in c. 223, he makes him son of the "gentile roi de Bohaigne, & Monseigneur Charles de Bohaigne son fils, qui deors "s'appelloit roi d'Allenagne," and c. 1. he speaks of Charles duke of Behaigne as on the side of France. All other writers call the then king of Bohemia John. He married Elizabeth heiress of Bohemia, by whom he had Charles, afterwards Emperor by the name of Charles IV. and Froissart, though he mistakes his name, calls him rightly enough king of Bohemia, son of the Emperor Henry de Luxembourg. Carte (II. 460) properly calls him John king of Bohemia, and his son Charles, king of the Romans.

Sanford (p. 182.) says the Prince having slain the king of Bohemia with his own hand, *deposited his capsur* of those ostrich feathers, which in memory of this victory became his cognizance, sometimes using one feather, sometimes three, with the motto *Ich dien*, meaning that John king of Bohemia served the French king in his wars, and as his stipendiary; or that the Prince of Wales served his own father as a son which is most probable, since the feathers have been born by all succeeding princes of Wales heirs apparent, though sometimes also by collateral branches, both of the house of York and Lancaster as their seals. Certain it is however that feathers make no part of the present arms of Bohemia.

The origin of this device is one of the many points in our history which would admit of discussion. A member of the Academy of Belles Lettres would discuss such a question in the history of his own country in the fullest extent, and it would be read at the Society of Antiquaries in England without emulation.

Another error respecting this great prince, which none of our antiquarian critics have stumbled at, is his education in Queen's College, Oxford. The prince was born 1340 or 30, and the charter of foundation of this college granted to Robert Eglesfield bears date 1340. The prince was sixteen years old at the battle of Cressy, and one may venture to say the army was his first school. No doubt of his, or any for his sake, to this college, appears, though both his parents were benefactors. Wood does not record him in his account of the college. Mr. Mores, more grateful than all his predecessors or contemporaries members of this society, first stamped authenticity on this story, by engraving, in three plates, now my property, the very apartments where this hero and another, who trod in his steps, Henry V. are supposed to have studied, with the gate over which it stood, and the landing place to it, before they were taken down to make room for a new building. The tower where Erasmus studied, at Queen's College, Cambridge, has yielded to a like fate. Pointer is the only Oxford guide who has recorded the inscription, under a picture of Henry V. on a brass plate fixed up in this apartment at Oxford. Mr. Mores imagines it was built with the gate by Robert Mulkam, rector of Dereham, c. Cumberland, about 1340.

² "Et volons qe entour la ditte tombe soient dussc escutcheons de *laton* chacun de la *largesse* d'un pie, dont les fix "seront de noz armes entiers, et les autres six des plumes d'ostruce, & qe sur chacun escutcheon soit ascript, c'est "alluvier sur celles de noz armes & sur les autres des plumes d'ostruce *bounout*." Royal Wills, p. 67.

Whatever occasioned the alteration from this order, the shields with the ostrich feathers have this motto, *Ich Dien*.
³ Thus he describes them as they were to be worn by two men armed in his arms to walk before his corps, one "par la guerre de noz armes entiers quantelce, & l'autre pour la paix de nos bagues des plumes d'ostruces." lb. p. 66. The same were in his missals and portoforium. lb. p. 71.

⁴ "Et paravant la tombe soit fait un tablement de *laton* *saucrez* de largesse a longueur de meisme la tombe sur quel nous volons d'un ymage d'ou'igne leve de *laton* fuzorez soit mys en memorial de nous tout armez de fier de guerre de nous armes quartiles & le visage mie (qu. nue, uncovered) ove notre *haume* du leopard sur desous la teste de l'ymage." lb.

and

and England quarterly, under a label of 3 points; the lappets of his furcoat are bound round with a girdle enamelled¹, studded with leopards' faces² in rounds, and fastened by a lion passant guardant, and under this furcoat appears mail; his gauntlets are armed on the knuckles with iron spikes; his cuisses and greaves plated; the latter seamed like spatterdashies; his shoes formed of brass plates folded over each other are remarkably long and picked; his spurs have large rowels, and the straps fastened with roses. At his feet is a lioness; by his side lies his sword loose, being, with the sheath, all of solid copper, four feet long, studded with lozenges, the hilt of wire-work, set with an enamelled lion's head on a blue ground. This sword had been hung to his girdle by an hook still remaining thereon. The wooden embattled canopy above was painted with a figure of our Saviour, now defaced, and the four evangelists with their symbols in small compartments at the corners. Over the canopy hang the helmet and crest, a furcoat of velvet (not mail, as Sandford³) quilted with fine cotton, and curiously finished and gilt, and the scabbard of his dagger or sword (the weapon itself being taken away by Oliver Cromwell) embroidered with the arms of France and England quarterly, and the gauntlets. All these are said to be the identical ones he wore. His shield hangs on a pillar near the head of the tomb, and has had handles. As the choir and East part of the church are built over vaults the bodies could not be interred in vaults, except down in the undercroft, and therefore it is probable are lodged in the stone chests. His will directs, that his tomb be of marble, of good masonry, and placed where his body was to lie, before the altar at Canterbury, so that the feet end of it be ten feet distant from the altar⁴. The epitaph, inlaid in brass, is in Old French, much in the style and spirit of the Romant of the Rose and other rhymes of that age, and the beginning of it exactly resembles that of John Warren seventh earl of Surrey, given by Sir William Dugdale, from Lewes abbey register⁵. It is expressly ordered in his will to be put on the most visible part of the tomb, at the discretion of his executors⁶. As the copies of it in Weever⁷, Sandford⁸, Bateley⁹, Dart¹⁰, do not agree, I give it here faithfully copied for me by Mr. William Jackson of Canterbury from the original.

At the head in four lines,

**Cy gist le noble Prince Hons' Edward aînéz filz du tresnoble Roy Edward tiers sabbis prince d'Aquitaine
e de Gales duc de Cornouaille et Counte de Cestre q'i morust en la feste de la trinite q'estoit le
vint jour de June, l'an de grace mil tzoïctenz septante sime l'aine de q'i Dieu eit mercy.**

Amen.

South Side.

En q'i passez ebe bouche close : Par la ou te corps repose : Entent ce qe te dirai : Sicom te dire le fog : Tiet come tu es je naitet fu : Tu seras tel come je fu :
De la mort ne penai je nge : Tantome j'ai la vie : En tre aboie q'nd ciegeste : Dont je e fu q'nd nobelot : Certe mefame q'nd trefot : Drap d'ebanoz argent q' or :

West End.

Q'os ore la ses pources q' chetif : P'fend en la tre gis : Q' g'nd heaute est tout alee : Q' char est tout gaise :

North Side.

Q'out est e'vros ma meson : En moy na li verite non : Et li ore me deise? Je ne quide pas qe vous deise? Moe je eusse onges pome eie : Sy fu je ore de tant e'changee :
Par dieu priez ou celestien roy : Se meiez ait de l'aine de moy : Q'ou cent qe pur moy prierent : Du a dieu m'acordeont : Dieu les mette en son paray : Du mal ne poet e'vros chetif :

¹ A lady of quality, a few years ago, in a conversation with my late learned friend Sir John Cullum (who seemed to doubt it), maintained this circumstance; on a fresh inspection he concurred. The art of enamelling was known among us in the 13th century, if not sooner, as appears by the belt of the sword of Edmund Crouchback, who died 1296. In the cushion, shield, and arms of William de Valence earl of Pembroke, who died the same year. The tomb of John son of St. Louis, who died 1247, in St. Denis, is richly enamelled. In France instances are not unrequent. The tomb and arms of John Chetel cardinal 1292, in St. Lucian's abbey at Beauvais, was enamelled with copper gilt. The cross of William of Wykeham at New College, engraved by Mr. Carter in his 12th Number, is a specimen how fast this art improved.

² His widow Joane bequeathed to her son king Richard II. her new bed of red velvet embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver and leopards heads of gold with boughs and leaves proceeding from their mouths. Dugd. Bar. II. 94.

³ P. 187.

⁴ "droitement devant l'autier, sur le bout de n're tombe devers les pees soit dix pees loins de l'autier, & qe meisme la tombe soit de marbre de bone masonerie faite." Royal Wills, p. 66.

⁵ Baron, I. 80.

⁶ Et volons qe sur nostre tombe en lieu ou feu (qu'en) le purra plus clerement lure & veoir soit escript, ce qe ensuit en la maner qe sera mieiz aviz a nos executours." Ib.

⁷ P. 205.

⁸ P. 187.

⁹ II. 32.

¹⁰ P. 80.

There

There seems to have been an altar opposite to this tomb, where masses were said for his soul, a stone step, very much worn, being under a window there, and within memory his plumes, and the arms of England and France, were in the window above.

The prince founded a chantry, 1363, with licence of his father, in the chapel called by Mr. Somner "the Lady Undercroft," in the middle of which Becket was buried. He made a very considerable alteration in the Gothic taste, with ribs curiously moulded, and carved ornaments at their interfections, among which are his arms. This was called the Black Prince's Chapel. The endowment for the chantry was Vauxhall manor, near London, now belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The houses for the priests belonging to it were at the bottom of Beft's lane in Canterbury, where a stone door-way not long since remained¹, and the place is or was lately privileged under the board of Greencloth².

This prince, "the flower of English knights," as Froissart³ calls him, died at Westminster, on Trinity Sunday, 1376, and was embalmed and put into a leaden coffin, and kept till Michaelmas following, in order to his being buried with greater respect and train, when the parliament was sitting.

Mr. Gostling remarks here, that from the time of John all the headpieces on great seals are made so close as not to shew the face, and the Black Prince's, on his seal resembles this over his monument, except that it has more and larger air holes. This fashion continued till Edward IV. on whose seal part of the face is open, as on those of his successors to Henry VIII. the first that discovered the whole face by a vizor lifted up, which seems to be the design on his seal.

This may hold true of kings and princes; but certainly not of all others universally. The helmets in which effigies on tombs are usually represented are very different; and as these latter were contrived to shew the face, is not this the strongest argument in favour of genuine portraits on tombs.

1376. In Trinity chapel, in St. Margaret's church, at *Lynne*, is a rich brass for Pl. ROBERT ATTELATH, a burgess of that town, and his wife, whose names have XXXVI been strangely disguised by ignorant transcribers.

The true reading of the inscription is:

Hic jacet Robertus Attelath qdam burgenſis Lenne, qui obiit A° Dni MCCCLXXVI XII^o die menſis Novembris. Orate pro eo. Hic jacet Johanna qdam uxor Roberti Attelatte que obiit A° Dni MCCC . Anſme eorum per miſericordiam dei requieſcant en pace. Amen.

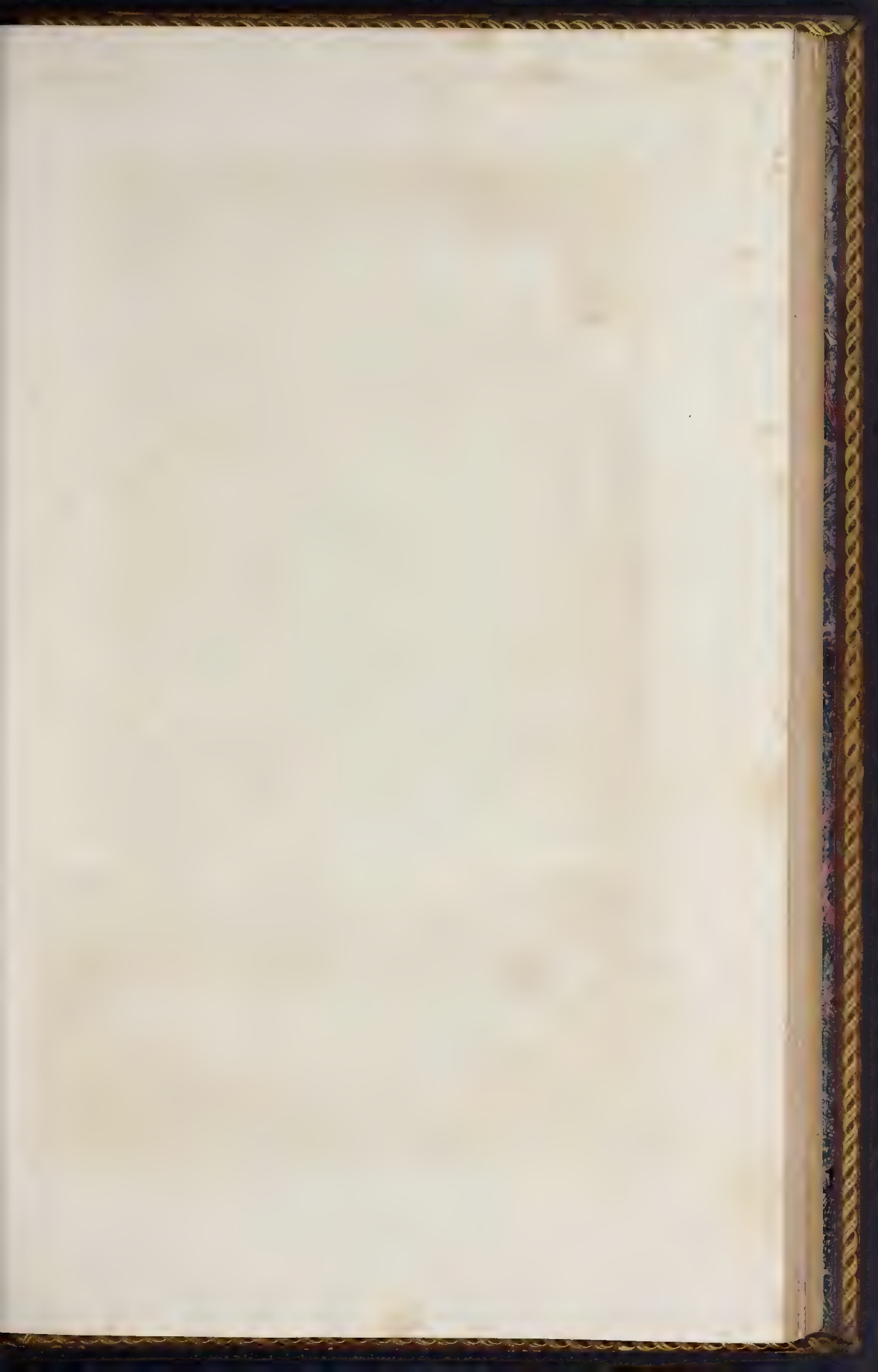
Green, in his MS. and Mackrell, in his printed history of this town, p. 29. make *quondam Odam* as if it were a proper name. The date of the woman's death has never been filled up.

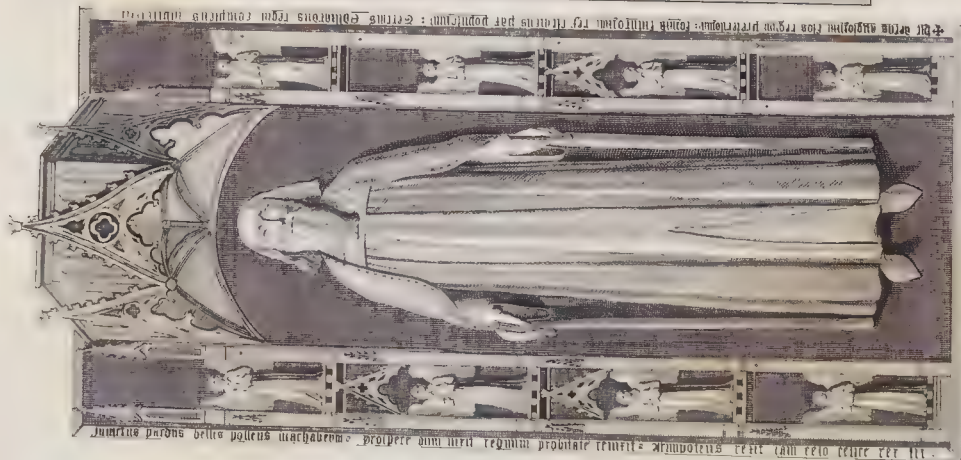
The burgess has flowing hair, small whiskers, and small bifid beard; two angels support an embroidered cushion under his head: his sleeves are fastened with two buttons at the wrist, and he has on his hands a kind of half gloves richly embroidered. His cape stands up, his mantle has buttons in pairs down to the bottom, and a belt fastens it round his waist; his stockings are of a net-work pattern, and his shoes, which are remarkably picked are fastened on the instep by a buckle. At his feet sit two lions. See Pl. XXXVI.

¹ Not so now. See History of the Archiepiscopal Hospitals, &c. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXX. p. 146.

² Somner, p. 71. Gostling, p. 61. 118, 210. Royal and Noble Wills, p. 66. 114.

³ "Le ſieur de la Chevalerie des Anglois," L. c. 324.





Monument of Edward III. 1377





Effigy of Edward III from his monument

The monument of EDWARD III. who died 1377, is on the South-side of the Confessor's chapel at *Westminster*. The altar and slab are of grey marble, or Pl. porphyry, having at the sides six arches, with projecting triple tabernacles, and separated by five double pairs of flat arches, on a base composed of quatrefoils and pairs of flat arches alternately. In the larger arches were copper images of his sons and daughters', whose arms were enamelled on the copper shields below; but not an image or shield remains, except a few on the South side.

Those on the South side represented,

1. Edward prince of Wales, as Camden and Sandford', though I rather think the king himself. Quarterly Old France and England, under a label of three.
He is habited in a mantle, only his right hand out of it.
2. Joan de la Tour, his second daughter, entitled Queen of Spain, though she died before the marriage was solemnized. Quarterly, Castile and Leon impaling France and England.
She is drest like her mother, in long sleeves, her hands tucked under a narrow apron.
3. Lionel duke of Clarence, third son. Quarterly, France and England, under a label of 3. charged with cantons Erm.
He is in a doublet, his legs and feet as 6.
4. Edmund duke of York, fifth son. Arms gone.
An old man with a picked beard, drest in a mantle in which his hands are wrapped up.
5. Mary dutchess of Bretagne, fourth daughter. *Bretagne*, Chequè Or. & Az. impaling Old France and *England* quarterly.
This figure is gone since the drawing was taken.
6. William of Hatfield, second son, died young, 1336.
In a buttoned jacket, with a belt, breeches, and picked shoes, hair, right hand a kimbo, left on belt.

On the North side,

1. Isabel lady Coucy, eldest daughter, married to Ingelram de Coucy, created earl of Bedford 1366.
2. William of Windsor, sixth son, died an infant. See his and his sister Blanche's monument, Pl. XXXIV.
3. John duke of Lancaster, fourth son.
4. Blanche de la Tour, third daughter, died an infant.
5. Margaret countess of Pembroke, youngest daughter, married to John Hastings earl of Pembroke.
6. Thomas duke of Gloucester, youngest son.

These are all gone; but when Sandford wrote the arms of Ingelram de Coucy remained: in pale barrè of 6 vaire A. and Az. and G. impaling Old France and England quarterly.

On the South base of the tomb are large shields of bras, enamelled with the arms of St. George and Edward III. (Old France and England quarterly) alternately.

* Camden, Reges et regine,

† P. 177.

Round the ledge of the slab was this rhyming inscription, not the most unmeaning composition of the time,

*Hic decus Anglorum, flos regum preteritorum,
Forma futurorum, rex clemens, pax populorum,
Tertius Edwardus, regni complens¹, jubileum
Invictus pardus, belli pollens machabeum,
Prosperè dum dixit regnum pietate revixit,
Armipotens rexit, jam celo felice rex sit.*

The fifth line is reft, with the brafs, as is alfo something from the feet, which may probably have been,

*Tertius Edwardus fama super æthera notus.
Pugna pro patria².*

This was complete in Mr. Camden's time; though Weever leaves out the fifth and sixth lines.

The king's figure is of copper, once gilt, laid in a tabernacle of the fame, adorned with eight angels up the fides. He is habited in a flowing mantle, richly laced, as is his under garment at the breast, and flit at the feet; his beard long, and locks difhevelled, his viſage long and thin, as if waſted by age and fatigue, he being at his death 64. In his hands were two ſceptres, as in thoſe of Henry III. and it is far from improbable, that this is a counterpart of the body in the tomb. Over all is a decayed wooden Gothic canopy. Dart ſays his corſe lies in the ſame grave with his Queen Philippa, as ſhe deſired on her death-bed³.

His perſon is thus deſcribed by Walfingham⁴:

"Corporè fuit elegans, ſtatura quæ nec juſtum excederet nec nimis depreſſioni ſuccumberet, vultum habens humana mortalitate magis venerabilem, fimilem angelo, in quo reluſcebat tam mirifica gratia ut ſi quis in ejus faciem palam reſpexiſſet vel nocte de illo ſomniaſſet eo procuſdubio die ſperabat ſibi jocunda ſolatia proveniſſe."

His portrait, drawn and engraved, as his conſort's, by Mr. Baſire, may be ſeen Pl. LVI.

This great prince, who wiped out the ſtain of his premature acceſſion to the crown of England by the unnatural intrigues of his mother, with equal glory ſupported the king of Scots in his throne, on which his grandfather had placed him, and his own claim to the crown of France, and after he had in two bloody battles exhausted the blood of its beſt ſubjects, diſmembered that kingdom of ſome of its beſt provinces. The firſt forty years of his reign were truly glorious. The decline of his life diſtreſſed by the loſs of his conſort and his gallant ſon Edward prince of Wales, and the ambition of his fourth ſon John of Gaunt; and ſinking into dotage, his affections fixt on unworthy objects, he cloſed a life of 64 years, and a reign of 56 (the longeſt of any of our ſovereigns ſince Henry III.) at Shene⁵, June 21, 1377. His body was brought, by four of

¹ — *Flos regum preteritorum*

Forma futurorum —

makes part of an epitaph which Walfingham (Hilt. p. 50.) ſays a Welch monk made on Llewellyn, who was put to death by Edward I. 1283.

² Hilt. 193.

³ Dart II. 42.

⁴ Froiſſart, I. c. 326, calls it *Reims*, two miles from London, on the Thames; his old tranſlator renders it *Shene* four leagues from London along by the Tenes ſide.

his sons and others of the nobility, through the city of London, with his face uncovered, and buried by his wife in Westminster abbey. "*Dum vivit,*" says Walsingham, "*omnes reges orbis gloria & magnificentia superavit;*" which character in his history he greatly enlarges, contrasting his magnanimity with his affability, discretion, moderation, munificence, and the mildness of his government.

Hic erat (says an old Chronicle in the Cottonian Library, cited by Weever¹) *flos mundane militie, sub quo militare erat regnare, proficisci proficere, configere, triumphare. Hic vere Edwardus quamvis in hostes terribilis extiterat, in subditos tamen mitissimus fuerat & gratus, pietate & misericordia omnes pene suos præcellens antecessores.*

Milles⁴ says, "it is reported that his Queen made it her dying request, that he would choose none other sepulchre than that wherein her body should be layed." This he had from Froissart, who mentions two other dying requests made by her. "When the good lady knew that she must die, she sent for the king, and when he came she drew her right hand out of the bed, and putting it into his right hand, the good lady said, 'We have lived all our time together in peace, joy, and prosperity, I beg you at this parting to grant me three favours.' The king in tears replied, 'Ask, Madam, and it shall be done and granted.' She then requested, 'that he would discharge the money due from her to foreign merchants, that he would pay her legacies to the several churches both at home and abroad and to her servants, and that he would choose no other place of burial, but lie by her in Westminster abbey.' All these he promised to fulfil. The good lady then made the sign of the true cross on him⁵, and commended the king and her youngest son, Thomas, who stood by him, to God, and presently after she resigned her soul, which, says the honest writer, I firmly believe was received by the holy angels, and conveyed to heavenly bliss! for never in her life did she do or think any thing which should endanger her salvation!" Thus died this queen at Windsor, on the vigil of our Lady in the middle of August, 1369⁶.

It is remarkable of this prince, as well as his grandfather, that we hear of no natural children of his, though Walsingham⁷ seems to ascribe his death to some amorous indulgences of his dotage with Alice Price.

The pleasures of his youth were the chase and building, in which he passed all the time he could spare from government and conquest.

¹ *as vivit decouverte*, Froissart.

² P. 466.

³ Or it may be on *herself*. For so Louis le Gros, King of France, when dying, caused himself to be laid on a bed of ashes spread in form of a cross, and making the sign of the cross on himself, expired: Suger, p. 321. in Montf. Mon. de la Mon. France, II. 46.

⁴ Ypod. Neustr. 531. Hist. 193.

⁵ Cat. of Honour, p. 167.

⁶ "Quand la bonne dame congut que mourir luy convenoit elle fit appeler le roy son mari, & quand le roy fut devant elle, elle tira hors de sa couverture la droite main & la mit en la main droite du roy (qui grande tristesse avoit au cœur) & là dit la bonne dame ainsi: nous avons en paix, en joye, & en prosperite usé tout nostre temps si vous prie qu'a ce departement vous me veuillez donner trois dons. Le roy tout en plorant & en larmoyant respondit & dit, Dame, demandez, & il vous sera outroyé & accordé. Monseigneur, je vous prie pour toutes manieres de gens a qui du temps passé j'ay eu affaire, & auxquels je suis tenue pour leur marchandise tant dela la mer comme deça, & que vous les veuillez legement croire & payer pour moy acquitter. En apres, pour toutes ordonnances que j'ay faites & pour les laiz que j'ay ordonné & laissez tant aux eglises de ce pays qu'a celles dela la mer ou j'ay eu ma devotion a ce que vous lez veuillez tenir & accomplir & aussi les autres que j'ay faites a ceulx & a celles qui m'ont servie. Tiercement, Monseigneur, je vous prie que ne veuillez elire autre sepulture que de geseir delez moi au cloistre de Westminster quand Dieu fera sa volonte de vous. Le roy tout en plorant respondit, Dame, je le vous accordé. En apres la bonne dame fit le signe de la vraie croiz sur luy, & commanda le roy a Dieu & son filz Thomas le moins aîné qui estoit delez luy, & puis aiez tost elle rendit son esprit, lequel je croy fermement que les saints anges ravirent & emporterent en la grande joye des cieulx, car onques en sa vie ne fit, ne pensa, chose parquoy elle se deust perdre."

B. I. c. 273. Engl. transd. c. 268.

⁷ Hist. p. 193.

On the little tomb of Margaret, Edward IV's daughter, at the head of this tomb, is placed the shield and sword pretended to have been carried before this king in France, but more probably ornamented like that of the Black Prince; the latter is above seven feet long from head to point, and weighs eighteen pounds¹: The blade of iron is five feet three inches long, three inches and an half wide at hilt, diminishing to one and an half at point; the cross bar is two feet long; the hilt one foot eleven inches long; the graft is wood once covered with leather, one foot three inches and three quarters, set in an iron socket, and headed with an iron octagon pomel three inches and a quarter wide. The sword of state of this king, in the chapter-house at Windsor, is of this kind; the wooden handle one foot four inches long, blade four foot eight inches, iron cross one foot². The shield is three feet one inch long, of wood, covered with leather over cloth nailed on round the sides as a border, thirteen inches and a quarter from the top is a spike by way of boss or umbo.

Under one of the South arches of the nave at *Exeter* is an altar tomb of alabaster, with the figure of HUGH COURTNEY first earl of DEVON of that name, who died ult. Edward III. and his wife MARGARET daughter of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford³. He is in armour, with angels at his head and a lion at his feet. She has the reticulated headdress, straight bodice, and loose robe something like a coronet on her head, and a hawk at her feet. There were six niches on a side, and three at the feet, and shields on all, but now effaced, and the figures themselves miserably mangled.

Pl. Some time in the reign of Edward III. died Sir JOHN DE CREKE, who has a LVII. brass memorial in the church of *Wesley Waterlefs*, c. Cambridge, one of the most finished and elegant of the time, engraved in pl. LVI. from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich, given by him to the late Mr. Cole, and by Mr. Cole to me. The outline of the figures both of Sir John and his lady is remarkably correct, and her figure in particular perfectly Grecian. He is in complete mail, except the exterior half of his arms, legs, and feet, which are plated, as also the armour below his elbows to his wrists, and his hands are bare. At the joints of his shoulders and elbows are leopard's faces. On his shield are his arms: on a fess three lozenges vair⁴. The rowels of his spurs are round, and at his feet is a lion. She is in a vest and mantle falling in graceful folds, and the wimple under her chin: her loose head-dress or veil just discovers the reticulated head-dress. At her feet is a dog looking up to her. All that remains of the inscription, which was in Old French and capitals, is

—lyne : sa : femme

In the North transept of *Ripon* minster, near the North door, is an altar tomb of freestone with an embattled moulding, with the figures of a knight and lady. He is in plated armour, round plated helmet, with a lion at his feet, and a helmet with a crest under his head. On the sides of the tomb, a saltire, a chevron, a cross patonce, a maunch, a bend charged with three roundels, a lion rampant. The inscription in small raised black letter is so defaced that one can only read

Orate pro anima—*filii*—*miles*—*elenor* uxor,
and the date, MCCCLXXX.

¹ Camden, reges et regine.

² A. S. Min. 1750.

³ Dugl. Bar. i. 639.

⁴ Mr. Blomefield (Norf. IV. 387.) seems to give him a different coat, O on a fess between 3 gerbs G. as many fleurs-de-lis of the first; over the figure in a window of the south aisle at Foulton, Norfolk, in complete armour with a broad sword at his side, and spear in his right hand, and gold spurs. He was probably a benefactor to that church.

L Y N A : S A : R E D M A



Kernick del



Cros del

St John de foke & Lady

It may be one of the *Markenfelds* and their wives, whose tombs with images Leland saw here¹.

In a chapel of the same transept is another altar tomb of the same materials, with a knight in plated armour, with mail gorget, pointed helmet, on his surcoat and scabbard a bend charged with roses: under his head an helmet with a beast on a torse. His lady by him is miserably defaced. At the sides of the tomb, whose moulding is embattled, are in pendant shields, six on a side, a saltire, a chevron, three waterbougets, frette a canton, a cross floré.

This may be the other of Leland's *Markenfelds*. The tradition of the place ascribes this to one of the Burtons of Ingreshorp; and the former to a Markenfeld, steward to an archbishop of York. The families may have intermarried.

Mr. Salmon² notes these tombs as remarkable for having the ladies at the right hand of the husbands; which is not so extraordinary as he imagined³.

WILLIAM DE UFFORD, second Earl of Suffolk, by will proved at Lambeth, 1381 Feb. 24, 1381, directs his body to be buried at *Campasse* nunnery, c. Suffolk: "derere la tombe en quele mes tres honores pierre et miere gisent⁴;" and Isabella, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, his widow, who took the veil in this house⁵, by will proved Oct. 28, 1416, directs, "mon corps à la terre "d'estre interrez a Campseye joust monseigneur⁶." William dropt down dead on the steps of the House of Lords, 1381, as he was carrying up from the House of Commons⁷ a representation of grievances, containing, among others, that of expense in drefs.

Robert de Ufford his father, first earl of Suffolk of that name, by will, dated on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, 1368, 42 Edward III. proved at Cheryng, 9 kal. Dec. 1369, directs his body to be buried "à Campasse, de- "soults l'arche parentre la chapelle St. Nicholas & le haut altier, où le tombe "eut este ordeigne⁸." He had married Cecily daughter and coheir of Robert de Valoines, whose ancestors founded the nunnery of *Campesse*, c. Suffolk; of which there are at present so little remains that the site of the chapel cannot be distinguished. In a visit to it, however, with my friend Mr. Ford, I discovered at the farm-house, at the foot of the horseblock, a slab of white stone, inscribed, as represented below (1), to the memory of one of the prioresses. The farm-house was part of the original apartments, and in the parlour-window are the arms (2), and in one of the chamber-windows the capitals here engraved (3):

p. 143



Orac: pro: auroganc
bounred: pouisse:

¹ It. VIII. 68. a.² New Survey, p. 275.³ See before, p. cxiii.⁴ Reg. Courtenay, f. 197.⁵ See the form of this solemnity, p. cxviii.⁶ Reg. Chicheley, l. f. 296.⁷ Dugd. Bar. II. 49.⁸ Reg. Wittleseye, f. 111—114.

The inner arch of the West porch of this house consists of many pointed mouldings, and on the sides are demiquatrefoil arches. A principal beam in the hall ceiling measured fourteen inches square.

Maud countess of Ulster, afterwards a nun in this house, founded 21 Edward III. a collegiate chantry here and at Ashle to say mass in the chapel of the annunciation at Campsey, removed seven years after to Bruslyerd adjoining, and thirteen years after that changed into a nunnery of Minorettes of St. Clare¹. To the first of these foundations earl Robert left twenty marks.

RICHARD LIONS, a famous merchant of wines, and a lapidary, sometime one of the sheriffs, beheaded in Cheape by Wat Tyler and other rebels, in the year 1381, had his picture on his gravestone, very fair and large, in the church of St. Martin's Vintry, London, with his hair rounded by the ears and curled, a little beard forked, a gown girt to him down to his feet, of branched damask, wrought with the likenesses of flowers, a large purse on his right side hanging in a belt from his left shoulder, a plain hood about his neck covering his shoulders and hanging back behind him².

Wat Tyler had been his servant and been beaten by him for some fault which he took this opportunity to revenge, and after cutting off his head had it carried before him on the point of a spear³. The commons had petitioned the king against him for frauds on the revenue while he was farmer or receiver of the general subsidy and customs, for which he made his submission⁴.

SIMON SUDBURY, archbishop of Canterbury, who fell a martyr to the same furious insurgents at the same time, has a plain tomb under a rich canopy of ten arches, of which two are round, and the points of seven terminated without pillars, and from these points descend animals: the side of the tomb has five round arches, and six lesser pointed⁵. Though the body of this prelate was deposited here, his head, which the rebels set upon London Bridge, was carried to his native town of Sudbury, where it remains in the vestry of St. George's church, the upper part of which he rebuilt. It is intire, the skin dried like tanned leather, and the ears intire in the same preservation; the mouth was wide open, occasioned by the blows, not fewer than eight, he received before his head was cut off⁶; the teeth having been almost all stolen, the under jaw is now fastened in with nails. It is secured by a grate in a niche of the wall. The history of the archbishop written on parchment is fastened on the inside of the door before it.

At the East end of the North aisle of this church is a blue stone four yards by two, once adorned with an old fashioned cross in brass. Under this the archbishop or his father are said to lie. The anonymous writer of Richard the Second's life published by Hearne, 1729, p. 33, expressly says, both the body and head of the prelate were buried at Canterbury: though Weever thought his tomb there a cenotaph. His father was a gentleman of Sudbury.

THOMAS HATFIELD, who died 1381, has a monument under the bishop's throne⁷, between two pillars of the South side of the choir at *Durham*, under a beautiful canopy of wood; his figure recumbent, in his robes, two angels at his head, a lion at his feet. The South side of the altar tomb has seven arches, with his arms Az. a chevron O. between three lions rampant O. in the spandrils, and

¹ Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 531.

² Grafton's Chron. p. 335.

³ Dart. 154.

⁴ Sub *statu* episcopali in tumulo per se sumptuosissime constructo. Hist. Dunelm. ap. Godwin, p. 730.

⁵ Stowe, Lond. p. 262. 1633.

⁶ Rot. Parl. 1376. 50 Edward III.

⁷ See the minute detail of his death in Walsingham, p. 251.

quatrefoils of the arch. No inscription, but his arms sprinkled about the buttresses of the North face of the monument. A large pew is erected over it for the bishop's throne. This monument¹ is engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. II. p. 175. and in vol. IV. 119. it is observed from a MS. of Dodsworth's in the possession of John Hatfield Kay, esq. F. A. S. that the arms on this monument are wrong: for the chevron is cut in relief on the shield, but the lions are not, and the arms of the Black Prince, to whom he was tutor, appear on the same monument, cut on relief on the shield, and the painter has painted over the whole a blue field, with the chevron and three lions rampant Argent, which puts it out of all doubt that the arms painted on the monument are most, if not all, false. The arms of Hatfield are a chevron.

He was secretary and keeper of the privy seal to Edward the Third, and was appointed by the pope to the see of Durham, 1345, on the decease of Richard Aungerville before mentioned, p. 98. and having filled it thirty-six years, died 1381. He, together with lord Percy, commanded one division of the troops raised to repulse the Scots at Bearpark, 1346, whom they totally defeated, and made their king prisoner. He was one of the commissioners to negotiate a truce at the ransom of David, 1354, and 1359 was chosen, with the bishop of Lincoln, to have crowned Edward III. at Rheims, if he could have made himself master of that city. He founded Durham (now Trinity) college, Oxford, built a house for his successors in London, and was a principal benefactor, if not founder, of a Carmelite priory at Northallerton, and a munificent exemplary prelate.

JOAN, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock earl of Kent, fifth son of Edward I. 1383. and sister and heir of Edmund both successively earls of Kent, repudiated wife of Thomas Montague earl of Salisbury, and relict of Sir Thomas Holand knight of the garter, earl of Kent in her right, was taken to wife by the Black Prince, 1361. Her beauty, which procured her the name of *The Fair Maid of Kent*, engaged his affections, notwithstanding nearness of blood, and her having two sons by her second husband who died 1360; which circumstances were got over by papal dispensation. She survived the prince her third husband twenty-two years, and died at last of a broken heart, for the inflexible rigour of her son Richard's justice in bringing to condign punishment her second son Sir John Holland, who had stabbed the earl of Stafford's son in a quarrel between their respective servants, in which also murder had been committed. The princess sent her intreaties after her son at York; but receiving a positive refusal, she fell into such great grief that she died at her castle of Wallingford, 1383, within five days². She had experienced no little uneasiness from the quarrel between the king and his uncle the duke of Lancaster, to make up which she underwent infinite fatigue, by journeying backwards and forwards between them, though she was of a delicate and tender habit, and so corpulent that she could scarce support herself³. Her body being wrapt in cerecloth, and put into lead, was kept till the king's return from Scotland, to be buried in the chapel of the Grey Friars at Stamford⁴, agreeable to her will, near to the grave of Thomas earl of Kent her first husband. At the dissolution the house and chapel were dissolved, and the site is now converted into a garden. In the West wall of the inclosure is, or was when Peck wrote his *Annals of Stamford*, a female bust with the hair dishevelled, which he supposed might have belonged to the monument of this princess, though it is likely to have made a part of some other monument, or a key-stone or image⁵.

¹ There is a drawing of it in the Heriots College.

² Dugd. Bar. II. 127. Wallingham Hist. 316.

³ Quamvis tenera foret & prae corporis sui sagina semet ipsam vix portare valeat. Wallingh. Hist. p. 314.

⁴ Sadford, 185.

⁵ Annals of Stamford, B. XII. c. 10. p. 12.

Froissart' relates, that Henry duke of Hereford told Richard in a conference previous to his resignation the reports that had been circulated against his legitimacy, reflecting on his mother for having substituted him a French priest's son of Bourdeaux, for fear her want of issue by the prince should provoke him to divorce her. She had an elder son by the prince, born 1365, at Engolefme, who died in his seventh year in Gascoigne; see before, p. 131. She was pre-contracted to Thomas earl of Kent, before the earl of Salisbury, which occasioned her being divorced from the latter, who married again², though Walsingham³ charges her with incontinence.

Her arms were on the North side of Philippa's tomb, p. 124. See also Sandford, p. 184.

1584. As you enter the chapel of our Lady's Assumption, which was the burial place of its founder the HARSICKE family at *South Acre*, Norfolk, "on the LVIII. pavement on the left hand lies a marble gravestone near the wall on which "are the portraitures in brás of a man and woman, with their right hands "conjoined, the woman on the right hand, the man on the left; the man in "complete armour, and on his breast the arms of Harfick, and near his head "the crest of turkey feathers in an hoop, and at his feet a lion couchant. "The woman in the antique dress of that age; on her vest are her own arms, "on the right side Erm. a maunch G. *Calthorpe*, and on her left side the arms "of her husband, and at her feet is a dog couchant. On a rim of brás that "goes round the stone is this inscription:"

Hic jacet Dns Jolies Harfick, miles, ejusdem
nominis tertius, qui obiit secundo die
Septembris An'o Dni MCCCXXXI ejus
anime propicietur deus. Amen. Et domi-
na Katherine uxor."

Such is Mr. Blomefield's⁴ description of the monument exhibited in pl. LVII. the first sight of which will shew how imperfect his description and transcript of the epitaph are. He takes no notice of the arms of Harfick under the crest of turkey feathers, which crest Sir John his father was allowed to bear by grant 30 Edward III. from Sir John Camoys, and which crest Sir John Harfick bore in a hoop, Or. The maunch is gone from his lady's vest, and all that remains of the inscription is,

tercius qui obiit secdo die septembr
anno dni millo CCCXXXI ejus are
... et ... d's ame. Et d'na Katherine ux ...

This Sir John married CATHARINE daughter and sole heir of Sir Bartholomew CALTHORPE knight of Gestingthorpe, whose father, Sir Bartholomew, married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir John de Gestingthorpe of Essex, and by reason of his inheritance assumed the arms of Gestingthorpe, Erm. a maunch G. and in a window adjoining is the same shield still remaining.

In *Campden* church, Gloucestershire, are brás figures of a man in a furred gown and flowing hair, with a double string of beads, each terminated by a tassell, probably for numbering. On his right hand one of his wives, and two others at his left, all in gowns, furred at the neck and wrists, and mitred

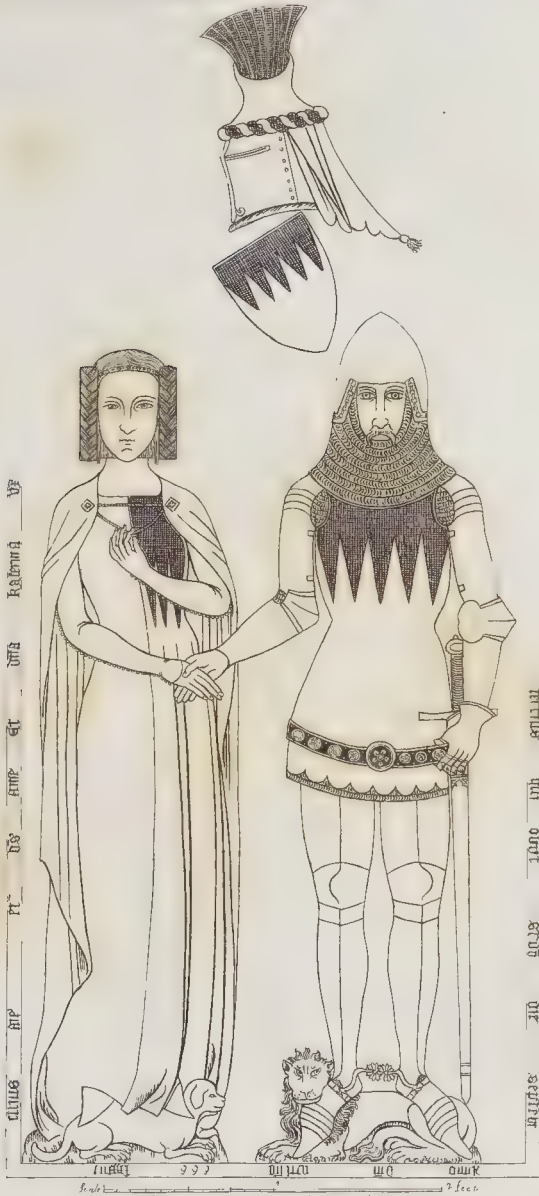
⁴ IV. c. 113.

⁴ Bonsted, III. 416.

² Dougl. Bar. II. 74.

³ Hist. 178.

+ --- hic --- sacre --- Dns' Johes --- t



11. 11. 11.

St. John's Lady Harbuck 1384.

headdresses, falling behind in one or two lappets. Under them this inscription, in two lines:

**Orate pro animabus Willm Dybbys Alcie Margaretæ
Et Marione consortis sue qui quidam Willms
Obiit IIII die mensis Januarii, Anno Domini millesimo
CCCCXXXIII quorum animabus p'ciet de
Amen.**

Below are seven boys and six girls, and towards the four corners have been scrolls, only one remaining, with

Jesu mare *Jesu, mercy!*
lady h. . . *Lady, help!*

Before the rails of the communion table at *Necton*, c. Norfolk, Mr. Blome-¹ 1384. field describes 'a very large grey marble, and thereon the pourtraiture of a lady in bras: at her feet two dogs; and over her head the arms of *Beauchamp*, with a table of three points A. impaling G. 7 masles O. Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*. On the right side of this a shield with *Beauchamp*, and on her left another of *Ferrers*, and on a rim of bras this inscription,

**Philippe de Beauchamp qe fuit la femme Houns'r Guy de
Warrewyke gist ici Dieu de s'aine eit mercy qe morust le v
jour d'Aust l'an de grace DCCCCXXXIII. en fine' creauce
et bone memorie menaunce en la glorie. Amen.**

She was daughter of Henry lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, sister to the counts of *Athol*, before mentioned, p. 135; and wife of *Guy de Beauchamp* eldest son of *Thomas earl of Warwick*, both before mentioned, p. 129. and on her husband's death took the vow of chastity referred to p. cxix. *Dugdale*³ observes, that *Guy* left two daughters, *Catharine* and *Margate*, nuns at *Shouldham*, in this county, and appointed by his will, dated Sept. 26, 33 *Edward III.* that this church of *Necton* should be appropriated to said monastery, for the maintenance of his two daughters during their lives, and after their decease the house at *Shouldham* to find a priest to celebrate divine service daily for the souls of his father and mother, his own and his wives, his said two daughters, &c. It is certain that this will never took effect, and that this church was never appropriated to the abbey; and at his death his eldest daughter was but seven years old, and the other but one, consequently not capable of taking the veil.

In the South aisle of the choir at *Chester*, under three arches in the wall¹ 1385. are three tombs, ascribed to abbots *BIRCHELSEY*, 1291—1324. *BEBINGTON*, 1324—1349. And *MERSHTON*, 1385; probably erected on the death of the last.

In the fine series of bras figures in *Cobham* church, in Kent, before-¹ 1385. mentioned, p. 105, is one of a lady shorter than the rest, and under a different canopy: her head reclines on two cushions, one lozengè, the other round-angled and flowered, her head-dress remarkably short at the ears, consisting of three rows *nebule*, a mantle fastened by band and roses, slender bodice, mittens, cordon with two tassils. At the point of the canopy the Virgin and Child,

¹ III. 395.

² q. *frise*?

³ *Warw.* p. 319.

on each side of the pediment a chevron charged with three lioncels rampant, *Cobham* single, and impaling three roundels under a label of three points, *Courtney*.
Inscription round the ledge,

† Sy gift dame Margarete
de Cobham iadis fille a noble S^r le counte de Debench^r
femme le sire de Cobham founda

East end hid.

. . . moys Dagust lan de grace MCCCXXXI. l'aine
de q^e deux ept mercy. Amen.

Weever¹ gives it thus, mistaking, as does Mr. Thorpe, the cross for an *J*:

Jey gift dame Margerete de Cobham iadis fille a noble S^r
counte de debonshire femme de S^r de Cobham de ceste place
qe morust le second jour du mois de August l'an de grace 1385
l'aine de . . . eit Percy. Amen.

This was MARGARET COURTNEY, daughter of Hugh third of that surname, earl of Devonshire and wife to John lord Cobham, who first founded the college or chantry in this church for two chaplains to say mass for the souls of said John lord Cobham and Margaret his wife among others, and died 1407, 9 Henry IV. Mr. Haisted² and Mr. Thorpe³ date her death 1395: Weever, as my copy, 1385.

Mr. Haisted⁴ says, almost the whole of the pavement of this chancel is covered with the gravestones of the family of Cobham and Brooke, with several of the brasses remaining on them, though so very loose that in all probability others will soon be purloined, as numbers of the same sort were by some workmen a few years ago. It should be observed, that those monuments [Aug. 7, 1783.] lay in two rows before the present screen, and are now so fast that more than common violence must be used to separate them. Lord Darnley's vault has sent two slabs with their brasses behind the screen, and broke one of them in two.

1386. NICHOLAS LITTLINGTON, abbot of *Westminster*, who died 1386, had a tomb with a brass figure before the door of the vestibulum and against the altar in St. Blaise's chapel, in the South cross⁵. Weever⁶ says he found his epitaph in these six leonines in a Cottonian MS.

*Hacce domo duſtor Nicolaus erat quoque ſtructor,
Et ſibi tunc celo ſedem conſtruxit & edem.
M ſemel C ter erat annus ſex octuagenus
Cum perit iſte abbas divino flamine plenus.
Quinta dies ſit ei requies in fine Novembris.
Detur ei pietate Dei merces requiei. Amen.*

Widmore adds another longer⁷.

He was a great builder, and erected the abbot's hall, the Jerusalem chamber, the West and South cloister, a granary, now the scholars' dormitory, with the tower adjoining, now the lodgings of the second master, the watermill, and many offices, on whose arches were his initials⁸.

¹ P. 328

² Kent, L. 489, 490.

³ Reg. Ross. 764.

⁴ I. 502.

⁵ Dart. xxxi.

⁶ P. 487.

⁷ Widmore, p. 102.

⁸ Cainden reges & reginae.

His successor WILLIAM DE COLCHESTER, who died 1420¹, has, in St. John's chapel, at the foot of bishop Ruthal, a freestone altar, adorned with five starred quatrefoils and shields on each side, now rubbed quite smooth, and his figure robed and richly mitred, gloves richly laced and set with jewels; angels at his head in flowing hair bound with a fillet, and at his feet a dog; his face bare and smooth, except two seams or wrinkles from his nose. Widmore says his mitre and pillow are powdered, with his initials, W. C; but this does not now appear; and the South side is concealed by admiral Holmes's monument 1761. Two bare shields are at the head.

In the North wall of the chancel at *Tickhill*, Yorkshire, is an altar tomb 1386. of grey marble, and this inscription on a brass plate over it.

Hic jacet Willelmus Estfeld quondam Senescallus de dominiis de Holderneles ac de honore de tychhill cu' d'na Philippa regina Anglie ac de Dominiis de heptfeld cu' d'no Edmundo duce Eborac' ac Margareta uxor ejus. qui quidem Willelmus obiit xxiiii die mensis decembris anno d'ni millesimo cccclxxxvi cujus aie propitiatur deus. Amen.

Of the same year, or perhaps a few years after, was the monument of Sir 1388. SIMON BURLEY, in the North aisle of *Old St. Paul's*, engraved in Sir William Dugdale's History of that church. The canopy consisted of two smaller and two larger arches radiated; having in the pediments shields between three trefoils; the two larger bore three waterbougets impaling Stafford and Mortimer, and Mortimer single; the two smaller in garters, Mortimer impaling Stafford. On the altar ten arches, and below as many blank shields in quatrefoils. The figure was in plated armour, the hands joined, at feet a lion regardant, at head a rich canopy and cushion. The inscription against the wall within.

He was son of Sir John Burley, Knight of the Garter, and brought up in his youth under his kinsman Dr. William Burley, who had the care of the Black Prince's education. By this he grew into such favour with that prince, that he committed to him the education of his son Richard, who, when he came to the crown, advanced and promoted him, making him Knight of the Garter, constable of Dover castle, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, lord chamberlain and privy counsellor; and Knighton² adds, earl of Huntingdon. In return for all these favours it is not extraordinary that he should warmly support the interests of his sovereign; or that, for so doing, he should be brought to the block on Tower-hill, May 15, 1386, by the opposite party. His lands were forfeited to the king, but his attainder was repealed in this reign, and his estate restored 2 Henry IV. to his nephew Sir John Burleigh. The character of this favourite has been blackened by the monks of Canterbury, who ascribe his untimely end to his design of removing Becket's shrine to Dover, for security against the French fleet³. Knighton⁴ says, he was originally worth but twenty marks; but rose to such a height of wealth that he enjoyed above 3000 marks a year, and gave one Christmas to his own and the king's servants and retainers in liveries, 140, 160, and even 220 suits, some cloth of gold, and some of scarlet⁵. The peculations

¹ So Widmore, p. 111. Dart knew not the time of his death.

² 2075. He confounds this creation with that of John Holland the king's maternal brother, thus advanced 1388.

³ Thorne, p. 218.—2183. ⁴ P. 2927.

⁵ "Et fectur de eo dedisse ad natale Domini ad liberationem militum, armigerorum, valetorum, & aliorum tam de curia regis quam suorum & ubi sibi placuit quodcumque 140 pannos, quodcumque 160, quodcumque cccxx magni precii felle, quodcumque deauratos & quodcumque de scarleto."

and

and undue influence of Sir Simon and the duke of Ireland, who, between them, governed the king and the kingdom, are well painted by the lively pencil of Froissart'. He concludes, that by the many charges brought against Burley "par tous & toutes (quand on le veit au danger du prison) tant fut le chevalier ag-gravé qu'onques excuseance qu'il feust ne peust dire ne monstrier ne luy servir de rien;" but he was one day brought out of the Tower of London, and be-headed in the open place before the castle as a traitor. "Dieu lui pardoint ses meffaits." "Though," adds the historian, "I write of his death, I was very much concerned at it; but the truth of history must be maintained by facts"; and for myself I pitied him much; for from my youth I had known him a gentle knight, and to my thinking a man of parts. When the king heard of his death he was very angry, and swore that the matter should not rest here, for that he had been wrongfully put to death, and without any colour of reason. He was much beloved by him, having constantly attended him in his infancy, and been greatly esteemed by Edward III. and by the Black Prince, who appointed him tutor to his son. The queen also laid it to heart, and shed many tears on the occasion: for he had conducted her from Germany to England. She in vain implored his life of the Duke of Gloucester, with tears, on her knees¹. His nephew, Richard Burley, was field marshal to the duke of Lancaster in Galicia, and one of his principal counsellors, and died soon after, on that expedition, of a sickness that carried off many more."

1389. On the South side of the chancel at *Wingfield*, Suffolk (one of the rich repositories of our illustrious dead) is the monument of MICHAEL DE LA POLE, first of the name, earl of SUFFOLK, and his wife CATHARINE WINGFIELD. He died 12 Richard II. The tomb is of freestone, altar-fashioned, having on the South side eight, and at the East end three niches, with double purfed finials, which once contained the images of his five sons and three daughters, whose names were written above, and faintly appear through the whitewash. The sons were Michael, Thomas, William, Richard, and John; the daughters, Mary Elizabeth, and Anne². Richard and Anne are left out or lost, and others who perhaps died young, as Alexander, Thomas, Catharine, Philippa, and Isabella, inserted. At the head were two shields. A moulding runs round the tomb adorned with Bowyer's knots and lion's heads, and against the North side are four stone stalls with a pair of shields hanging at the back of each, but whited over. Upon the tomb lie the wooden figures of a knight and lady, hollow, open at the back, and single. He has whiskers, a pointed clove helmet, a coat of mail, belt on which were just visible the Wingfield arms till painted over by the late incumbent Dr. Leman; pointed shoes, his gorget and arm-pieces plated; at his feet a lion with a single tail, under his head a helmet, with a faracen's head in a bonnet coming down below the ears and over the cheeks. She is dressed in a long plaited clove gown, and over it a loose robe with large loose sleeves: her head-dress is reticulated, bound in front by a fillet with roses, and falls down in lappets at the side of her face; her cushion is double, with tassels; at her feet a lion.

This Michael de la Pole being a great favourite with Richard II. was by him advanced to the post of Chancellor, and keeper of the great seal, and afterwards created earl of Suffolk, 1385. He supported his sovereign in his arbitrary measures as long as he could; but was forced to resign the Chancellorship, and

¹ B. III. c. 79. Eng. trans. c. 95.

² "Et toutes les me convient pour verifier l'histoire."—"I must needs do it to followe the historie."

³ Froissart, ubi sup.

⁴ These, except Michael and Anne, are omitted by Dugdale, II. 185. but are mentioned in Brooke, and in the tablet hanging in Wingfield chancel, collected by William Edmond curate of Wingfield 1684-1701.

all the exorbitant grants obtained in consequence of it, after holding them four years; and soon after, for advising the king to greater violences, was obliged, on the defeat of Richard Vere marquis of Ireland, to quit the kingdom, his estates being confiscated, and died at Paris of grief. He married Catharine daughter and heiress of Sir John Wingfield, by whom he acquired his ample possessions in Suffolk, Wingfield manor and castle. Brooke says he was buried at Hull, confounding him with his father Sir William, before mentioned, p. 122.

In a chapel at the East end of the North aisle at *Sudborough*, c. Northamp-1390. ton, on a grey stone, are the brass figures of a man and woman, and this inscription under them:

Vic jacet Willms West qui obiit in die
Purificationis b. Marie Virgins Anno Dni
M^o CCCC^o et Joh^a uxor ej^s
que obiit xvi^o die Decembris. A^o Dni M^o
CCCC^o qu'm aiabus propicietur Deus.
Amen.

On the same stone below are in brass the figures of two men, one woman, and eight boys all together behind the woman, with this inscription:

Orate pro aiabus superior Willm West et
Joh^a ac pro aiabus dñi Johis West capelle
Willm West parbler et Alicie quondam ux
oris Ricⁱ Gascon. Nec non et odo puerorum
lib^{er} p^{ro}cor Willm et Johanne. Pater Noster
et Ave[!]

This is one of the very few inscriptions of this century in this county.

In the chancel at *Spilby*, c. Lincoln, is a brass figure of a lady in a mantle 1391. and boddice and mittens: a rich headdress and two cushions under her head. Of eight shields round her the two first are gone; but were, according to a MS of Lincolnshire church-notes, taken 1629, in the British Museum, *Mortimer* and *Bobun* earl of *Hereford*. The rest are,

3. A cross engrailed, quartering a cross moline. *Ufford* and *Beke*.
4. Gu. Bezantee, a quarter Erm. *Zouch*.
5. 3 water bougets. *Ros*.
6. Semé de lis, a lion rampant. *Beaumont*.
7. A lion rampant. *Wells*.
8. The crosses quarterly impaling Gu. Bezantee, the quarter Erm. *Willughby* impaling *Zouch*.

Symbols of the Evangelists at the corners.

Hic jacet Margareta que fuit uxor Roberti de Willughby
dñi de Cresby que obiit xvii die mensis Octobris an^o dñi
M^o CCCC nonagesimo primo. cui^{us} ate p^{ro}picetur Deus.

She was daughter of lord Deincourt. Her husband had summons to parliament from 7 Edward II. and died three years after, being cousin and heir to Anthony Bek the rich bishop of Durham¹. The MS before referred to gives *William* instead of *Robert*; but no Willughby surnamed *William* married a *Margaret*.

In the North transept of the choir at *Tewkesbury*, called by Atkins "Lord Pl. "Obrian's chapel," is an altar tomb, with the figure of a knight in compleat LIII. armour, and pointed helmet, and resting his head on another: his surcoat

¹ Bridges, II. 256.

fringed with oak-leaves, his greaves ribbed, on his breast three piles, a lion at his feet; on the sides of the tomb *O'Brian* impaling three fusils, *Montacute*, four times, and twice *O'Brian* single, a demi griffin on a helmet. I take it to belong to *GUY DE BRIEN*, who was third husband to Elizabeth daughter of William *Montacute* earl of Salisbury, and widow of Giles Badlesmere and of Edward Despencer, second son of Hugh the younger. She died at Asteley, in Hampshire, on St. Petronella's day, 31st of May, 33 Edward III. 1359; and was buried here with her first husband, in a handsome tomb, with images of white marble'. A MS *plan* in my possession puts her with her husband; so that if *this* be her second husband her figure can hardly be on this tomb, as Willis has it.

This Sir Guy de Brian was knighted by Edward III. just before the battle of Cressy, 1346. and was one of the executors to Thomas Beauchamp the great earl of Warwick, who died 1370, [of whom see before, p. 127.] who left him a cup and a horse. He died 14 Richard II. 1391. having settled certain rents in Bristol on the sacrist of Tewksbury abbey for to say masses for his own soul and that of his wife Elizabeth².

Under the second South arch of the chancel at *Little Horkeley*, c. *Essex*, is an altar tomb of grey marble, inlaid with the figures of two armed knights under canopies: one of them has a cat at his feet. Round the ledge,

*Icy gist mont. Robert Swynbont,
Seigneur de horkeley petite qe morust le jour de seinte feye
l'an du grace Mill. CCC quat' vintz unzime de qis a l'aine
Dieu eyt merci. Amen.*

*. . . gist Mont. Thomas Swinbone sitz du dit mont. Robert
S're du hamps, mair de Burdeux & capitaigne de Fronlak qe
morust en le veile du seint Laurence l'an du grace Mill.
CCCCII de l'aine de qy dieu ayt pitey & mercey. Amen.
Amen.*

On the canopy pillars,

Fitzwalter
8 martlets round an escoccheon.
9 crosses bottomè, twice.
3 pallets wavey
one blank shield.

1392. One of the brasses extant in the chancel of *Cobham* church, c. Kent, in Weever's time³, but now gone, was for HENRY DE COBHAM, son of Reginald, buried here 1392.

*Vous q par icy passer . . . Hen de Cobham
qui morust l'an de grace 1392.*

1393. In the Lady chapel or library at *Hereford* is an old stone, with a cross in a circle, in brass, and a priest praying, with a dog at his feet, and this imperfect inscription:

de salme . . . mercy qe mu . . . M C C C L X X X I I I.

Supposed to belong to JOHN HAROLD, dean from 1380 to 1393. Leland⁴ calls him a *bishop*.

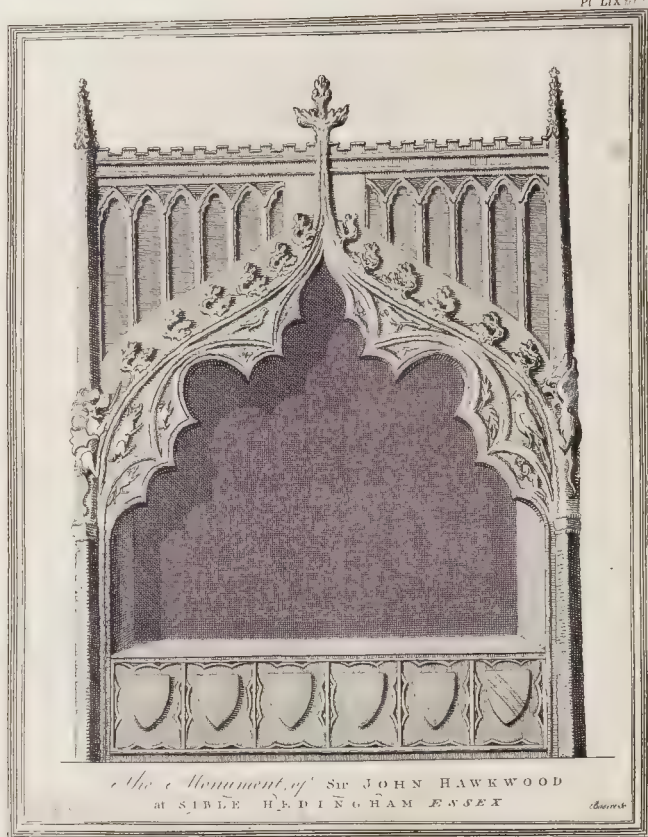
² Dugd. Bar. II. 83.

³ Mon. Angl. I. 157.

⁴ P. 328.

⁴ It. VIII. 86. See Hist. of Hereford, p. 138. 225. Willis, p. 533.





At the upper end of the South aisle of *Sible Hedingham* church, Essex, is the ¹³⁹⁴⁻monument of Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD, who died 1394¹.
Pl.

The Italian writers ² (who are much more diffusive in his praise than his LIX. own countrymen) say he was buried in the church of St. Reparata at Florence, where a *statue* (as Poggio and Rossi call it, though it is well known to be a *portrait*) was put up by a public decree. If the Florentine historians did not distinguish between a statue and a portrait, no wonder our countryman Stowe³ talks of an *image of a man on horseback as great as a mighty pillar*, erected to his memory at Florence, or that Weever⁴, copying him, calls it a statue. Fuller⁵ says, "they adorned him with the *statue of a man of arms*, and a sumptuous monument, wherein his ashes remain honoured to this present day;" and Rapin⁶, that "they erected in this city a *black marble statue*, in acknowledgement of his "services."

Sir John had a cenotaph in the church of his native town, erected by his executors Robert Rokeden senior and junior, and John Coe. It is described by Weever⁷ as "a tomb archt over, and engraven to the likeness of hawks flying in a wood," which Fuller⁸ says, was "quite flown-away." It is plain the last of these writers never took any pains to visit or procure true information about this monument, which still remains in good preservation near the upper end of the fourth aisle of Sible Hedingham church. The arch of this tomb is of the mixt kind, terminating in a sort of bouquet, on both sides of which over the arch are smaller arches of tracery in relief. The arch is adorned with hawks and their bells, and other emblems of hunting, as a hare, a boar, a boy founding a conch-shell, &c. The two pillars that support it are charged with a dragon and lion. Under this arch is a low altar-tomb with five shields in quatrefoils, formerly painted. One of them seems to have been charged with a *bend cotized*. On the slab, which is of grey marble, are some imperfect traces of figures inlaid in brass: but not enough to support Mr. Morant's⁹ assertion, that "from the effigies on this monument it should seem he had *two wives*." Within the arch were some lines painted on the wall by way of epitaph, but they have been whited over, and are not preserved in any author. A print of this tomb from a drawing taken on the spot 1775 by my late ingenious friend Mr. Tyson makes Pl. LIX. of this work.

In a fourth window of the chantry chapel at the east end of this aisle are painted hawks, hawks' bells, and escallops, which last are part of the Hawkwood arms, as the first were probably the crest as well as a rebus of the name; and we find a hawk volant on Sir John's seal. In the north and west side of the tower are two very neat hawks on perches in relief, in rondeaux hallowed in the wall: that over the west door is extremely well preserved. They properly denote that some of the family built the tower. Mr. Morant imagines some of them rebuilt this church about the reign of Edward III. but none appear to have been in circumstances equal to such munificence before our hero; and perhaps his heirs were the rebuilders.

ANNE queen of *Richard II.* died 1394, but her effigy and epitaph being on her husband's tomb, we shall treat of both together.

¹ Obiit ille toto mundo miles notissimus J. Hawkwood, cuius gesta tractatum exigunt speciale. Walsingham. Hist. 350. This I have endeavoured to give them in the second number of Mr. Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, as the Society of Antiquaries set forth his picture six years after the plate was given them.

² Poggio, p. 123. Rossi, Ritratti ed Elogi di capitani illustri, p. 60. Muratori, Annali d'Italia, II. 351.

³ Annals, p. 309.

⁴ P. 623.

⁵ Worthies, Essex, p. 330.

⁶ IV. 314.

⁷ Ubi sup.

⁸ Ubi sup.

⁹ Essex, II. 288.

1395. On the floor of the *Confessor's* chapel at *Westminster* is a slab with a brass figure of JOHN WALTHAM, bishop of *Salisbury*, who died 1395. The figure was habited in *episcopalibus*, the chescube richly fringed, the albe embroidered at the bottom, the pall adorned with six saints (not crosses alternately, as in Dart's print) his right hand blessing, his left holds his crozier. Over him a costly canopy, the sides adorned with four saints each; on the North side St. John the Evangelist, with the chalice and dragon, *Johes Evan* . . . St. John of Beverly, pontifically habited, his right hand blessing, his left holds a cross, *S^r Johes Beblat*. St. John Almoner, habited as a pilgrim, with a nimbus, a loaf in right hand, pilgrim's staff in left, and a large rosary, *S^c Johes Elemosiner*. One defaced, seeming by the sword St. Peter, is all that remain on the South side.

This prelate was a great favorite of Richard II. who appointed him master of the rolls, keeper of the Privy Seal, and one of the fourteen commissioners of the revenue, and 1391 lord high treasurer, in which office he died. Walsingham says, he was buried here by the king's express order, though to the great offence of many¹. He opposed the archiepiscopal visitation of his diocese, under colour of papal express exemption; but archbishop Courtney made him submit as he had done the bishop of Exeter before him².

His epitaph remained imperfect in Godwin's time, setting forth this mark of royal favour in his interment³; but neither he nor Weever⁴ have given us the little that remained. The monument is now too much worn to be rubbed off or drawn.

Lady MOHUN of *Dunstar*, who died after 1395, has a handsome monument in the undercroft, on the side of Lady Chapel, at *Canterbury*. The canopy consists of six pointed arches, having only three pillars. On the plain tomb her stone figure, in a bodice, with a stomacher of jewels, petticoat, and mantle, and the reticulated headdress: two angels support her head⁵.

1396. THOMAS DE LA MORE abbot of *St. Albans* from 1350 to 1396, had, according to Weever⁶ and Willis⁷, this epitaph in his abbey church:

*Est abbas Thomas tumulo presente reclusus
Qui vite tempus sanctos expendit in usus.*

He had been prior of Tinmouth, and was a great benefactor to St. Alban's. We shall see, in the following century, that the fine brass now in the choir, with no other name than that of *Thomas* on it, does not belong to him, but to abbot Ramridge.

1396. WILLIAM COURTNEY archbishop of *Canterbury*, who died 1396, has in his cathedral, at the foot of the Black Prince, an altar-tomb adorned on each side with nine arches, and over each side two blank shields. On it his figure pontifically habited, with his mitre and crozier, an animal at his feet, and two angels at his head.

He was fourth son of Hugh Courtney earl of Devon, and having been successively bishop of Hereford and London, was advanced to the primacy on the murder of archbishop Sudbury, 1381. He rebuilt the college for secular priests at Maidstone, together with the chancel, where his arms remain⁸; and

¹ Multis licet murmurantibus. Ypod. Neuf. 149. Hist. 389.

² P. 248. Ed. Richardson.

³ P. 567.

⁴ Mit. Ab. I. 22.

⁵ P. 482.

⁶ Dart. II. 48.

⁷ Dart's *Canterb.* p. 90.

⁸ Newton's Hist. of Maidstone, p. 45.

died in the archiepiscopal palace there¹. He had bequeathed his body to the cathedral of Exeter, whereof he had been prebend; but on his death-bed declaring himself unworthy to lie in his own or any other cathedral or collegiate church, directed by a codicil, that he should be deposited in the churchyard of his collegiate church of Maidstone, in the place pointed out² to John Boteler his esquire³. But Mr. Somner says, it appeared by a leiger book of Canterbury, that the king being at Canterbury when he was to be buried overruled this his appointment, and ordered his body to be interred there. Weever⁴ and Holland⁵ give a long epitaph for him in brass, with his effigy, on a large slab still remaining in the middle of the chancel at Maidstone, in which the word *en* is the only proof that his bequest was fulfilled here. I rather think it alludes to his intention, without implying that it was fulfilled. It celebrates his comely person, *corpore valde decens*, and the figure in Dart's Canterbury expresses as much.

By the side of Richard the Second's tomb, below in the aisle, is an antient¹³⁹⁶ slab, which had formerly a brass canopy, figure, and arms, and an inscription, purporting, that it belonged to Sir JOHN GOLOFRE, called Lord of Langley, natural son of Sir John Golofre by Johannet Pulham, who died 1396.

He was one of Richard the Second's favourites, who sent him ambassador to France 1389, to solicit aid against the nobles, who had conspired against him; but his letters were taken from him by William Beauchamp governor of Calais⁶. No wonder he was included in the sentence passed against the king's friends; under which Simon Burleigh and others suffered; but Golofre escaped by being out of the kingdom. As the king afterwards recovered his influence, he returned to England, and died in peace at Wallingford 1396. By his will, dated three days before his death, and proved before Richard bishop of Salisbury Nov. 27, 1396, 20 Richard II. he directed that his body should be buried in the chancel of the Friars Minors at Oxford, near his father, if he died before his wife, and, on this condition, bequeathed to the said Friars £10. which they were not to receive if he was buried elsewhere. At the end of the will it is said, "that whereas he willed his body to be buried in the Grey Friars at Oxford, yet the king disposed of it otherwise, ordering that it should be buried in the conventual church of Westminster." Mr. Dart⁷ has given the substance of this will from Anthony Wood's papers, but contradicts himself in the date, making it Jan. 19, 1393, yet saying that the testator died 1396, and dated it three days before his death. The same confusion attends his marriage. Dart quotes Sandford, who says no such thing⁸, for making him *third* husband of Philippa Fitzwalter and duchess of York, and Dugdale for saying that he married her elder sister Elizabeth widow of William Montacute earl of Salisbury, when it is plain from her will⁹ that she died countess of Salisbury. It is true Le Neve¹⁰ puts Sir John Golofre down for Philippa countess of York's third husband, and even queries if she had not lord Vesey for her fourth¹¹. Kemp¹² says Sir John Golofre was her second husband. In J. Crull's Antiquities of Westminster abbey¹³, the coat Barry nebulee of 8 A and G on a bend S 3 bezants is given to *Golofree*. In Golofre's will his wife is indeed named *Philippa*, but this will not prove who she was, any more than who was Elizabeth Golafre another legatee, though Alice Golafre is specified as his sister.

¹ In interiori camera manerii de Maydestone.

² Somner, *Antiq. of Cant.* Part II. Sup. N^o 13. p. 33.

³ In loco designato Johanni Botelere amigero 1401: not *designed* for John Boteler, as Somner and Newton, p. 72: translate it.

⁴ P. 285.

⁵ Camden's Brit. in Kent.

⁶ Knighton, col. 2698. Carte denies that he went, II. 985, yet Knighton was not a royalist.

⁷ II. 21.

⁸ P. 383.

⁹ Dugd. Bar. I. 649.

¹⁰ MS note on Dugd. Bar. I. 498. penes me.

¹¹ Antiquities of Westminster abbey, p. 72. 161.

¹² There is not the smallest hint of these two last connections in her will, printed by Mr. Nichols, p. 224--228.

¹³ P. 70.

1397. In St. Edmund's chapel, *Westminster*, is a slab with a rich brass, for ROBERT WALDEBY archbishop of York, who died 1397. His figure, in his episcopal habit, which is exceeding rich and fringed, the cape and maniple embroidered, mitre studded, the crozier in his left hand, his right hand blessing. On the point of the arch St. Edmund impaling Old France and England quarterly; two other shields, gone. Round the ledge this inscription:

*Hic fuit exptus in quovis jure Robtus
De Waldebii dictus nunc est sub marmore strictus
Sacre scripture Doctor fuit & geniture
Ingenuus medicus & plebis semper amicus.
Presul Adurensis, post hec archbas Dublinensis,
Hinc Cicestrensis, tandem primas Eborensis.
Quarto kal. Junii migravit cursib' anni
Milleni ter septm. C nonies quoque deni
Vos precor orate q' sint sibi dona beate
Cum scis vite requiescat et hic sine lite.*

The words in hooks, now gone, are supplied from Weever¹ and Dart².

He was a native of York, and an Austin Friar at Tikhill, and going to France with the Black Prince, pursued his studies so successfully at Tolouse that he was made Professor of Divinity in that University. His preaching so recommended him to the King, that he promoted him to the see of Ayre³ in Aquitaine, then to the archbishopric of Dublin 1387, to the bishopric of Chichester 1395, and last, 1396, to the primacy of York, which he held scarce a year. He was sent on several commissions about Castille, Arragon, and Navarre⁴. His writings are enumerated by Leland, who confounds him with John Waldeby the principal of the Augustine order throughout England, but is corrected by Tanner⁵.

Between St. Edward's shrine and the tomb of queen Philippa is a large stone, nine feet by four and half, once finely plated and inscribed in brass, for THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK duke of GLOUCESTER, smothered at Calais 1397. This plate was one of the most loaded and miscellaneous I have met with. Up the sides were eight compartments with images, having arms over them.

On the South side,

1. A mantled figure. Old France and England quarterly, a label of 3.
2. A woman. Old France and England quarterly, impaling blank.
3. An old mantled figure, arms as 1.
4. A young woman. Blank impaling Old France and England quarterly.

North side.

1. A man with a coronet. Blank impaling Old France and England quarterly.
2. An old man with beard and flowing hair. Castile and Leon impaling Old France and England quarterly.
3. A young woman. } Shields blank.
4. A boy in short cloaths. }

The middle consisted of four stages of three compartments each:

In the upper division an old king⁶ seated, crowned, holding his sceptre and mound, between a queen⁷ sitting, crowned and sceptred, and a woman veiled standing.

¹ P. 281.

² I. 128.

³ Adurensis.

⁴ Rymer, XI, 387, 388, 389.

⁵ Bib. Brit. p. 748.

⁶ Edward III.

⁷ Philipps.

Over two of these four shields Old France and England quarterly, single, and impaling four lioncels rampant; and two blank shields.

In the second compartment,

God the Father with the crucifix seated between the Virgin Mary and a bishop both standing.

In the third compartment,

An old man in a mantle with the garter on his shoulder (probably the duke), hands joined, a label over his head, stands under the Deity; on each side a shield. Old France and England in a bordure, and blank.

4. Under him a woman, his Dutcheſs; and on each ſide of her a boy and girl; over the ſpandrils of whoſe arches four ſhields; one quarterly, 1. 4. a bend cottized between 6 lioncels rampant. *Bobun*. The others blank. Perhaps Milo earl of Hereford, as on the duke's counterſeal to the foundation charter of his college at Pleſhy¹.

At the corners of the ledge the ſymbols of the Evangelists, or the Duke's badge.

We have no authority but Sandford for the deſcription or appropriation of this monument, which, from his print, ſhould ſeem to have been remaining about 100 years ago. The only part of the inſcription then exiſting was on the South ſide, which, as given by Dart², is not intelligible. I give it therefore from Sandford.

**Ore giſt enſebelez³ entre les . . . come tu poes icy veoir⁴ ſoit⁵
a matyn mydy ou ſoyr⁶. priez a Dieu pur l'ame⁷ de luy
q'il en eſt⁸ de luy mercy. Adieu home ne . . .**

Froiffart⁹ ſays, the duke was buried firſt in his collegiate church at Pleſhy. He was certainly removed from thence to Weſtminſter before 1399, in which year his duchefs, by will, dated Auguſt 3, deſired to lie by him; or even ſhould his body afterwards be removed, ſtill the place of her ſepulture was to be there¹⁰.

There is not now the leaſt piece of braſs left except the ſtuds:

THOMAS HOLAND earl of KENT, and lord WAKE of LIDEL, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Holand earl of Kent and Joan his wife afterwards remarried to the Black Prince, maſhal of England and conſtable of the Tower, died 1397. and by his laſt will appointed his body to be buried in the abbey of Brunne, or Burne, c. Lincoln, where there are no more traces of him than there are of the antient and numerous family of Wake, in the ſite of their ſepulchral chapel on the North ſide of St. James' church, at Dèping.

A charter of his in French, dated 11 Richard II. has appendant his mother's deviſe, a hind lodged under a tree, gorged with a ducal coronet, and about its neck a ſhield with her arms G. 3 lions paſſant guardant O. a border A.

In the North ſide of the chapel at *Farleigh caſtle*, under an arch on an altar-¹³⁹⁵ tomb, with an embattled table, is a knight in a pointed helmet, with a gorget of mail and gauntlets: a lion at his feet: on his helmet under his head a bull's

¹ Sandford, 229.

² II. 47.

³ eſebelez. Dart.

⁴ veoir. D.

⁵ ſoit. D.

⁶ Dart and Sandford. *coyr*.

⁷ /alme. D.

⁸ en eſt. D.

⁹ IV. c. 90.

¹⁰ Et tout ſoit qe le corps de mon dit ſeignour et mari ſoit remuee, ſi venille qe mon corps repoſe & demure en l'avant-dit chapelle. Royal and Noble Wills, p. 177.

head. His lady has the veil headdress, and under her head two cushions with angels, slender arms and hands, two dogs at her feet. At the sides of the tomb ten shields.

On the North side,

1. Barry of 6 G and Erm. *Huffy* imp. O. frettè, G. *Verdon*.
2. Per pale indented O & G a chevron. *Heytebury*.
3. Az. two bars A. in chief three plates. *Hungerford* quartering *Heytebury*.
4. *Hungerford* fingle.
5. *Hungerford* quartering *Heytebury* and impaling *Huffy* and *Verdon*.

On the South side,

1. *Huffy* fingle.
2. *Huffy* imp. *Heytebury*.
3. *Hungerford* quartering *Heytebury*.
4. *Hungerford* imp. *Huffy*.
5. *Heytebury* fingle.

At the head E. H. in a knot twice, and between it the above quarterings.

In the eight niches below between the six shields were eight knights and ladies: only six left.

This is the monument of Sir THOMAS HUNGERFORD, knight, of Farleigh, grandson of Walter, before mentioned, p. 107. On it is this inscription:

**Hic jacet Thomas Hungerford chevalier
Dominus de Farley, Bletwe, & Hetebe-
ri qui obiit III die Decembris anno
MCCCXCVIII cujus anime ppicietur
Deus. Amen.**

He was escheator for Wilts 30 Edward III. served in parliament for that county 34, 36, 50 and 51 of that king, in which last year he was chosen their first speaker, and served again 7 and 13 Richard II. In the third of that king he was confirmed forrester of Sellwood, and had the king's pardon for fortifying his house at Farley Mountford. He purchased of Elizabeth wife of Edward lord Despencer the manor and hundred of Heighbury, c. Somerset. He was owner of the manor of Down Amney, c. Gloucester¹.

The tradition of the place says he was with the Black Prince in his wars; and his armour and saddle are still shewn here.

He had four sons, *Rodolph*, *Thomas*, *John*, and *Walter*, which last only survived him². See plan of the chapel, N° I.

He married JOAN daughter and coheirefs to Sir Edmund Hussy, knight, who died 13 Henry IV. 1412, and was buried in the chapel of St. Anne, in the parochial church of Farley, next to the grave of her husband: with this epitaph,

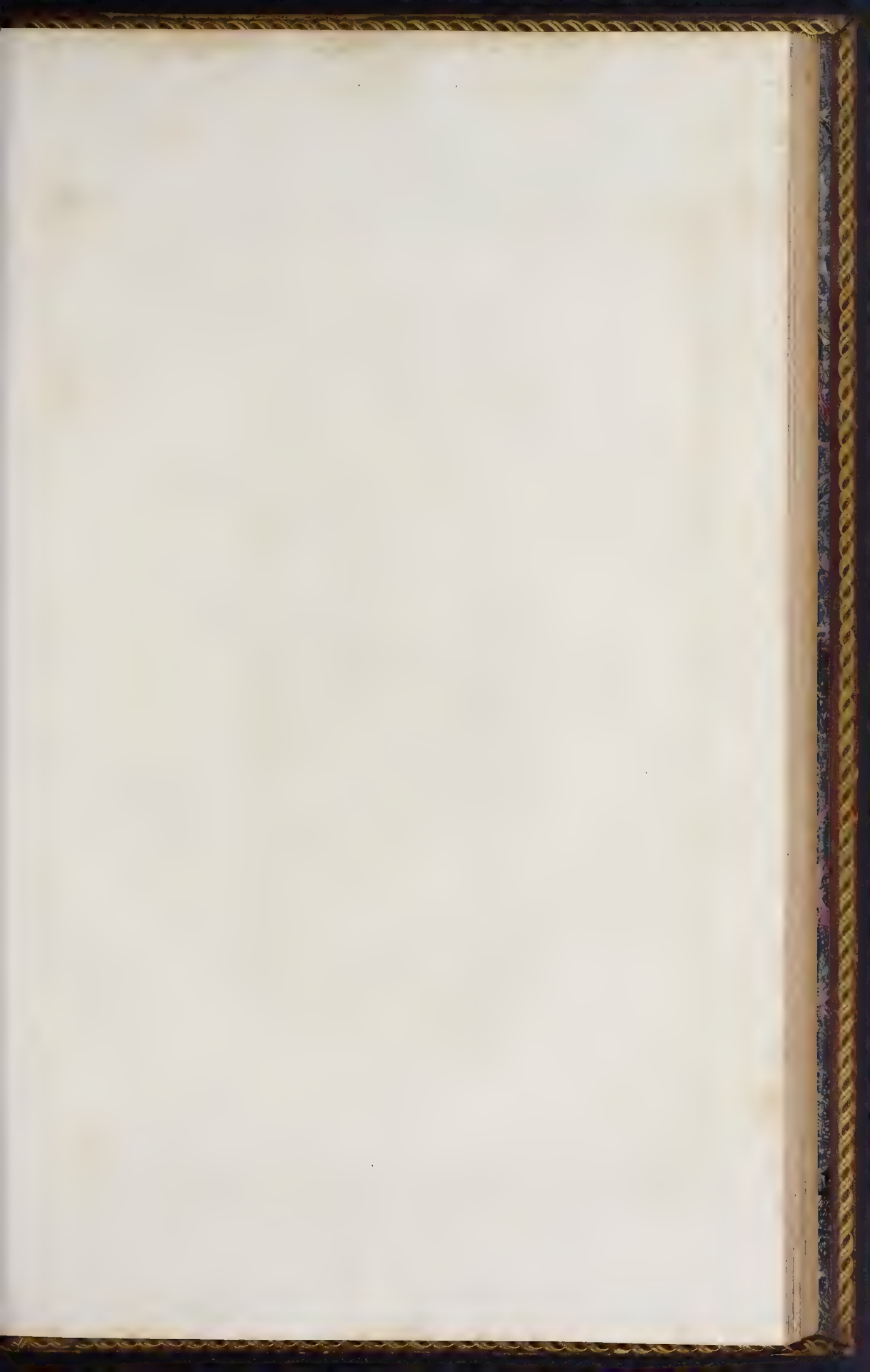
**Hic jacet domina Johanna uxor ejusdem
Thome Hungerford filia domini Edmundi
huic militis que obiit primo die
mensis Martii Anno Domini**

MCCCCXII³.

¹ Dugd. Bar. II. 205.

² Ib. p. 204.

³ Ib. 205.





Thomas de Beaufort of Gloucester
1399

A MS pedigree in my possession makes it probable that Sir Thomas had a first wife, named *Eleanor*; for a charter, dated 7 Edward III. has these words, "*Jacobus Beauford et Osbertus frater ejus relaxarunt Thomæ Hungerford et Alianoræ uxori ejus totum suum, &c.*"

His father *WALTER* had this epitaph in Hungerford church, which I find in *Le Neve's MS* additions to *Dugdale's Baronage*, in my possession; though he does not specify the time of his death. It must have happened before 39 Edward III. 1366, in which year his son gave lands to the canons of Edingdon for his obit.

**Orate pro atabus Walteri de Hungerford & Eliz. uxoris
ejus filie d'ni Adæ seignor de Fitz John**

In *St. Edmund's* chapel, Westminster, is a low altar tomb, with a slab inlaid 1399: with brass for *ELEANOR*, dutchess of *GLOUCESTER*, widow of *Thomas of Woodstock*, who survived her husband two years, which she spent in Berking nunnery. Her dress is a loose plaited gown with sleeves, and a kind of mittens buttoned at the sides; her hands joined, a cordon from her breast, a plaited neckerchief, a veil over her head, her coif plaited all round. Her head rests on a tasselled square cushion embroidered in squares with quatrefoils lying on another round one flowered. Over her is a canopy of three arches: in the pediment of the middle one a swan collared and gorged: on the sides,

1. France and England in a border.
2. Ditto, impaling quarterly 1. 4. a bend cottized between six lions rampant,
2. 3. 2 bends. *Bohun*, and *Milo* earl of *Hereford*.
3. The bend and lioncels single.

4. Ditto, impaling quarterly a lion rampant, and Cheque.

At the bottom angels hold two bends; and the swan collared and gorged; this last is gone.

Round the ledge this inscription:

✠ Cy gist Alianore de Bohun eisme fille et un des heires a honorable seigneur monf. Humfrey de Bohun counte eq Hereforde, d'Essex, et de Northampton, et conestable d'Engleterre et femme a puissant et noble prince Thomas de Gloucestre fils a tres excellent et tres puissant seignour Edward Roy d'Engleterre puis le conquest tiers et duc de Gloucestre, counte d'Essex et de Buckingham, et conestable d'Engleterre qe morust le tiers jour d'Octobr l'an du grace mil CCC LXXXIX de qui alme Dieu face mercy. Amen.

At the end, in a border of flowers, four swans in rondeaux, and three more gorged; of all which Sandford¹ and Dart take no notice in their plates.

Of the same year is the monument of Sir *BERNARD BROCAS*, in the same 1399. chapel. The canopy consists of five arches; two in form of niches, with pedestals; of the others, two have no pedestals, to which part angels correspond behind. The altar is embattled, adorned in front with eight blank shields in quatrefoils in rondeaux. The figure is in complete armour and gauntlets, the helmet pointed, and square in front, his head resting on another, which has his crest, a moor's head; his belt tied and pendant; his shoes piked and plated, the rowels

¹ Collections for the family of Hungerford by Sir Henry St. George Garter, pen. Jac. West, arm.

² P. 232.

In a circle; the sword fludded with lozenges; a lion at his feet regardant; on his right arm is now a shield with a lion regardant. The inscription round the ledge is in Dart. A modern one, in three compartments, historical of the family, fills up the back of the tomb, set up by Mr. Brocas of Hampshire, his lineal descendant, who pulled down his mansion at Beau Repair, near Basingstoke. I rather think the tomb has been repaired, for Dart gives no shield on his left arm, and the knuckles of the gauntlets, as well as the mail of the gorget, are worn smooth.

Here lieth buried	a moor's head crowned	to his said Majesty.
Sir BERNARD BROCAS,	with an old	The son was one of the
third son of Sir John	Eastern crown. His elder	conspirators
Brocas,	brother, Sir John,	against king Henry the
who had a considerable	being slain in an engage-	Fourth at
command	ment with the	Oxford, and was after-
of archers at the siege of	French near Southampton,	wards taken
Calais,	and his	and executed at Cirencef-
in 1347, and was a lineal	second son Oliver (who was	ter in
descendant	captain	Gloucestershire, and he
from Sir Bernard Brocas	Seneschall of Guyenne and	himself,
younger	Aquitaine,	having raised a consider-
son of the earl of Foix in	and governor of Bour-	able force
France,	deaux under king	on the same side, advanc-
who came into	Edward the Third) dying	ed to
England	without issue,	Reading in Berkshire,
with the	Sir Bernard succeeded to	which place
Norman king William,	the paternal	refusing him admittance,
and in	inheritance both in Eng-	he
requital of his services	land and France,	burnt a part of it, and
had a	and having married Mary	made the
grant of lands in Hampshire	daughter	rest his quarters, till, on
to	and heirs of Sir John de	the retreat
the then value of £.400.	Roch, had a	of the conspirators' forces
per annum,	large estate with her, and	into
which he chose near Ba-	the hereditary	Oxfordshire, Sir Bernard's
singstoke,	post of master of the buck-	dispensing, he, with many
and thereon built a man-	hounds, which	of his
sionhouse,	was confirmed to him by	adherents, became an easy
and called it <i>Beaurepaire</i> .	king Edward	prey
This Sir Bernard served in	the Third, and held by the	to the townsmen of Read-
the French	family till	ing, who
wars, and being afterwards	fold in James the First's	executed several on the
sent	reign. He was	spot,
against the Moors over-	chamberlain to Anne	but sent Sir Bernard to
came the	Richard the	London,
king of Morocco in battle,	Second's queen, and his	where he was beheaded
and	son, a knight,	on Tower-
was allowed to bear for	his crest of the same Christian	hill, in January, 1400.
	name, was carver	

Over the middle compartments are the arms of *Brocas*, S. a lion rampant O. with a mullet of difference A. impaling S. two lions passant guardant A. Crest on a torse a moor's head crowned with a radiate crown.

On

On the ledge of the tomb is this inscription, in raised brass letters, each word divided by some animal :

Hic ¹ **jacet** ² **Bernardus** ³ **Brocas** ⁴ **in** **les** **T** **T** ⁵
quonda ⁶ **camare** ⁷ **anne** ⁸ **regine** ⁹ **Anglie** ¹⁰ **cui** ¹¹ **ale** ¹²
ppicietur ¹³ **Deus**. **Amen**.

Whoever drew up the historical tablets abovementioned was not well informed as to the date of his hero's death, which happened a year sooner, and a very little while before that of Richard II. Indeed Walsingham says Richard hastened his own end by abstaining from all food, on hearing the ill success of the conspiracy which had been concerted in his favour by his relations and friends and faithful servants. These measures being broken by the discovery of the Duke of Albemarle to his father the Duke of York, hurried them into action before they were prepared, and instead of making towards Windsor or London, to surprise or meet the king, they marched from Oxford to Colebrook and Reading, and thence finding Henry prepared for them, hasted into Wales. At Cirencester the mayor surprized the principal lords of the conspiracy, and beheaded two on the spot. When they turned from Windsor to Sunning, where the young Queen then was, and the Earls of Kent and Salisbury waited on her; the former, disguising his disappointment, raising his right hand to his head, said, "Thank God for what has happened! Henry of Lancaster, who boasted so much of his prowess and troops, is flying before me, and making the best of his way to the Tower of London with his children and friends; and I shall hasten to Richard our lawful sovereign, who is escaped from his confinement, and lies at Pontefract, with an army of 100,000 men." In order to give the more weight to his words he tore off with scorn from the neck of some of the by-standers the king's badge and collars, and the crescent from the servants' arms ¹⁴. Having thus cheered the Queen, though, as the event shewed, to little purpose, he proceeded to Wallingford, and thence to Abendon, exhorting the people to take up arms, and rescue their sovereign. The issue of the fight at Cirencester was, that the two earls surrendered on promise of being permitted to have an interview with the king; but a priest of their suite setting fire to some houses to favour their escape, the populace were so enraged that they cut off their heads that night. Thus the earl of Salisbury, who had been all his life, says Walsingham ¹⁵, a favourer of the Lollards, and a despiser of images, canons, and sacraments, died at last without a sacrament. John Holland earl of Huntingdon, half-brother to Richard II. was at London, and attempted to escape in a boat, but the wind being contrary, he rode into Essex, with a knight named John Schevele. Here also the wind was against him, so that he retired to a friend's house, where, while he was sitting at supper with the knight, the populace rose, and surprized them both. The earl was carried first to Chelmsford, thence, for greater security, to the gate-house ¹⁶ at Pleshy, where the mob flocking together, brought him out and beheaded him, about sun-set on St. Mawr's day ¹⁷, on the very spot where their lord, the duke of Gloucester, had been formerly arrested by king Richard II. Thomas de le Spencer, called earl of Gloucester, was taken in his flight, and beheaded by the Commons ¹⁸ at Bristol. J. Mandelyn Mawde and W. Ferby, clerks, the former set up to represent Richard II. whom he resembles, were hanged at London, as also Bernard Brocas ¹⁹ and John Schevele, knight. The bishop of Carlisle, charged with being concerned in the plot, was reserved for the king's mercy.

¹ ¹³ A rose.

² An eagle volant.

³ ⁴ Swans regardant.

⁵ A greyhound pursuing a flying cock.

⁶ ⁷ Doves regardant.

⁸ A fish.

¹⁰ A heron regardant backwards.

¹¹ A swan.

¹² A dove.

¹⁴ de brachiis domitorum signa crescentium.

¹⁵ Hist. Angl. p. 363.

¹⁶ portulicium.

¹⁷ die Sancti Mauri.

¹⁸ junta vota communium.

¹⁹ Prebys.

1399. In St. Mary's chapel, in the church of *Aston*, c. Chester, is a monument in memory of WILLIAM MANWARING of Over Pever and of Badeley in its neighbourhood. This knight, before his departure on an expedition to Guienne, in 1393, settled his estate, and next year made his will, by which he bequeaths his body to this church, and orders a *picture*, in alabaſter, to cover his tomb. After his death, which happened in 1399, a magnificent embattled tomb was erected, adorned with cluſters of leaves, and terminating in an afs's head on a helmet, beneath a Gothic arch. Under the arch lies his figure in full armour, with his hands joined; his helmet pointed bound with a fillet, entwined with foliage, a gorget of mail and whiskers. Under his head a helmet, with an afs's head for creſt; a lion at his feet. Above, within the arch, on an embattled tablet, is a row of ſix half-length prieſts with books oppoſite to each. The whole is painted. On the edge of the tomb was this inſcription, now much defaced by time:

Hic jacet William Manwaring quondam dominus de Badeleye, qui obiit die Veneris xx^a ante feſtum Pentecoſtes A^o Dⁿⁱ m^occc. nonageſimo nono.

The pannel over the arch is divided into four compartments, having in each a ſhield with two bars, which are alſo above the battlements, and in three of five niches over the tomb under the arch.

This monument is engraved in Mr. Pennant's Journey from Cheſter to London, p. 22. and from him I have deſcribed it, with ſome variation of ſtyle accommodated to my deſign.

1399. RICHARD FITZ ALAN earl of ARUNDEL, who was beheaded in Cheapſide on St. Matthew's-day, by order of Richard II. 1399, was buried in the church of the Auſtin Friars at London. As the earl was one of the popular characters of the time, the common people accounted him a martyr to their cauſe, and made pilgrimages to his tomb. The king therefore, after he had been buried ten days, ſent dukes and earls at ten o'clock at night to take up his body, and ſee if his head was fattened to it as reported; and finding this a falſe report, he ordered the monks to take away the banners or images¹, and other things ſet up round the body, and level the grave².

The circumſtances of this nobleman's execution are ſuch as are recited of others in like ſituations, that he ſubmitted to his ſentence with undaunted bravery, reproaching the Earl Marſhal, his ſon in law, and the earl of Kent, his ſiſter's ſon, for aſſiſting at his death, trying the ſharpneſs of the ax, and deſiring the executioner to do his duty at one ſtroke, without tormenting him. Froiſſart ſays, Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marſhal, who married his eldeſt daughter Elizabeth, bound up his eyes, and cut off his head, and that the King himſelf was a ſpectator on the occaſion³.

In his will, dated March 4, 1392, 6 Richard II. printed by Mr. Nichols, in his collection of Royal and Noble Wills⁴, this unfortunate nobleman provides for his burial in the abbey of Lewes, in a ſpot behind the high altar, which he had pointed out to the prior and his confeſſor, in which, if his wife was not already laid, ſhe was to be brought; his *berce* was to be made as like to his father's as poſſible, and as much money to be ſpent on his funeral as his executors ſaw to be moſt to the honour of God and the advantage of him and his ſoul, not exceeding a thouſand marks in the whole expence. He augmented

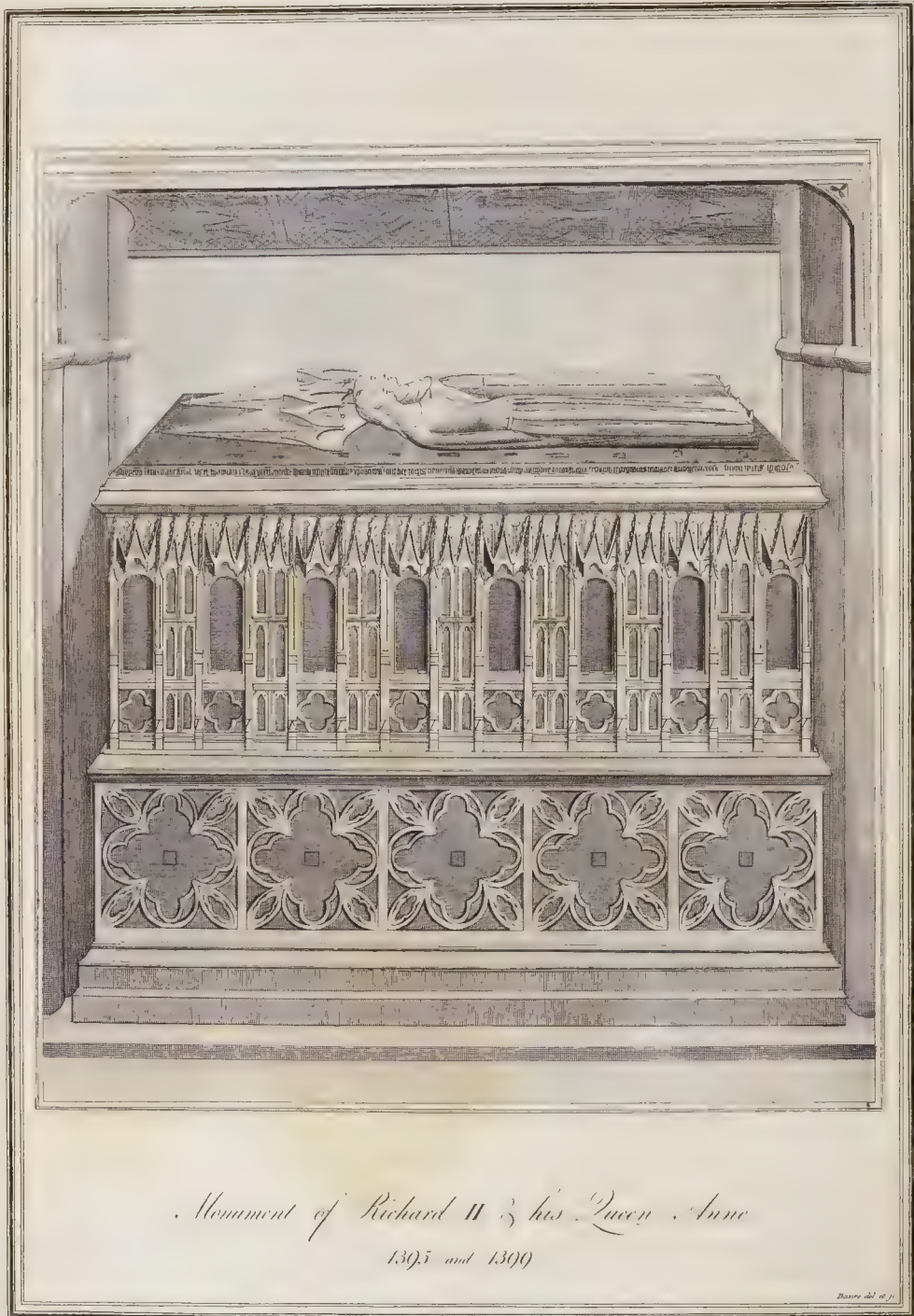
¹ *ſigna.*

² *locum ſepulture ſue ſub pavimento protinus occultarent.* Walfingh. Hiſt. 355.

³ Le comte Richard d'Arundel fut decollé publiquement & par le commandement du roy en la rue de Sep a Londres, & n'oſa nul hault baron d'Angleterre aller ce devant, ni conſeiller le roy du contraire, & fut le dit roy preſent a icelle juſtice faite, & fut faite par le comte Marſchal (qui avoit a femme la fille au comte d'Arondel) & luy meſme luy banda les yeux. Froiſſart, B. IV. c. 90.

⁴ 120—144.





Monument of Richard II & his Queen Anne
1395 and 1399





Figures of Richard II. & his Queen. Ann.

the foundation of the college of Arundel, the church of which was ruined and deserted by reason of the war. The rest of this long testament is taken up in bequests to religious houses and his own family. A blank is left in archbishop Arundel's register for the probat, which it is more than probable never was granted, at least till the succeeding reign, when his son was restored. If he had a monument in the Austin Friars it was involved in the ruin of that fine church at the dissolution, and his body, with those of other nobles his contemporaries, may have given way to the cellars of private houses.

Of the same date is the monument of RICHARD II. in the Confessor's chapel. 1399: The tomb is of grey marble, exactly like that of his grandfather Edward III. Pl. but on the South side of Richard's monument there are no traces of shields. LXI. There are eight niches with projecting canopies at the sides, divided by double LXII. pairs of small arches, and under the niches were shields enamelled on copper in quatrefoils. On the tomb is a table of copper formerly gilt, and enamelled with fleurs de lis, lions, eagles, and leopards, in lozenges, and on it, under a wooden flat canopy the copper gilt figures of the king and his first wife, ANNE daughter of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia. The king's figure is habited in a mantle like that of a religious, with a falling cape, his hair flowing, his beard parted into two drops, and his whiskers on. His countenance is rather that of a heavy debauchee than of a jolly handsome young man. The queen's figure is double-chinned, habited in a furcoat and petticoat; the former adorned with twelve buttons, the latter fastened by two jewels in form of roses, one lost, bound by a slender girdle, fastened by a rich buckle in front. Her hair dishevelled. Her face beautiful. At the head of each figure is a heavy bronze pediment, called in the indenture *Hovels*, or *Gablets*, with double *jamb*s on each side, meaning, I suppose, the bases of the arch of each pediment. These pediments had once pillars charged with saints, as on Edward the Third's tomb; 12 saints, such as the king or his treasurer pointed out, and eight angels round the tomb.

Keep says, in his time these statues were removed; they were however here in Dart's time, and are here at present. Sandford represents the king holding the queen's right hand in his, as ordered in the indenture for making the tomb: an attitude which, if it were not seen on other monuments, would be thought expressive of the great affection the king bore to his consort. But the arms of both figures are stolen; and so have been the two lions at his feet, and the eagle and leopard at hers, and all the shields next the area, which left holes through which might be seen the boards of the coffins, and some bones. I have examined both the skulls pretty closely; but could find on the king's no marks of St. Piers's poleax. These holes have been stopped by order of the present dean. Dart and Sandford talk of open peascods on the king's robe; but one would wonder what suggested this idea. The wooden canopy is painted in four compartments, on a golden ground. The first and last have two angels supporting a shield crowned. The second a figure sitting in a nimbus, the face fine and well preserved. The third a queen praying to a like figure, which points out its right hand as if blessing her.

The following rhyming inscription, in raised letters, runs round the ledge of the brass table, beginning at the foot of the North side. Within the first letter is a feather with a scroll, his father's badge:

¹ Called in the indenture of contract for it *meafons* or houses: 12 were agreed for; six on a side.

² *Orbs* in the indenture.

Prudens et mūdus | Ricardus jure secundus
 Per fatum victus | jacet hic sub marmore pictus :
 Acer sermone | fuit, et plenus ratione :
 Corpore procerus, | antmo prudens ut omerus.
 Ecclesie favit, | elatos suppeditabit,
 Quembis prostrabit | regalia qui violabit.

West,

Obruit hereticos, | & eorum strabit amicos.
 O clemens Rex, | cui devotus fuit iste.
 Notis Baptiste | salves quem protulit iste.

On the South and East sides this on his queen.

Sub petra lata | nunc Anna jacet tumulata
 Dum vixit mundo | Ricardo nupta secundo,
 Epo debota | fuit hec factis bene nota
 Pauperibus prona | semper sua reddere dona :
 Jurgia sedavit | et pregnantes relebavit
 Corpore formosa, | vultu mitis speciosa.

East.

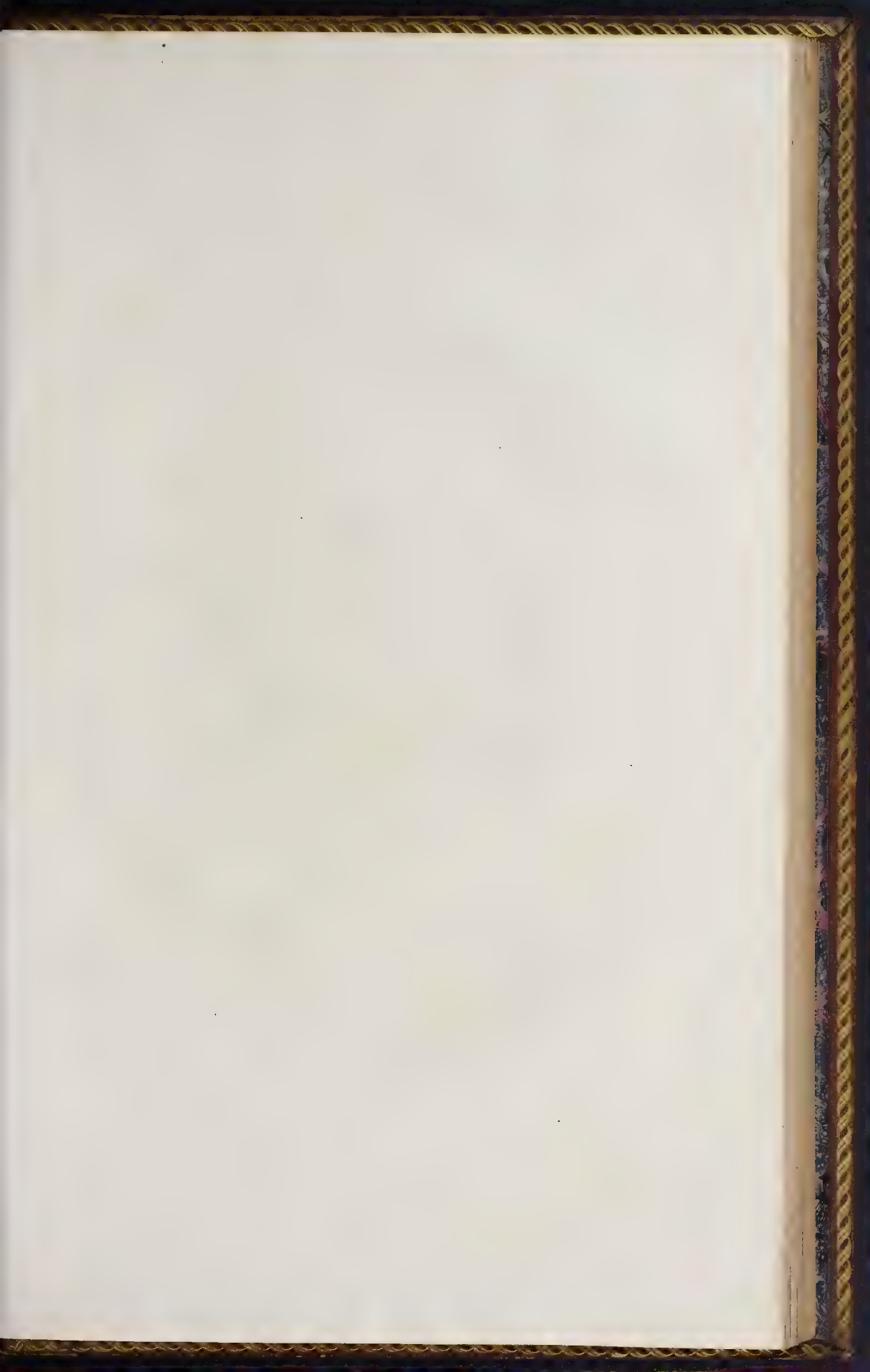
Prebens solamen | viduis, egris medicamen :
 Anno milleno | ter & quarto nonageno
 Junii septeno | mensis migrabit ameno.

The pause of the Leonine verse is marked by stops, expressed here by the perpendicular strokes.

From the will of this unfortunate king (the first who had the permission of parliament to make a will) it appears that he had erected this monument to himself and his beloved consort in his life-time. His directions about his funeral, the arraying of his body, and the procession, are no less curious. It was to be celebrated *more regio*, with four herse in four several places; two with five lights in the two principal churches to which his body might happen to be carried; a third in St. Paul's church; and the fourth, in a style of superior magnificence, full of lights, in the church of Westminster. The procession was to travel 14, 15, or 16, miles a day, as the stations suited, surrounded by twenty-four wax torches, day and night, to which an hundred more were to be added when it passed through London. But if he chanced to die within 16, 15, 10, or 5, miles of his palace at Westminster, these herse were to be set out for four days together, in four principal intermediate places; or if there were no places that answered this description, then in four other proper places, as his executors should determine; and if he died in his palace at Westminster, then one very solemn herse for four days; but on the last day still more honourable exequies. If his corpse should happen to be lost at sea, or by any other accident, which God forbid! *ab hominum aspectibus rapiatur*, or he should die in a part of the world whence it could not easily be brought to England, the same directions touching both the funeral and monument were nevertheless to be observed. His corpse was to be arrayed in velvet or white satin, *more regio*, with a gilt crown and sceptres, but without any stones, except the precious stone in the ring on his finger, *more regio*, of the value of twenty marks of English money. Every Catholic king was to receive on the occasion a present of a gold cup of the value of £45. English money; and his successor, provided he fulfilled his will, was to have all the crowns, gold plate, furniture of his chapel, certain beds and

¹ casting the friends to ground. Fabian's translation in his Chronicle, p. 344.

hangings;





Portrait of Richard II from his throne.

hangings; and the rest of his jewels and plate was to be applied towards furnishing the buildings he had begun at the nave of the abbey church at Westminster¹.

The monkish historian of Richard the Second's Life thus describes his person²: "He was of the common size, with grey hair, his complexion fair, his face round and effeminate, and subject to frequent flushings; his tongue short and stammering; his temper unsteady, which made him desert the advice of his old nobility, and follow that of the younger ones. Profuse in his gifts, extravagantly costly in his entertainments and dress, unfortunate and timid in his wars against his enemies, passionate towards his domestics, puffed up with pride, a slave to lust, devoted to luxury, and so fond of late hours that he would sit up till midnight, and frequently till morning, drinking, and pursuing other indulgences not fit to be named³. So heavily did he oppress his subjects that hardly a year passed without new taxes being laid by parliament; and all this, which was pretended to be employed against his enemies, was wasted in extravagance. The only two traits in his character deserving of praise are his fondness and care for the church and clergy, particularly the black monks, and his liberal endowments of the church of Westminster for his anniversary." This historian has the appearance of impartiality; yet Hearne, who published him, presuming that Richard's mind was as accomplished and his temper as sweet as his person, labours hard to vindicate him from the charge of tyranny and attachment to the natural enemies of his realm. That he was a weak unsteady extravagant prince, the sport of his favourites, and so far an enemy to the true interests of his kingdom, cannot be denied. His irresolute conduct just before his deposition proves this.

Concerning the death of this unfortunate prince, Mr. King⁴ remarks, it has been accurately enough observed by Hume⁵ that the account of his having been *starved* to death is more consistent with the public exposure of his body after his death, with the face uncovered⁶, in all the places and towns between Pontefract and London, where those that had the conveyance of it did stay all night; for we do not find that any external marks of violence were perceived or visible on that occasion. It was exposed, as Froissart tells us⁷, in Cheapside. "How he died, and by what means," says that circumstantial author, "I could not tell when I wrote this Chronicle; but this king Richard dead, was laid in a litter, and set in a chaire covered with baudkin, and four horses, all black, in the chaire, and two men in black leading the chaire, and four knights, all in black, following. Then the chaire departed from the tower of London, and was brought along through London, fair and softly, till they came into Cheapside, where the chief assembly of London was, and there the chaire rested the space of two hours. Thither came in and out more than twenty

¹ Royal and Noble Wills, p. 191—195.

² "Stature erat communis. Inerant enim ei crines glauci, facies alba, rotunda, & femines, interdum sanguinis

³ "Aerumate vicinia, lingua brevis et balbutiens, moribus inconstans, quia spreto antiquorum procerum consilio juvenibus adhaerebat, magis eorum quam illorum consilium sequens. In dandis prodigiis, in convivii et indumentis ultra modum splendidus, ad bella contra hostes infortunatus & timidus, in domesticis iram multum accendens, superbia erectus, cupidi arte detentus, luxurie nimia deditus, vigilator maximus ita ut aliquando mediam noctem nonnumquam usque mane totam noctem in potationibus & aliis non dicendis insomnem duceret. Decimas, taxationes, imo & alia subsidia in omni vita regiminis sui a populo graviter torquens, adeo ut vix preteriret annus in quo praelium cum decima aut dimidia, quinquedecima aut dimidia non haberet. Et cum multum ad ejus fscum sub colore inimicis repel-

⁴ lendi accessisset omnia per ejus insolentiam insanter sunt consumpta. Duo tamen in illo laude digna inventiuntur, unum scilicet quod ecclesiam Dei et personas ecclesiasticas et maxime nigrorum monachorum dilexit atque promovit, aliud, quod pro salute anime sue redditus ad valorem 500 marcarum ad anniversarium suum in ecclesia de Westmonasterio bendum (quoniam ibi sepultus non sit) illi ecclesie adquisiverit; cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen." P. 219.

⁵ Compare also Gower, his contemporary, in Waver, p. 473; and Harding, c. 193. Holinshed (III. 508.) and Carre (II. 640.) who speak most impartially, cannot conceal the excesses of the prince, or the extravagance of the people.

⁶ Merks and Tiddeman, bishops of Carlisle and Worcester, are said before their promotion to have been of these nocturnal parties all the year round. "Illi duo episcopi privati viri & maximi consiliiarii cum rege Richardo dudum extiterant: adeo ut majorem partem noctis per annum cum illo insomnem ducerent. De quo multi multa loquuntur."

Idem, p. 168.

⁷ Archæol. VI. 314.

⁸ Holinshed, III. 517.

⁹ II. 274.

¹⁰ II. 249.

"thousand

" thousand persons, men and women, to see him, whereas he lay, his head " on a black cushion, and his visage open. Some had pity on him, and some " none, but said that he long ago deserved death ¹." But if we consider the temper of the times and of the spectators, and the difficulty in such a croud of discerning with accuracy, not to insist that we may be sure any wound in the head would be carefully concealed, though the face was left open, the conclusion will not be so obvious, as Mr. King imagined from the examination of the sculls in the tomb, at which I was present, and recollect the circumstance of the small cleft on the left side of one of them, mistaken for a fracture, but pointed out to be a future of the *os temporis*, a part easily concealed, though the face was left open. The copper gilded crown that had been placed on the head, and mentioned by Mr. King as remaining in the tomb, escaped my notice at the time.

Richard II. adopted his mother's device, the white hind under a tree, which is frequent in Westminster Hall, repaired in his reign, and is painted on a large scale on the roof of Westminster abbey ². It is also sprinkled with broom-cods on his mantle in that singular painting on two tablets at Wilton, wherein this king is represented kneeling by his three patron saints, the Baptist, king Edmund, and Edward the Confessor, attended by angels, with collars of broom-cods, and wreaths of white roses round their heads. Whether this picture is painted with any other materials than other miniature illuminations, or than the portrait of Richard II. before mentioned, cannot be discovered while it is kept covered with a glass, and deemed too great a curiosity to have experiments tried upon. Mr. Walpole is of opinion that the colours have kept their freshness too well for oil colours, yet the inscription, which, if it means anything, might insinuate that painting in oil was known before Van Eyck, who lived 1410, leaves a doubt whether John ab Eyck was really the first person who mixed his colours with oil. But are we confined to such chronological strictness that we cannot anticipate Eyck's discovery ten or fifteen years; and suppose these portraits of Richard II. and that of Henry IV. at Hampton court, c. Hereford, to which Mr. Walpole allows authenticity, were the first fruits of this discovery in England, whether the discoverer made it in England or not? Oil, varnish, and colours, are blended together in a record of 23 Henry III. 1239 ³. Eyck died 1441; but he would not have been too young to have made a new discovery in his art before the death of Richard II. Or he may have availed himself of a discovery made about that time in England, where are several monuments of his art enumerated by Mr. Walpole ⁴. Maffei ⁵ thinks painting in oil was known in Italy before Eyck's time. Does then the inscription on the Wilton picture mean, that it was the first specimen in Eyck's art in England, 1410?

Mr. Raspe has proved that oil painting was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck.

¹ " La cause comment ce fut, ne par quelle incidence, point je ne la sçavois au jour que j'écrivois ces Croniques. Le roy Richard de Bordeaux mort il fut couché sur une litiere dedans un char couvert de brodequin tout noir, & estoient q. autre chevaux tous noirs attelés audit char et deux varlets vêtus de noir, qui menaient le dit char, & ainsi se départirent de la tour de Londres (ou mort estoit) & fut amené ainsi au long de Londres le petit pas jusque a la grande rue de Cep, (ou tout le retour de Londres est) et la en pleine rue l'arrestèrent le char, les chartiers, & chevaliers, & y furent bien deux heures, & virent plus de vingt mille personnes, hommes et femmes, veoir le roy qui la gisoit, le chef sur un oreiller noir, le visage decouvert. Les aucuns en avoient pitie (qui le voyoient en celuy estat) & les autres non, & disoient que de long temps il avoit la mort acquise."

There is a curious representation of this chariot in the fine illuminated Froissart in the British Museum; from whence it appears, that the carriage was drawn by *two* horses, placed one before the other, just as the *four* horses were placed in the French carriage of Henry VII. as described by Hall, III. 800. and represented in a drawing in the Herald's office.

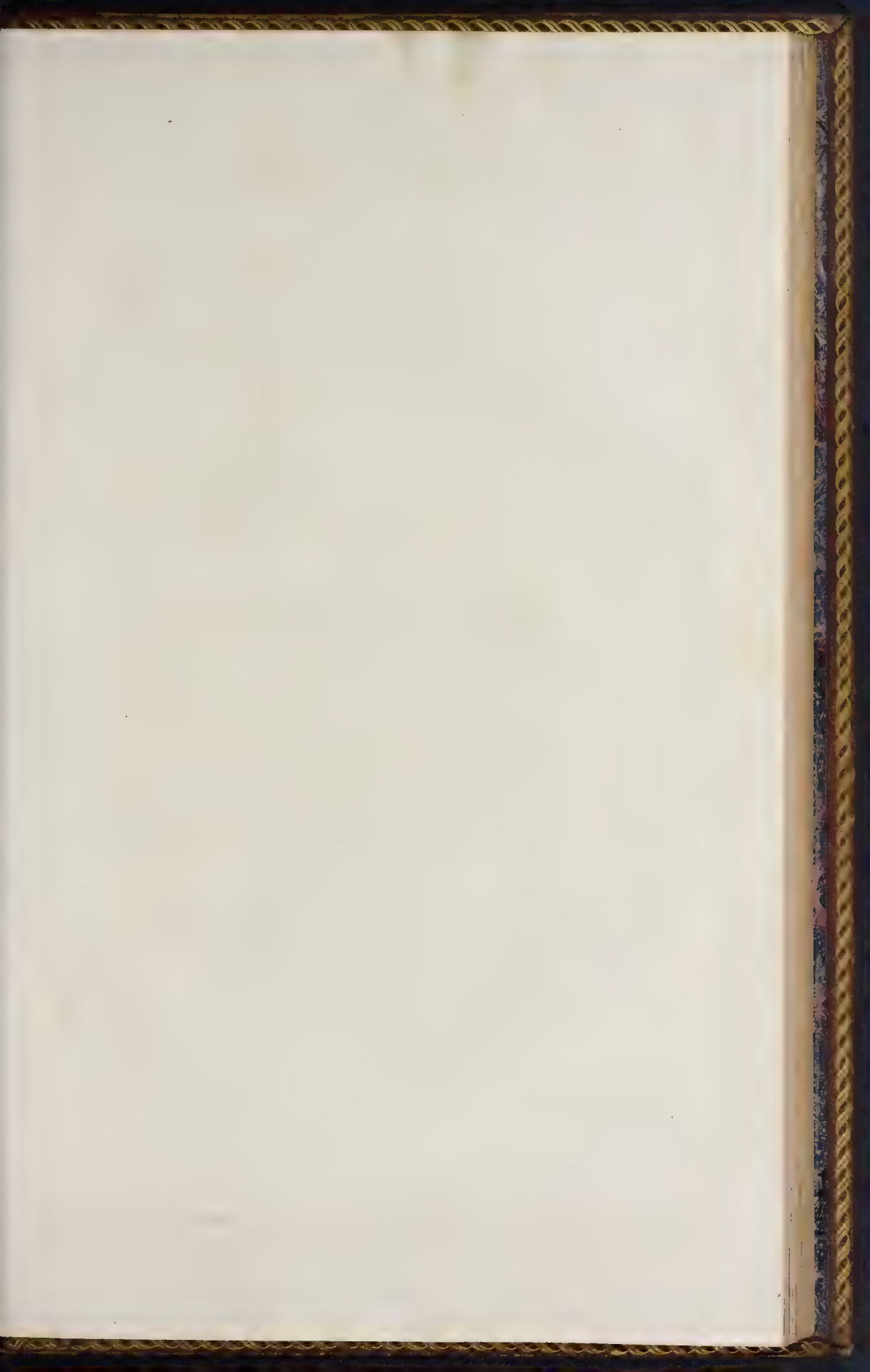
Mr. King (Archæol. VI. 315. n.) flatters himself with a fancied resemblance of the portrait of Richard II. in the drawing of him in Froissart, in the British Museum, when going to arrest the Duke of Gloucester at Pleshy, to that formerly in Westminster-abbey, and now put out of sight into the Jerusalem chamber. But I am of opinion all this is idle, & I more than we have a right to expect from illuminations in MSS. not to mention, that even the portrait, where likenesses might have been more attended to, has been more than once retouched since it was first painted, though it still retains some resemblance to the figure on the tomb.

² Sandford, 124. 218.

³ Walpole, I. 7.

⁴ Ib. 29.

⁵ Verona Illust. Walp. 30.





Portrait of the Queen of Richard II from her Monument

ANNE was daughter of the Emperor Charles IV. and sister of Wenceslaus emperor and king of Bohemia. She was promised and betrothed to Richard as one whom the king did particularly affect, though the daughter of Barnabo duke of Milan was also offered, with a far greater dower¹. She was married and crowned at Westminster at Christmas 1382, by William Courtney archbishop of Canterbury², and having been his wife twelve years died issueless at the king's manor of Shene, 1394, to the extreme grief of the king, who so passionately loved her, that he not only abandoned, but curst the place of her death, and, as some say, carried his grief to such an extravagant length, that he caused the palace to be pulled down.

Froissart³, speaking of her death, says, "Maladie prit a la royne Anne d'Angleterre, dont le roy et tout son hostel furent durement troublez: car la maladie alla si avant, que ladite royne trepassa de ce siecle es festes de Pentecoste qu'on compta l'an de grace mil trois cens quatrevingts-quatorze. De laquelle mort furent le roy & tous ceux qui l'aimoient, dames & damoiselles, touz troublez & corrouceuz. Si fut enlevée en l'eglise cathedrale de Londres, & son obsequie fait depuis a *grand loisir*: car le roy d'Angleterre le voulut depuis faire faire estoiffement & puiffamment, & furent ciree a grand foïsson & coustages envoyées querir en Flandres pour faire cierges & torches: & y eut au jour de l'obsequie un luminaire si grand qu'on n'avoit point ouy raconter ne parler de pareil ne de la bonne royne d'Angleterre Philippe de Hainaut ne d'autre que cy devant eust esté et le voulut le roy Richard ainsi faire pour ce que la roine avoit esté fille du roy de Boeme, empereur de Romme et roy d'Allemagne, et ne la pouvoit le roy oublier et moult l'aimoit et avoit aimée, pourtant qu'ils avoient este jeunes maries ensemble."

Her funeral was celebrated with the greatest magnificence; but branded, says Walsingham⁴, with the execution of the earl of Arundel. He means, that the king's resentment, which cost the earl his life three years after, was first conceived from some apparent slight he showed at this solemnity.

The contract between Richard and two mafons of London for her tomb may be seen in the note below⁵. It was to be finished in two years from Michaelmas, 1395, and to cost £400; 100£ to be paid in hand, 100£ at Easter following.

Her

¹ Sandf. 193. The writers of those times complain of her not bringing a fortune with her, her jointure being only £45,000. a year. (Rot. Pat. 3 Richard II. p. 2. m. 6. Carte II. 610.) Contrary to modern practice, the king was laid to have given the emperor £10,000, for *marriage*, besides other expences for demanding her and bringing her over at his own charge. Knighton, c. 2644.

² Post festum Epiphonie convenit Londonias universa regni nobilitas ad interfessendum regalibus nuptiis & obsequium deferendum juxta consuetudinem a quodam antiquitus usitatum. Benedicatur apud Westmonasterium imperialis puella in sponsam regiam a domino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo in reginam cum gloria et honore coronatur. Walsingham, Hist. 281. Ypodigma Neuf. p. 535.

³ IV. c. 60.

⁴ Exequis quanto celebrioribus fuerint in expensis tanto notabiliores infamius: quia rex polluit locum sanguine comitis Arundellii in principio officii funeralis. Causa iuxta regis fuit quia comes non interfuit processionem et deponit. n. c. p. 101. regina ab ecclesia S. Pauli usque Westminster, deportati, et quia cum tardius advenisset primus omnium petre a rege licentiam recedendi propter certas causas que cum urgebant. Ypod. Neuf. p. 547. Hist. 350.

⁵ "A. D. 1395. An. 18 R. II. p. 10. Camer. De tumba marmorea pro Anna nuper Regina.

Ceste Endenture fait parentre le Tres excellent et Trespuissant Seigneur, nostre Seigneur le Roy Richard, qi Dieux garde, d'une part, et Henri Trewe et Stephen Late, Citeins Mafons de Londres, d'autre part.

Tesmoigne que les avantdis Mafons eunt covenantz et empris pur faire estre faitz, al oeps et profit nostre dit Seigneur le Roy, une Tounge, de syne matiere, pur nostre dit Seigneur le Roy, et la Tres excellent et Tres noble Dame Anne, n'adgaires Roigne d'Angleterre, Compaigne nostre dit Seigneur le Roy et Fille au Trespuissant Seigneur l'Empereur d'Almaigne, la quele Roigne Dieu de sa mercy assoil.

La quele tounge de marbre ferra overe et fait solonc le manere et fourme d'un patren ent fait, demurans as ditz mafons, desous le feal de son tresorer d'Angleterre.

Et les ditz mafons ferraont mafons pur xii images (c'est assavoir) vi a l'une cosse, et vi a l'autre cosse du dite tounge, et le tenenours du dite tounge ferra fait ove orbes, accordantz et semblables as ditz mafons pur ymages, pur accomplir la tounge, hors pris espases pur escuecons, de copier et laton endorres, d'estre assignez par avys du dit tresorer.

La quele tounge ferra mys au Westmonstier, contenant en longure tout l'espace parentre les pillers ou la dite Roigne est enterrez, et ea leur bien proportion pur supporter l'overaigne de copier et laton endorrez que illoques ferra mys.

Et les ditz Mafons leveront la dite tounge de leyr de la terre en hautesse tanque al hautesse del tounge le tres excellent et tres noble seigneur le Roy Edward Trewe, n'adgaires Roy d'Angleterre, qi Dieu assoile.

Her arms were those of the emperor, an eagle displayed with two heads, Sable, quartering a lion rampant queue fourchee A. crowned O. Those of Bohemia impaled with those of Richard II. quarterly France femee and England, were, in Sandford's time, painted on the inside of the canopy over the tomb. In a North window of St. Olave's church in the Old Jewry was an escutcheon divided into three parts per pale, the dexter part charged with the arms of Edward the Confessor; on the pale were France and England quarterly, and on the sinister side the Empire and Bohemia quarterly, which latter was the coat of queen Anne. Her seal engraved in Sandford's exhibits a large shield crowned and charged with the

A quelle tombée les ditz maisons trouveront tout manere de peir de marbre oversaigne, et touz autres choses de masonrie, oveque carlage, et touz maneres autres charges appartenantz al oepre de marbre du dite tombée.

Le quel oversaigne sera fait et tout prest a Westmouster, ou la dite Roigne gist entre les deux pillers fuissidz, devant le Fest de Saint Michel l'Archangel, que sera en l'an de Grace MCCCXCIIII. en cas que les ditz maisons soient reisonablement paiees a les jours desous escriptz.

Pur la quelle tombée bien convenablement estre fait en la fourme fuissid, nostre dit seigneur le Roi voet que les ditz maisons, lour executoires, ou lour certain atornes, y soient paiees de deux centz et cinquante livres en la fourme d'enfuit, c'est assavoir.

Centz marcs sur la seance d'iceles.

Et cinquante marcs al Fest de Saint Michel l'Archangel prochain a venir apres la date d'iceles.

Et cinquante marcs al Fest de Pasque adonques prochain enfuit.

Et cinquante marcs al Fest del Nativite Saint John le Baptiste adonques prochain enfuit.

Et, quant le dit oversaigne est parfait en la fourme fuissid, vynt et cyk marcs.

As quelles convenantz tenet et parfournent bien et loialement en la fourme fuissid les ditz maisons eux obligent, et chef-eun de eux par soy, lour heires, et executoires, par yceles a nostre dit seigneur le Roi.

Et, outre ceo, les ditz maisons averont vyngt livres de regard, outre la dite fourme, en cas que le dit oversaigne soit bien et loialement parfourné, en toutz poyntz, en manere et fourme avant specifiee, al plesance nostre dit seigneur le Roi et son tresorer d'Angleterre fuissid.

En tesmoignance de quelle chose a l'une partie de ceses endentures, demurans envers maisons, le Prive Seal nostre dit Seigneur le Roi est mys, et al l'autre partie les ditz maisons oint mys lour seals.

Donc le premier jour d'Avril, l'an du regne nostre dit Seigneur le Roi 18.

Rymer, *Fœdera*, VII. 795.

A. D. 1395. An. 18 R. II. pen. Camar. in Bund. 1. n. 7.

De Imaginibus et apparatu pro Tombo nuper Regine.

Ceste Endenture fait parente le tres excellent et tres redoubt Seigneur, nostre Seigneur le Roi Richard, qi Dieu gard, d'une part, & Nicholas Broke & Godfrey Prest, Citains & Copernaythes de Loudres, d'autre part.

Tesmoigne que les avantditz, Nicholas & Godfrey, ont convenantz & empris pur faire estre faitz les choses desous escriptz al oepre & profit nostre dit Seigneur le Roi; c'est assavoir.

Deux Ymages de Coper & Laton endorrez, coronnez, ajonauantz & cloissauantz ensemble lour meyns dextres, & tenantz Septies en lour meyns senestres, & un Ball oveque un croisse parente les dites Ymages, l'une Ymage conterfait le corps de nostre Seigneur le Roi, & l'autre conterfait le corps del tres excellent & tres noble Dame, Dame Anne, n'adaires Reigne d'Engleterre, Compaigne nostre dit Seigneur le Roi, & File au tres puissant Seigneur l'Emperour l'Almaigne, la quelle Roigne Dieu de sa mercy assoi.

Et une table du dit Metall endorre, sur la quelle les Ymages seront jesaunz, la quelle table sera fait oveque une frette de Flour de Lys, Leons, Eagles, Leopards, & contendra la dite table en longure tout l'espace parente les Pyllers a Westmouster ou la dite Roigne est enterree, & en largeur bien proportionnez.

Et auxi ferrount Tabernacles appeles Hovels, ove Gablitz, de dit Metall endorrez, as Testes, ove doubles jambes a chescune partie.

Et deux Leons as pies du dite image de Roi, & une Egle & une Leopard as pies du dite Image del Roigne, de dit metall endorrez.

Et auxi xii Images du dit metall endorrez, des diverses Seintz conterfais, tiels Seintz come as ditz Nicholas & Godfrey serrount nommez & assignez par nostre dit Seigneur le Roi, ou son tresorer, d'estre effeunz as ambdeux parties del tombée, a faire en la fourme fuissid, bien proportionnez a dit Oversaigne, & viii Aungells entour la dite tombée.

Et auxi escriptures d'estre gravez entour la dite tombée, tiels come as ditz Nicholas & Godfrey serrount delivres, reisonablement pur ycel tombée.

Et auxi serrount tiels Escichons & bien proportionnez du dit metall endorrez, gravez & anamalez de diverses armes, d'estre effeunz entour la dite tombée, come as ditz Nicholas & Godfrey reisonablement serrount assignez, pur mesme la tombée, par nostre dit Seigneur le Roi, ou son tresorer.

Queles choses avantditz serrount overez & parfournes, en manere fuissid, selonc un patron as ditz Nicholas & Godfrey moultrez, q'or est eiseant en la garde del tresorer nostre dit Seigneur le Roi, & eniel del fail le dit tresorer & les feils de les ditz Nicholas & Godfrey (c'est assavoir) deus deux ans prochain enfuitz apres le Fest de Saint Michel l'Archangel prochain venant apres la date d'iceles, en cas que les ditz Nicholas & Godfrey soient reisonablement paiees a les jours desous descriptes.

Pur les quelles choses avantditz overer & parfournier en manere fuissid, nostre dit Seigneur le Roi voet que les ditz Nicholas & Godfrey, ou lour certains atornes, soient paiees de quatre centz livres, en manere d'enfuit, c'est assavoir. devant la meyn, sur la seance d'iceles cent livres, & al Fest de Pasque prochain enfuit cent marcs, et al Fest de Saint Michel l'Archangel prochain enfuit cent livres, & al Fest de Pasque adonques prochains enfuit cent marcs, en pleyne paymen du dite fourme.

Et outre ceo, pur greindre fourte bien & loialement parfournier le dit Oversaigne en manere fuissid, Nicholas Whytlok Lorymer, Phylip Jolyf Chaloner, William Ketyll, Hugh Leycestre, Thomas Cok, & Thomas Lovecock, Sporners, Citains du dit Citee, deviegnant Plegges & Meynparrours, obligentz eux oveque les ditz Nicholas Broke & Godfrey, & chescun pur l'autre en l'entier, lour heires & executoires par yceles.

En tesmoignance de quelle chose a l'une partie d'iceles Endentures, demurante envers les ditz Nicholas Broke & Godfrey, le Prive Seal nostre dit Seigneur le Roi est mys, & al autre partie les ditz Nicholas Broke & Godfrey & lour ditz Reges oint mys lour seals.

Donc le vyngt & quart jour d'Avril, l'an du Regne nostre dit Seigneur le Roi Djs & Oeptieme.

Rymer, *Fœd.* VII. 797.

king's arms and her own in pale, differing from the former in this particular, that the eagles are *single* headed; from which we may observe, that at the time of making that seal her father was only king of the Romans and Bohemia, and not emperor. This seal is inscribed, *Sigillum : Anne : regine : Francie : et : Anglie : et : domine : Hibernie*. But in her indenture, to which the said seal is affixed, dated at London, 15 Richard II. England is first named: for therein she is styled, *Anne par la grace de Dieu royne d'Engleterre et de France, et dame d'Ireland*¹.

Froissart, in his natural and picturesque manner, relates, that Richard treated a year with the king of Bohemia² for his sister Anne. Sir Simon Burleigh had laboured hard to bring this match about; and the duke de Taffion in Germany had been in England to settle it. The king of the Romans at length sent off his sister, attended by the said duke, and a train of knights and ladies, who were received with proper state at Brussels by the duke and dukes her uncle and aunt³. Here she was detained a full month, for fear of the Normans, who scoured the sea between Calais and Holland, commissioned by the king of France to carry off the princess, and prevent the alliance between England and Germany, and to retaliate for the prince of Wales formerly advising the taking and confining the dukes of Bourbon, mother to the queen of France, till she was ransomed. A safe conduct being at last obtained of the court of France, she proceeded with a guard of an hundred lances to Ghent, Bruges, and Gravelines, at all which places she was most honourably received, and at the last of them the earls of Salisbury and⁴, with five hundred lances, and as many archers, met her. They put to sea on Wednesday morning, and landed the same day at Dover. After stopping there two days to rest and refresh herself, she proceeded to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and there met the earl of Buckingham, who received her in a splendid manner. On his arrival at London she was received in a most honourable manner by the citizens and ladies of the country and city, who were all assembled to meet her, and the king espoused her in the chapel of the palace at Westminster, on the 20th day of Christmas⁵, and celebrated his nuptials with great feasting. From her departure from Germany till her marriage Robert de Namur, knight, was in her company; for which the king of England, as well as the king of Germany, rewarded him handsomely. The king conducted his consort to Windsor, and there kept house in a magnificent and handsome manner. They lived in great joy together, and the princess dowager cared for her daughter the young queen; the dukes of Bretagne, the king's aunt, was also there, the barons of England and the king's council refusing to let her return to her husband, who had gone over to the French interest, and had behaved ill to the dukes and to the English, by whose assistance he held his duchy⁶. Rapin, with his usual phlegm, says, "the Princess Anne of Luxemburg arriving in England a little after the troubles were appeased (he means Tyler's and Straw's insurrection) was received with a great deal of pomp, agreeable to the king's humour, who was a great lover of these sorts of solemnities". He adds, "it is said she favoured Wickliffe's doctrines, and would have protected his followers the Lollards⁷."

¹ Sandford, ubi sup. ex chartis J. Philpot quondam Somerslet.

² "Le roy Faisant de Bragne qui pour ce temps avoit pris le titre de empereur de Rome" Wenceslaus was a sup'd for (See Montfaucon Mon. III. 122.) and was deposed 1400, for being so. (Ib. 124.) Mr. Piffet, in his Abregé de l'Hist. d'Allemagne, vindicates his injured character. This writer makes Anne Richard's second wife.

³ Brille-tante. Her own aunt.

⁴ Duesstre.

⁵ vingt-neuf jour de Noel.

⁶ Froissart, II. c. 87.

⁷ IV. 394.

⁸ Ib. p. 423.

Notwithstanding

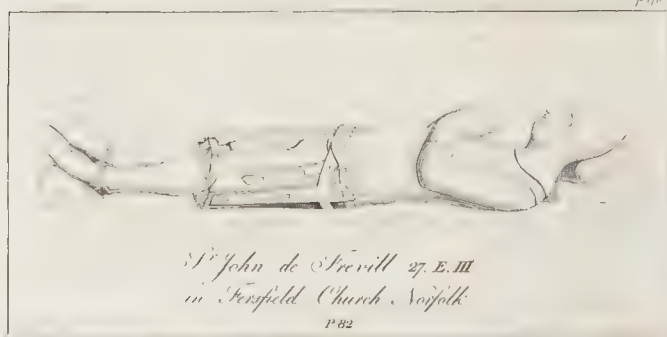
Notwithstanding the jealousies between England and France, which were more than once on the point of coming to an open rupture, and their fleet actually failed to invade us, but was dispersed by a storm, a truce was concluded for three years, and a treaty of peace set on foot, to be negotiated by plenipotentiaries between Ardres and Guisnes, the spot so distinguished two centuries after on a like occasion. Two years after the death of his beloved Anne, Richard concluded a second marriage with Isabella daughter of Charles VI. king of France, who was scarce seven years old. The two kings met between Ardres and Calais, a truce for twenty years was signed, and the nuptials solemnized. On this occasion Richard spent 300,000 marks in shew, which exceeded the dower he received with his new queen. They had been before married by proxy at Paris. By this alliance the king thought to secure himself against the discontented part of his subjects, at whose head was his uncle the duke of Gloucester. After the deposition and death of Richard, Charles sent to demand his daughter of Henry IV. who sent her back in an honourable manner, and she was married to Charles duke of Orleans, and died 1409. Her arms Az. 3 fleurs de lis O. impaled with Richard the Second's were in the North window of St. Olave's Jewry, and in other places, 1397¹.

399. Richard the Second's uncle JOHN OF GAUNT duke of Lancaster, who left the world just before him², had a rich but heavy monument on the South side of the high altar in *Old St. Paul's*, all the archwork usually open being herein closed up. On the front of the tomb seven pairs of arches. On the table his figure, in polished armour, his helmet round by Hollar's draught³, his shoes plaited, a lion at his feet. The figure of his dutchess, BLANCHE daughter and heir of Henry duke of Lancaster, who died 1369, dressed in a stiff bodice like a furcoat, petticoat, and ermine mantle. She wears the reticulated headdress, like the countesses of Suffolk. Angels at their heads support one common cushion. The upper part of the monument was defaced in the late sacrilegious times, to make way for a gallery, and the whole destroyed by the fire 1666.

¹ Sandford, p. 199.

² He directed by his will that his body should remain forty days without any cearing or embalming. Royal and Noble Wills, p. 146.

³ Dugdale's St. Paul's



By favour of Craven Ord, esq. I am enabled to give from the Exchequer a copy of the expence of *wax* alone, on the funeral of Richard III's queen Anne. The record is entitled, "Sepul. Anne R'ne, in xviii°. R'ci 2di." and contains the endenture and parcels following.

CESTE endentē fait pentre Rogier Elys, chaundeler et citezein de Londres d'une pte, et Johan de Melton un de les clerks de la receite sire sr le Roy d'autre pte tesmoigne q̄ le dit Rogier ad mys en oeūage sr les herces faitz a Westm̄, Seint Paul, Seint Marie Ove, et Wandefworth, p la Roigne Anne, q̄ dieu assoile, les peelles de cier enfuantz poizez p la surviuance du dit Johān come appert p la cedula a icelle endente fermee, cest affavoir p la herce fait a Westm̄ en bodies, botraces, tapres, quarres, cost tapres, housynges, chapitrell ymages, gabletz, synolx, pylers, roundes et q̄trez morts brennynges et croppes poizantz vi d iijrt 19 lb. Item, p la herce a Seint Paul en bodies, botraces, botantz, housynges, baces, ymages, gabletz, synolx, morts, brennynges, croppes, tapres quntrez, et cost tapres, et chapitrell poizantz m. m. Dece et di xiiii lb. Item, p la herce a Seint Marie Ove en bodies, botraics, housynges, baces, gabletz, pendants, chapitrells, ymages, morts, et brennynges, poizantz M. ij xii quart. xxvii lb. Item, p la herce a Wandefworth en bodies, botraces, baces, housynges, branches, chapitrell, croppes, ymages, thorts, et brennynges, pois M. iiii C. vi lb. et di. En tesmoignance de quelez chosez a ces endents les p̄ties suls. entrecangeablem̄t out mys lour seals. Don a londres le pr̄mier jour de Septembr l'an du Regne le Roy Richard second puis le conquest xviii°. *

Partiele cōm̄pi Rogi Elys de London, chaundeler de recept empt' custub' et expn p ip̄m f'is ex ordi- nācoe consiliis regis tam in panno lūi cera p eodem panno incendo, cista p̄t aliis expn' nēcūis f'is p sepultā corpis d'ne Anne nup regine Angl. defunde apud Shene q̄m de empt' cere f'itura iiii° herc' p dieb' exequiar' dce nup regine unde I. apud Wandefworth, I. apud prioratu' Seinte Marie de Ove I. apud scm Pauli London, et I apud Westm̄ una cu' cariaq' et recariaq' eod̄em de London usque ad loca p̄dea et deinde London, Julii men' Julii Julii et Augusti, anno xviii p breve regis de privato sigillo dat xviii die April, anno xviii° Thes' et Baron hui' f'ccii direct' irr' in mem' de f'mio pasche eodem anno Regis s̄c̄d'.

Rec. Sc̄cii. Item, f̄ comp' de clxxvii li. vi s. xi d. p ip̄m rec. de thes' et cam'ar ad recept' f'ccii viii° die Augusti s̄c̄o pasche anno xvii p'manus Ric̄i Odyh'm civis London, videlt in p̄cio m̄dccc lb. cere polān p̄c' C^o. liiii s. et xvi lb. cere de lufshebon p'e c^o lii s. p iiii° herc' inde faciend' in ecc̄lis ville de Wandefworth priorat' S'ce Marie de O'way S'ci Pauli London et bi Petri Westm̄ p̄ exequiis Anne nup regine Anglie in eis̄lem ecc̄lis solemnit' celebrand'.

Et de xxxvii li. xvs. ii d. ob recept de eis̄dem Thef' et Cam'ar eis̄dem die t'io et anno p'manus Johis Michel f'vientiis reg' ad arma videlt in p'e m̄s̄ lxxii lb. cere de lubyk p'e cere I' p̄ eis̄dem herc' inde faciend'.

Et de cc li. p ip̄m s̄ic't rec' de eis̄dem Thef' et Camar p'manus p'p'r eis̄dem die s̄c̄o et anno sup' stipend suo p factura d̄strum herc' videlt p labore suo hom' suōr occupatōr circa factūm et opacem herc' p'dcār.

Et de cxxvii li. xvi s. ii d. rec' de eis̄dem Thef' et Camar ad recept' p'd'cam xv die Julii t'ūno pasche d'co anno xvii° p' p'manus Thome Grymesby uni' customū regis in portu ville magne Jernemuth videlt in p'cio m̄ lxxviii lb. cer polān p̄c'e lii s. vi d. p herci p'dcis inde faciend' in locis p'dc̄is.

Et de liii li. rec' de eis̄dem Thef. et Baron' ad re^{tem} p̄d'cam vii° die Nov t̄io Mich' Anno xvi i p man' Galf'. atte Broke in p̄t MM Dece lb. cere polān p̄c' lxx s. p herc' p̄dcis faciend'.

Rec. forens.—Et de clxxviii li. xvii s. iiii d. ob. in p̄c viii. m. cccxviii l. di cere reassm̄pt de rem. hercear' p'dcar' in p'tem solucōis custu' et expc' C^o xls p idem brev'.

Sm' to' Re'te DCxxx li. xvs. viii d.

Expen'—Idem, comp' in xx uln panni lūi emp' et expn' p involucōne corpis d'ce d'ne Regine p'e uln x d. xvi s. viii d.

Et in xxx lib' cere empt' et exp̄n sup eodem panno p̄ inceraōe ejusdem, p̄c lb. vid. xvs.

Et in cista p corpe ejusdem d'ne regine sepeliend xs.

Et in div'is rob' p ip̄m emptis ac in custub' p ip̄m f'is circa s̄nccōem † corpis ejusdem d'ne p̄t moris a d'vis f̄etorib' custodiend' una cum cariaq' res p'dcar' de London usque Shene xliiii. vi. viii.

S̄m̄ xv li. viii s. iiii d.

Vol. I. * Seal: a bird volant.

† Sic Orig. Qz ceracionem, i.e. ceracionem.

X x 3

Et

Emp^r cere.

Et in MMDCIII q^rt 1x lib cere p' ip'm Ro^gm emp't p. 1111^{re} here' p'dcis faciend' dieb's exequi ar' d'ce d'ne regine solempnit' in locis p'dcis celebrand' p't c' 1111 s. 1xxii li. viii s 1x d. ob. q^{ue} quidem cera idem Ro^gus f' inferius.

Et in MDCV lb. cere polāū p't c' 1111 s. et 4xv lb. cere de lufshebon p't c'ne 111 s. emp't p'dēm Ric'm Odyham p'tura 1111 hercear' p'dcar et sup' ip'm Ro^gm ad eadem p'cia ad rec' p'dcam oñat put sup'ius cont' clxxvi li. vi s. xi d. de qua cera r' inferius.

Et in MDLXII lb. cere de lubyk p't c'ne 1 s. emp' p' p'dem Johem Michel p' eisdem here' sup' ip'm Ro^gm a recept' p'dcam pro eodem p'cio on'at p't sup'ius continet' xxxvii li. xv s. 11 d. ob. De qua quidem cera idem Ro^gus deb' r'.

Et in vii pec' cere ponder M LXXVIII lb. cere polāū p't c'ne 111 s. vi d. emp't apud Jernemuth p' Thomam Grymesby custum. regis ib'm p' fastura herē p'dcar et sup' ip'm Ro^gm ad idem p'm ad Re'tam p'dcam on'at put sup'ius cont' xxvii li. xvi s. 11 d. De qua quidem cera idem Ro^gus r', inferius.

Et in MM Dccc lb. cere polāū p't c'ne 1x s. emptis p' Galfm atte Broke civem London p' eisdem here' faciend' et p' eod p'c sup' ip'm Ro^gm posit' put sup'ius cont' 111 li. de qua quidem cera idem Ro^gus inferius.

S'ma { ceræ 1111 M DCCC 1 q' 1 lb.
arg. ccc 111 XVIII lb. vii s. 1 d. q.

Noicia p' bre.

Et p' stura d'car' 1111^{re} herciar' una cum opacōe cere' p' eisdem in bodys, botraces, botants, housynges, baces, ymages, gablets, anelis, morts, brennynges, creppes, tappres quadrat' coll' tapres et chapitrell put. patet in quadam indentura his p'ticulis anxia ex commenc'oe oreten' f'ia cum The' Angl' ccc li. p' brē R.

Et in allocoeco loco panni nigri aptati et positi infra hercias p'dcas et sup' barreras p' eisd' dieb' exequiar' d'ce d'ne Regine quem quidem pannum idem Ro^gus hūisse deberet pro feodo suo p't alii ante hec tempa qui hui' here' fecerunt habuerunt 1111 li. vi s. viii d. p' idem bre'. Et in cari gio unius distar' hercear' de London usq' Wandefworth et ib'm usq' London xx s. Et in cariagio alius eisdem herciar' de domo ubi f'ca fuit in London usq' ad eccliam be Marie o'vay in Southwerk et deinde usq' hospiciū ejusdem Ro^gi in London xs. Et in cariag' et portag' alius eisdem hercear' ac cere de d'ca domo ubi f'ca existat usq' ad eccliam s'ci Pauli London, et deinde usq' ad hospiciū p'dem xvi s. viii d. Et in cariagio 1111 here' d'car' here' et cere opate p' eadem de London usq' Westm' et deinde usque London p' div'as vices xlv s. viii d. Et solvt p' locacōe cuiusdam magne domus conductæ p' div'is operat' opantibus sup' facta d'car' 1111 here' men' Jun' et Julii apud Westm' 1x s.

S'ma ccc xviii li. 1x s.

S'ma 10' emp'c et exp'n dcccxxii li. 111 s. vi d. q.

Re'ta cere,

Idem, r'd comp' de 1111 M DCCC q'rt 1 lb. cere rec' de empe' in quinq' p'ticle sic' sup' cont' unde 1111 M ccc x lb. d' postea opabant' sup' stura div'for' lumin' mortet' et ymaginū d'car' quatuor herciar' p' dieb's exequiar' d'ce d'ne Anne nup' Regine Angl' p'd'car' videlicet p' here' apud Westm' in Bodies, Botraces, tapres quadrat' coll' tapres, housynges, chapitrell, ymagin, gablets, synoly, pilers rotund' et quadrat' morts, brennynges, et croppes ponder, vi M DCI q'rt xix lb. cere p' here' apud s'em Paulū, London, in bodies, botraces, et consiliis opib's ponder MMM DCCC 1111 lb. ad prioratū be Marie de Ov'e, in bodies, botraces, et aliis consiliis opib's ponder' M CC 111 q'rt xxvii li. et p' here' apud Wandefworth in consiliis opib's M cccc vi lb. d' cere sic' contin' in quadam indentura inter p'tatum Ro^gm Elys ex una pte et Johem Melton clericum r'te s'coci Regis ex altera p'te f'ca ponder' cere p'dce testificant'.

S'm Re'te 1111 M DCCC 1 q'rt 1 lb. unde { cere opate 1111 M, cc x lb. dī.
cere integre MD c xviii. 15. dī.—E quilis.

Libacōes et expen' cere p'd'ce,

Idem, comp' liballe Ric' Gardemew s'rvienti chaundellarie hospicii Regis tam sup' stura torch' p' exequiis p'dcis apud Westm' mandato The' Regis p'd'ci q'm sup' exp'n hospie' p'dci usq' p'tes Hahn videt' in cera integra non opata p'dcis torch' apud Westm' M DC XVIII lb. dī cere et p' ex-p'at' hospie' p'd'ci M 1x^{re} dī. 1111 lb. cere opate unde in toto MMM D 111 q'rt xii lb. dī cere p' b're Regis p'd'cm sup' in titulo hujus comp'i annot' et p' duas indenturas ipsius Ric'i receptiū cere p'dce testificant' E qua quidem cera idem Ric'us deb' respondere.

Et in combustione luminū distar' 1111 herē dieb's exequiar' p'dcar ac vastacōe in opacōe cere p' eisdem here' MM c 111 q'rt 11111 lb. cere p' b're Regis p'dem sic' cont' in quadam cedula indenture p'd'ce de pondere cere p' here' p'dcis annex' et etiam in d'co rotulo de p'ticulis.

Et sacriste abbte Westm' p' manus haxey et Rob'ti atte Water de cera rec' rem' de here' p'dcis
 nccc lb. cere p' hie Regis de p'vato sigillo dat' quinto die marcii anno xviii^o p'fato Rogo inde directu'
 et sup' hunc comp' libat p' quod bre rex mandavit p'fat Rogo q'd p'fat sacrist' libari fac' dccc lb. cere
 reg' in custodia ipsius Rogi existen' p' ceris quadratis inde faciend' ad ardend' circa tombam dñe nup'
 regine, et p'sens bñe eidem Rogo inde erit warrantu' ac p' indentur' libatorem cere p'dcē testifican'.

Et in cera opata reassumpta in p'c' denarior' p' custub' et expn' p' ipm f'cis sup' f'tura here' p'dcar'
 viii m, cxi q't, xx lb. dñ. cere opate pcc x s. p' bñe Regis p'dcm n quo quidem p'c' idem Rog' on'at
 sup' int' rec' denar'.

S'm ex'p'eu' et libac' cere xiiii m dccc i q't i lb. Et eq'.

Primiement en xxxvi botaces poifantz,	ccc ii lb.
It' en xxxvi botac' poifantz	ccc iii lb.
It' en xxxvi botac' poifantz	ccc iii lb.
It' en xxxvi botac' poifantz	ccc iii lb.
It' en xx botac' poifantz	ccc v lb.
It' en xvi botac' principal poifantz	cc ii lb.
It' en xvi botac' poifantz	cc iii q't xxii lb.
It' en lxxiii botac' principal de plus haut degre poifantz	cciii q't xxi lb.
It' en lxxi grands botac' et xvi meindres botac' ove vii ladres xxxiii houfyng'	cccc xx lb.
meindres, ove chapitrell poifantz	ci q't viii lb.
It' en lxxii botans poifantz	c di. xxvi lb.
It' en lxx bodies p' les conis poifantz	
It' en xxvi bodies p' le principal	
It' en xxx tapres quarr' poifantz	Vacat quia deduc' p' tabul' et cophiis in quib' p'sens cer' ponderat' sunt.
It' en xxx tapres quarr' poifantz	
It' en xxx tapres quarr' poifantz	
It' en xxx tapres quarr' poifantz	
It' en xxx tap' res quarr' poifantz	
It' en xxv tapres quarr' poifantz	c di xxxiii lb.
It' en xxv tapres quarr' poifantz	c di xxxii lb.
It' en xxv tapres quarr' poifantz	c di xxvi lb.
It' en xxv tapres quarr' poifantz	c di xxviii lb.
It' en xx tapres quarr' poifantz	iii q't xiiii lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	ccc q't ii lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	c di lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	ci q't xxvi lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	c di iii lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	ci q't xix lb.
It' en xix cost tapres poifantz	ci q't xxiv lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	ci q't xxv lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	ci q't xxvi lb.
It' en xx cost tapres poifantz	ci q't xxxiv lb.
It' en xxii cost tapres poifantz	c di viii lb.
It' en xxiii cost tapres poifantz	cdi viii lb.
It' en v cost tapres poifantz	iii q't.
It' en ymages houfyngs baces p'r le dñs ymages poifantz	cccc q't xv lb.
It' en gabletz fynolx houfyngs baces poifantz	ccc lb.
It' en fenestrell et gabletz poifantz	ccii lb.
It' en chapitrell poifantz	ccxvi lb.
It' en cier p' pilers rendes et quarr' et stoppyngs poifes	c lb.
It' en xxvi morts g'nds one xxvi brennyng' poifantz	cc di xx lb.
It' en xxii grands morts lxx meindres ove xxvi brennyng' pois	cc di. xiiii lb.

Sm' vi M vi c i q't xix lb.

Pur la herce a seint Paul.

Primiement en lxxiii botac' dont xxxii botac' faux p'r le plus bas degre p	cccc iii q't xviii lb.
It' en lvi botac' p' les archibotans one lvi botans poifantz	cc di iii lb.
It' en xvi botac' p' les lxxiii principal tapres one xvi autres petis botac' lxxii	} cc i q't viii lb.
houfyngs one baces poifantz	

X x 4

It'

It' xvi botac' p' le plus haut degre ove xvi housyngs et xvi bac' poifantz ccc q't xiii lb.
 It' en viii botac' et viii meindr botac' poif' xii q't xx lb.
 It' en viii botac' gr' et viii meindr botac' ove xxxiii crepp' et chapitrell pois ci q't xvi lb.
 It' en bodies iiii longes et iiii meindr et vi autr' meindr p' georg' pois ciii q't xxv lb.
 It' en xxviii bodies p' botants pois xii q't xiiii lb.
 It' en iiii tapres quarr' p' le se'de degre pois cccc xxi lb.
 It' en xxxviii tapres quarr' pois ccciii q't ix lb.
 It' en xx cost tapres pois c di i lb.
 It' en xx cost tapres pois c di vi lb.
 It' en xx cost tapres pois c di lb.
 It' en xx cost tapres pois cxvii lb.
 It' housyngs baces ymages gablets et fynoly pois
 It' en xxxiii mort' gr' ove xxxiii brennyngs poifantz cci q't viii lb.
 It' en xxxiii mort's gr' ove xxxiii brenyng' poif' cci q't ii lb.
 S'm MMM DCCC di 10 XIII lb.

Pur la herce fait a feint Marie Ove.

It' en xx botac' et xx autr' meindr botac' xx housyng' et xx baces ove gabletz } dc di xiiii lb.
 pendantz et chapitrell poif'.
 It' en xvi botac' xvi bac' et xvi housyngs ove chapitrell poif' ccc i q't xxi lb.
 It' en v long' bodies et iiii autr' bodies plus cources pois cviii lb.
 It' en xxviii gr' mort's et iiii petitz ove xxxiii gr' brenyng' ove iiii petitz brenyng
 poi' ciii q't iiii lb.

S'm M CC III q't XXVII lb.

Pur la herce fait a Wandsworth.

It' en xx botac' xx housyngs xx bac' et iiii branches ove chapitell poif' d xvi lb.
 It' v bodies poif' lxi lb.
 It' en croppes poif' cc xix lb.
 It' en croppes poif' cc di xx lb.
 It' en croppes poif' ciii q't xix lb.
 It' en xx grandes croppes iiii petis xxiiii mort's, iv croppes, et xvi faux
 botac' xii gr' brenyng' et iiii petitz brenyng' ove pendantz poif' ci q't xvi lb.
 It' en xxi ymages et viii grandes brennyng' poif' xxxiii lb di lb.

S'm M CCCC VI lb. di lb.

S'm total XIII M CC X lb. et di. Inde deducunt ut de vasto cujusdam luminis } DCXI lb.
 vocat' cost tapr' et quarr' _____

Et de vasto cujusdam luminis vocat' cropp' ciii q't ii lb.

Et de vasto cujusdam luminis vocat' Brennyngs fact' p' mortar lb'm cci q't iiii lb.

Et de vasto ut in opacione cere p'd'ce dcciii q't viii lb.

Et de cera liberat' Rico Gardemewe s'vient Reg' in offic' candelarie ut patet } M DCCC et di xiiii lb.
 p' quandam indentur' int' Rog'm Elys et d'em Ric'm inde fact'

S'm cere deducat MMMM C di et XVIII lb.

Et sic remanet de claro de presentib' p'icul' p'obiar' in custodia p'd'ci } ix M i q't xx lb. et di.
 Rogeri ad opus d'ni Regis salvo custodiend'



TO this Century, or very late in the preceding, or early in the following, are to be reckoned a number of Monuments, not easily ascertained, though known to belong to particular families. Some of these families are barely recorded as lords of the manors in whose church the monuments are found, while of others only a single individual is recorded. Those who are possessed of private evidences or MSS which have escaped my research, will be more fortunate in identifying these sepulchral memorials.

Harwood Church, c. York.

1. In the South aisle under a round arch in the South wall is a knight with cropt hair, his face old and wrinkled, no beard or whiskers, his head on an helmet, whose crest is a bull's head on a torse; against the helmet a shield with a faltire G. His gorget is mail, standing up and strapped round his neck; his armour plated, fastened with bows on the shoulder and elbow plates; his gauntlets half-handed, reaching over his fingers; on each third finger a ring, and also on the middle and first finger of the right hand; his sword gone, dagger remaining: a lion at his feet. His lady, hid under the round arch, has a high coiffeure, plaited in front, a plaited gorget up to her chin, her hands elevated resting on a stay, a ring on the third finger of the left hand, and a larger with a stone on the fore-finger of the right, three cordons pendant; angels hold a cushion under her head; her toes stand up, and at her feet is a dog, and one up the side of each foot. On the North side of the tomb under eleven narrow arches with shields are six women in mitred falling headdresses with their hands elevated, and five men in plaited armour. At the head four knights with daggers, one holds before him in his left hand a poleax.

2. At the left hand of this is an alabaster knight in strait cropt hair; under his head an helmet, with the bull's head for crest, his mail gorget just appears, and round his neck a collar of ~~SS~~ *SS*. His armour is plaited, his gauntlets half-handed, rings on his fingers, sword and dagger at his sides, defaced lion at feet. His lady has a noble flowing veil, parted gorget, and gown girt round the waist, double cordon and belt, mitten sleeves plain; a long, strait-tailed, flap-eared dog at her feet, and one up the side. At the sides of this tomb, under nine flowered arches with finials are five knights in plated armour, their hands elevated, and the figures of St. Laurence with his gridiron, St. John Evangelist with his cup, St. James with his purse and escallop, bible and staff. The shields have been blazoned, but there remains only the femme side of one, Lozengé, Az. or V. At the head St. John Baptist with the lamb, St. Anthony with book and staff pendant from his girdle, and a pig with a bell at his feet, and between these two saints two angels hold a large shield. On the South side, under eight arches, are eight women, with their hands elevated, and on their heads a kind of bonnet ornament. One of the coats on this side is a faltire G.

At the head of the last tomb is that of judge Gascoigne; of which in its place.

3. Under the South arch of the choir is an alabaster knight, with whiskers, and in a pointed helmet adorned with a corolla and plain frontlet, plain gorget reaching to his chin, band of SS, round shoulder, elbow, and knee pieces, gauntlets, studded belt with blank shield in centre, cuisses and greaves studded up the outside, on the hilt of his sword *thg*, spurs with many rays, lion at feet. His head rests on a helmet with the bull's head for crest. On each side of the tomb four niches between finials, and five shields alternately. A shield

at the head seems to have been Ermine. His lady has the surbaft-arch headdress studded, the button on her breast seems charged with some letters, her gown plaited, her toes out against a dog.

4. Under the North aisle a whickered knight in pointed helmet, with a corolla and plain frontlet, gorget up, collar of SS intermixt with some arbitrary ornament like a pomegranate, round shoulder, elbow, and knee pieces, belt studded, and in a rondeau in the centre a spread eagle; sword and dagger; lion at his feet; the crest on the helmet under his head seems a horse with a curled mane issuing from a coronet. His lady has the same headdress as the last, a necklace with a heart in a square, short waist, and broad belt, plaited gown, loose sleeves buttoned to the wrist; rings on second, third, and fourth fingers of both hands: angels hold a double cushion under her head; two dogs with studded collars at her feet, her toes appearing at each side: two angels kneel and hold a shield each, under five wide tabernacles, the centre one void: something like a chief on the femme on the North side.

5. In this aisle, opposite the vestry door, is the most elegant monument of all in alabaster: A knight in flowing hair, stiff gorget of corded mail, collar of SS and roses over shoulders, undivided gauntlets to fingers ends: helmet under his head has the same crest as the last, loops to the flaps of the plated armour, and under it mail. Under one sole reclines on his right arm a hermit with a rosary in his left hand; the tail of the lion at his feet turns against the other sole, his spur is a point in the greave. His lady is dressed in a veil, with a wimple up to her chin, her mantle gracefully fastened on her breast by a lozenge: no rings, but a rosary from her arms, her round toes appear, and dogs hold up her robe at the sides. The slab is embattled against the edges, but not above them; two angels hold a shield at the feet, and are sided by St. Christopher and St. George, the latter's shield of the heater form has a notch in each side. Two more angels hold a shield in the centre of the South side, sided by a bishop with a crozier blessing; St. Anthony with a book, rosary, and staff, and pig; a bishop with a crozier blessing; St. John, with the palm, cup, and dragon; St. Laurence, with gridiron and book; a crowned saint, with a ring and book, probably Edward the Confessor. At the head of the tomb are the same angels, sided by a crowned saint, with arrows and book [St. Edmund], and an old saint with a book and . . . At the North side some angels and saint with something like loaves and a book; two bishops with a crozier and blessing; a nun with her hands elevated; a knight with his hands elevated, with his sword and dagger.

Ilkeley.

In the South wall of the South chancel is a whickered knight in a round helmet and mail coat, greaves and feet, tied at the wrists with bows; a surcoat over his mail, a single spur to his heels, a sword by his side. At his feet a lion. He bears on his shield Fretty a canton, the coat of *Middleton*, which name is written over him on the East wall.

Barnston in Holdernefs.

In the middle of the chancel is a well-preserved alabaster monument; an embattled altar tomb, with a whickered knight in pointed helmet with a wreath, gorget up, with mail apron to it: shoulder pieces shaped like ears, elbow pieces semicircular, and pointed gauntlets, sword gone, dagger at right side, helmet without crest under his head, adorned with a frontlet of fleurs de lis: knee piece of an irregular trefoil shape, lion at feet. Six angels at each side divided by pairs of niches in double stories hold shields, and one full winged at each end. This is said to belong to Sir MARTIN DELASEE.

Aldburgh.

Aldburgh.

In the North aisle, in a pew, a brass knight of full size, in a pointed helmet, mail gorget, plaited armour; in his hands a heart, on his shield a fess ingrailed between three crosses botone.

One of the family of ALDBURGH, lords here, mentioned by Leland, It. VIII.

Ryther church, in the Ainsty of York, contains in its South aisle a series of monuments which I cannot assign to their particular owners, who all lived within this century. I shall describe them as I took them, August, 1785.

The first in point of time is a cross-legged knight, in a round helmet, with a rib down the front, mail gorget and sleeves, with wristbands, mail gloves, greaves, and shoes, sword strait from middle of waist; on his shield three crescents, *Ryther*; a lion at his feet. By his side, on a distinct slab (both slabs laid on brickwork) a lady in a cap, the cape of her gown up to her chin, and behind her head and falling at her ears, long strait buttoned sleeves, and others pendant, her mantle faced with fur: a dog at her feet.

The knight may represent WILLIAM DE RYTHRE, the first of the family mentioned by Dugdale*, who accompanied Edward I. in his twenty-fifth year, in his expedition into Gascoigne, and the year following and three more into Scotland, and was summoned to parliament from 28 Edward I. to 1 Edward II. Whether the lady belonged to him may be doubted from the distinct slab.

At their head is an alabaster knight in plated armour, his hair strait in front, curled at sides, mitten gauntlets, straps at elbows, gorget of mail, his collar fastened by a heart, to which hangs a lion or greyhound (not unlike the badge of a king's messenger) sword and dagger, collared dog under right foot, and under left a bearded head openmouthed; under his head a helmet with a torse, the crest gone. His lady has the rich reticulated mitred headdress with a jewel in front, angels support her cushions, in her hands an heart; she wears long sleeves, a plaited petticoat; the hem of her garment is studded: at her feet a flap eared dog with a studded collar. On the North front of the tomb in four pair of niches four knights in plated armour, the fourth in a mantle holds in his left hand a shield, not unlike that of St. George before mentioned, his right hand lifted up, or on his sword. Four ladies with the mitred headdress, fillet in front, and veil behind, hold the same shields; one has a book open over it; two have their right hands elevated and open; the third holds in her right hand a rosary. At the West end are three such ladies; and at the East three such knights. This tomb has a ledge.

This may be the monument of JOHN successor of WILLIAM RYTHRE, governor of Shipton castle, 11 Edward II. but never summoned to parliament, or any of his descendants*.

By this tomb lies a slab with the bottom of a cross, and round it *Quate pro*, and up the South side three indistinct words.

At the head of the last tomb is one more antient, with a blue slab, whose ledge had labels of the scroll form and on the South side of the tomb four shields in lozenges and quatrefoils.

In the East window of the South aisle (which probably was the chantry chapel) are G. 3 crescents Az. *Ryther*; and G. 3 waterbougiers, *Ros*.

In the East window of the chancel, Az. 3 crescents O. a good figure of a woman's head, praying, and

qui me
ihesus ecclesie fieri fecit

* Bar. II. 25.

* Ib.

G. three cushions, Erm. *Redman.*

In a South window of the chancel, Cheque O and G. a bend G. on a chief G. two roses O.

In the North window lions sejant O and Az. and the arms of *Rytber.*

Bedal.

Under the North wall of the North aisle lies a cross-legged knight, with his mail gorget down, flowing hair, two cushions supported by angels under his head, under an arch, having an angel under it. On his shield Barry of eight, a dragon gnawing its point (a circumstance not uncommon in Yorkshire monuments), his belt studded with lions' heads. On the front of the tomb are figures of an armed knight with shield and sword, a nun kneeling, and holding up a shield, a bishop in front blessing, and holding a crozier, another nun holding a shield, and another knight in front, with a shield, lifting up his left hand. In the print of this monument in the *Registrum Honoris de Richmond* the shields held by these four figures are charged with Barry of eight, and the tomb, formerly adorned with gilding and colours, is there given to BRIAN FITZ ALAN. It stood, till the beginning of this century, in the South aisle, but since the time of taking that miserable drawing, has been removed to its present site, and the woman, then at his side, representing his wife, to his head, as now. Her headdress is square, falling at her ears, and divided in front by a jewel; her drapery falls in rich folds and in her hands, which drop down, she holds a blank scroll: at her feet a dog. In six niches in front are a woman sitting, a man in the same attitude holding up his right hand, a monk or nun, a woman or priest holding a book. In the fifth groupe seems represented a figure from the clouds taking up a soul from the middle of a cumbent body: and the sixth is vacant.

These monuments are so disfigured with moss and damps, as well as battered, that it is not easy to distinguish some of their side ornaments.

Mr. Gale refers this to BRIAN FITZ ALAN, last heir male of that illustrious family, grandson of Brian I. He was with Edward I. in his Welsh expedition, a. r. 5.¹ was made one of the keepers of the realm of Scotland², and afterwards governor in chief thereof³. He had summons to parliament 23 Edward I. and the six following years, till his death.

In the North aisle was another knight in pointed helmet, mail gorget, plated armour, skirts of mail, lion at feet, double cushion under his head, and on his shield a chevron between three roses G.⁴

In the East window of the North aisle, Barry of 8 Az. and O. *Brian Fitz Alan*, Cheque O and Az. a canton Erm. *John de Bretagne* earl of Richmond.

Under the North wall in the North aisle under a half quatrefoil arch and bouquet, in whose spandrels are angels censing, lies on a tomb a little raised a priest, his head shorn, with a flowered canopy at it, having human faces in the spandrels, and at one of the points an angel laying his hand on a head; his cape stands up; in his hands he holds a book on his breast, ornamented with a chalice, not as in the Reg. Richmond, a crucifix. A lion lies at his feet, and three flowers and a border of the like, as continued all round to which the point before effaced, to additional shields, not now seen alternately. Mr. Gale⁵ supposes this the monument of THOMAS FITZ BRIAN, Rector of Bedal, temp. Henry III. son of Brian Fitz Alan sheriff of Yorkshire in that reign, in whose family and that of Fitz Brian, the presentation was for many years alternately.

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. 53.

² Reg. Hon. Richm. App. N^o lxxvii lxxviii.

³ Ib. N^o lxxix, lxxx.

⁴ Reg. Hon. Richm. p. 142.

⁵ Ib. 255.

By the side of this lies a black slab, with a very rude low relief of a man in stiff hair, whiskers, short plaited coat, shoes, hose, and breeches, and at his feet kneel two women. The inscription in a border round him is,

Hic jacet Thomas makyon
Narrator in Bedall qui obiit pmo die
. anno dñi MCCCCXX non. Cujus
ait ppitietur deus.

At the corners a capital Gothic *op*.

On a label at his right hand the names of his two wives too much worn to be made out.

E ū fy ha genuit ei filios

e . . s ra genuit IIII.

In the East wall of this handsome church, whose chancel is ascended to by five steps, are these coats, A. a chevron S. between 3 pails G. hooped and banded O. crest a griffin's head in pale, S. over a monument with this inscription,

Franciscus Pemberton, A. M. ecclesie parochial. de Bedale rector,
cathedral. Ebor. prebendarius, collegiatæ Rippon subdecanus,
A. D. 1719.

Three short flowery bouquet stalls in the South wall.

Howden.

In a chapel on the South side of the ruined choir of the beautiful collegiate church are these monuments. A croslegged knight habited like Ros in the Temple-church, in flowing hair, his head on a double cushion, his hands in mail banded at wrists, and a sleeve: a large sword at his left side, mail on his legs and feet, and single spurs, a lion at his feet. On his long painted shield,

Quarterly mullet, in the first quarter a fleur de lis, Or. *Metbam.*

By his side lies a woman in a flowing coif, her right leg seemed crost, but the figure is much damaged.

On the North side of the tomb these figures,

A man in a hood and mantle, with his hands under it.

A man in his own hair, gown, and falling cape, seems to hold a hawk on his left hand.

A man in a hood, blessing with his left hand.

A like man pointing with his right to a book in his left.

A man with a cap on his hair, his left hand lifted up as blessing.

A man in hair, with gloves in his right and hawk on his left hand.

On the South side,

A man in a gown and hood, with a scroll.

A woman in profile, reading.

A monk, pointing with his right hand on a book in his left.

A woman with a book in her left hand, her right elevated and open.

A monk, holding up a scroll.

A woman with a book.

In the South wall is a flowered arch with a bouquet, sided by *Metbam*, and a spread eagle debruised by a bend.

Under a South window is a knight on a single cushion in a round helmet of mail, with a plain fillet, a gorget of the same, also greaves and shoes, wristbands, a lion at his feet, a long sword, and on his shield the arms of SALT-MARSH, denoting him one of that family.

Tanfield.

In the North aisle an alabaster tomb and figure of a knight in armour, pointed helmet, studded front with a fascia of oak leaves, collar of SS, mail gorget close to face, whiskers, helmet under head, with a gerbe for crest, plated armour; on his breast, Vaire; sword and dagger gone, lion at feet. His lady has a close short cap, shewing no hair, but both her ears: long sleeves buttoned only from wrist, double cordon across breast, surcot. On the right side of her mantle, Vaire, on the left, Bendy sinister of 5. very piked shoes out of her robe, lion at feet: both lions turn up to the left. Angels support a double cushion under her head: on her breast a square stud. The tomb is embattled, and has a ledge of quatrefoils and knobs.

This is ascribed to ROBERT MARMION and LORA daughter of lord FITZHUGH, interred in Jorvaulx abbey. It appears by a record cited in Dugdale's Baronage¹, that Robert Marmion came to the possession of this manor of West Tanfield, among others, by marriage with AVICE daughter of Jernegan Fitz Hugh, whom he had licence to marry 16 John, and that their son William married Lora daughter of Roese de Dovor. This Avice does not however occur in the Fitz Hugh pedigree, in Dugdale's Baronage². It seems clear, notwithstanding, that Robert and Avice are the parties represented on this tomb, and it is probable he died some time in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. for his son died after him, 16 Edward I.

I was told by the clerk who shewed me this church [1785], that Robert's bones were found half a yard under the pavement in the earth, and that his lady's were separated from them by a stone set on edge, but were not taken up.

Under the North wall lies the freestone figure of a croslegged knight in mail, with the round flat helmet, shield and sword, lion at feet.

At his head is a freestone figure, near eight feet long, of a lady, resting her head on two cushions, a dog at her feet. Her mantle had letters on it in eight squares: her headdress comes slanting over her left eye.

Another female figure, seven feet long, with a lion at her feet. On the side of the tomb a chevron, barry of 5, as before: Chequè; the second of which bespeak her a FITZ HUGH, probably of that branch which owned this manor, not mentioned by Dugdale.

Under a demiquatrefoil arch with a pediment and bouquet lies another freestone croslegged knight, with a round helmet, mail gorget, shield, and sword. His lady has the flowing headdress and wimple, a double cordon cross her breast, fastened on her shoulders by lozenge studs, and falling thence loose; her sleeves long and buttoned to wrist.

He is called here *Grey*, and she *Maud*; but more probably he is JOHN MARMION greatgrandson of Robert beforementioned, who married MAUD FURNIVAL, and died 9 Edward III. She was probably a daughter, not mentioned by Dugdale³, of Thomas lord Furnivall, who died 6 Edward III.⁴

Under his figure lies the body, in a leaden coffin, inclosed in one of wood: his hair appeared red, but the bones dropt down on opening the coffin, which lay close under the slab, and was full of a clammy moisture. Mr. Gray, the Rector, saw it about five years ago.

Against a North pillar of a round arch of the chancel, G. 3 chevrons O. a chief Vairè O and Az. *Fitz Hugh*.

In the South windows Vaire A. and Az. a fess G. *Marmion*.

¹ I. 377.
² I. 727.

³ I. 403.
⁴ 1337.

The East window of this chapel is full of faints. Matid, last mentioned, founded a chantry of a master and three priests in this church to pray for her soul and those of her husband, her son, and others of the family¹.

Selby abbey.

Under a North arch a knight croslegged in a close round helmet, double cushion under head, lion at feet: on his shield a bend between six pickaxes, or, as Dr. Burton² calls them, hammers.

At his feet, under a flowered pediment trefoil arch, a lady in flowing head-dress, on her mantle the pickaxes; her hands hold two pendant shields (the only instance of the kind I recollect in England, though frequent in France), on that in the left hand a bend between 6 martlets. *Q. Tempest.* On that in the right three fleurs de lis in chief, or, as Dr. Burton, on a fess between three fleurs de lis, both which coats are repeated on opposite sides of the pediment, but that in the left side Dr. Burton calls a field and a chief, and queries if she belonged to the family of *William de Fortibus*, who bore O a chief G.

On the South side of the choir, on an altar tomb, a freestone knight, headless, trunk in mail, gorget and collar of SS, lion at feet, helmet under head: angels hold defaced shields at the sides and feet of the tomb divided by pairs of double arches, as on Delafée's tomb at Barmston. Dr. Burton³, probably from Mr. Johnston's MSS, thus describes the shields.

At the foot a lion rampant.

Two on the North side next the foot, defaced.

The third quarterly, 1. 4. three water bougets. *Re/s.* 2. 3. two bars.

The 4th, three fufils in fess.

The 5th, a saltire.

The 6th, quarterly: 1. 2. 4 defaced. 3 a cross patonce.

On the South side, next the feet,

2 bars. a chief chequè.

This noble church, now miserably neglected and left a prey to damp and dirt, does not appear to have abounded with monuments, except of its own religious, which are scattered on the floor, trodden out, or consumed by damp and moss, except two or three of the later abbots; and of the arms with which its windows were enricht when Dr. Johnson visited them in the last century scarce twelve coats remain, or any fragments of the genealogy of Jesse, that graced the great East window.

Acaster Malbyffe.

On the South side of the altar lies a figure of a cross legged knight of soft white stone, in a round helmet of mail, with a fillet and mail gorget: a heart in his hands; a dragon bites the point of his shield, on which is a chevron between three horses' heads with very long necks; his sword reaches across from his middle; his head rests on two cushions, and he has a lion at his feet.

This is the monument of WALTER MALBYSSSE, before described, p. 122; but I choose to repeat it here, having since examined it on the spot this last summer, and been further confirmed in fallacy of descriptions, or representations from others.

¹ Dugd. Ib.

² Mon. Ebor. 410.

³ Ib.

For the like reason I shall subjoin a new description of the monuments at

Coverham,

which I examined with attention in the same tour, and which, notwithstanding they are fixt against the piers of a garden-gate, retain all the freshness and beauty of their original carving.

The figure on the right hand is drest in mail, with a round mail helmet, with a fascia and fastened at the ears with bowknots, a gorget of mail, the furcoat plaited, and girt in folds round the waist; the belt falls from the hips, having on the right side a purse or pouch, on the left a sword: the shield on the left arm is slung by a strap over the breast, and while a dragon bites the point, and a lion rampant supports him, a dog running from the lion pursues a stag with retorted head into a thicket of oak leaves. So that one might almost apply to these animals, with a small variation, the line of Virgil,

Torva lœna lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam.

The knight's head is reclined to the right, and the face turned to the left.

York.

In *Newt (Neat) gate lane* stands up in an old wall a crosslegged figure, in a round helmet, mail, cushion supported by angels, sword at left side, on shield a cross patonce under a barrulet. Mr. Beckwith supposed it a younger branch of the *Latimer* family, who had lands in this county, and of whose burial places we are ignorant.

Of *WILLIAM OF HATFIELD*, second son of Edward III. who died in his infancy [eight years old] in his father's life time, 1344, * see before, p. cxxxvi.

There are two other figures in York minster not so easy to ascertain, and all engraved in Drake. The larger representing an old man in curled hair and beard, flowing mantle, breast bare, and on it a jewel like a cross patonce, a lion at his feet, and the feet of another at the left side of the cushion under his head, and probably there was another on the right side, as the tails of both turn round the head of the cushion, is called by the vergers *Severus*, brought from his burial place at Acombe hills, where, after all, he was not buried. Mr. Drake says †, "he had read in a MS that bishop Moreton gave it to the church as the image of *Constantine the Great*; but where he got it is not taken notice of." The form of the shoes is singular. Mr. Drake adds, "It has been painted, and certainly represents a Christian, by the cross on the breast." I add, it has all the marks of an antient sepulchral monument of the period we are now treating of.

The other figure, nicknamed by the vergers "the son of the emperor *Severus*," is manifestly of the present period, and represents a knight crosslegged with a round helmet, compleatly armed in mail, down the legs and round the knees plain bands. On his shield and furcoat three spread eagles on a bend. On the uppermost of the two cushions are carved three shields, one with three dolphins embowed on a bend; the other two a bend charged with three crosses botoné. This method of ranging the arms is not common. The lion at his feet looks up to him to the left as that at the feet of the other image to the right.

* Drake, 491.

† P. 490.

Pickering.

In a South chapel of the chancel, now used as a school, is an alabaster knight in a pointed helmet, with a wreath and frontlet, mail gorget, collar of SS over it: plated armour, greaves, &c. on his furcoat which is plaited three lions, lion at feet, angels at head. His lady has the clofe headdrefs; cordon, belt on waift, mantle, clofe long sleeves to wrift; what animal at her feet is uncertain. The tomb is fo covered with a wooden frame to protect it that I could hardly come at it, 1785.

This belongs to one of the BRUSES whom Leland¹ "saw with his wife in a chapel on the South side of the choir, and he had a garland about his helmet. "There was another of the Bruses buried in a chapel under an arch of the North side of the body of the choir, and there is a cantuarie bearing his name." I fear this last is the figure now within the rails in a corner of the South side of the chancel, a trunk and head in a pointed helmet, with a wreath and ornamented frontlet, gorget of mail; what was under his head defaced.

Against the North wall, on an altar tomb, lies a figure croslegged, in a round helmet with a studded frontlet, gorget of mail, plated armour, elbow-pieces round, and ornamented sword at left side, mail apron and greaves, headless beaft at feet, on his shield a chief dancette, angels at his head.

Stillingfleet.

In a South chapel of this church lies a croslegged knight in mail with round helmet and furcoat: at his feet a lion looking up to him. On his shield three estoiles on a bend; over all a label of 5 points. This is one of the MOREBY's of Moreby.

In the North aisle of *Topcliffe* church upon the floor lyes a brass plate six feet by three; two whole figures under a rich Gothic canopy, and round the plate the following inscription, perfect, except the wife's name, which is broken off,

Hic jacet venerabilis Thomas de Topclyff qui obiit anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ejus an'm. propicietur Deus, et — — quondam uxor ejus, que obiit Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo undecimo, quorum anim'bus propicietur Deus.

In the same church are three modern monuments for the Robinsons; and one for Mr. Day, who had been vicar fifty years.

Patrington.

In this church under an elliptic flowered arch with short finials is a monument divided into two stories, on the uppermost of which, in front, is a figure sitting with the hands elevated between two angels censing or praying. On the front of the altar tomb below under three similar but smaller arches are three armed knights reclining, the middlemost holds a round buckler, he on the right side of him has on his shield a lion rampant, the other on his shield something like two flaunches charged with the necks of some bird. The whole face of this monument is so loaded with white wash as to be rendered indistinct.

¹ It. L. 70, 71.

Aldbrough.

In a part of the church now made a school is an altar tomb embattled, with a knight in armour, much defaced by the boys: his armour seems plated, with a skirt of mail, his knee pieces quatrefoil form; on his furcoat lions rampant; a lion at his feet. On the North face of the tomb in quatrefoils and rondeaux these coats.

Barry of 6.
A plain cross.
A cross patonce.
Nebule a fess.
A trefoil, or something like it.

On the South face,
A bend sinister.
On a bar cottised a fleur de lis.
Three chaplets.
Three chevronels: a chief nebule.
Plain.

Under a plain arch is a female figure, but almost concealed by the desks.

Sutton.

In the middle of the chancel is an altar tomb, on whose South face are in quatrefoils these coats,

Barry of 13 3 chaplets.
A lion rampant.
Semeé of crosses 3 roses.
A fess nebule between 3 fleurs de lis.
3 roses.

At the East end.
Frette.
Plain.

On the North face,
A lion rampant.
A plain cross.
3 lucies hauriant.
A chevron indented between 6 billets.
A saltire.

The arms on the West end destroyed.

On the slab lies a knight in armour, round helmet with fluted frontlet, mail gorget and skirt, plated armour, furcoat diapered and charged with lions rampant, knee pieces fluted; lion at feet.

Dorrington, near Ferrybridge.

On the floor of the chancel are two figures, much broken and defaced, of a knight crosslegged and bareheaded, in a long furcoat reaching to his midleg, and his belt round and below his waist. On the shield on his left arm Ermine a saltire; a lion at his feet. His lady has the veil and wimple and a long strait-plaited gown and short hanging sleeves. At her feet a dog. This belongs to one of the SCARGILLS, formerly lords of *Stapleton*, in this parish, by marriage with the heir of STAPLETON.

These five last monuments I describe from drawings made for me by the ingenious Mr. Joseph Hargrave of Hull.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In the North wall of *Tuxford* church is a very antient figure of a lady in a square headdress, strait furcot, and long sleeves: a hound at her feet.

Opposite to her an altar tomb, with the trunk of a knight, having on his shield a bend between crosses botone.

Within the North porch, on a coffin-fashioned stone, a half priest, his head shaven, and cushion under it, hands elevated in a quatrefoil and rondeau, and under it a chalice and paten.

Among the monuments of the FURNIVALLS lying in a mutilated and neglected state at the upper end of the South aisle of *Rufford* church, is a figure of a knight in a pointed helmet and frontlet, gorget of mail, on his furcoat a fess between six martlets, his belt is studded, under his head a double cushion with angels. The slab on which he lies is bordered with foliage.

This, by the arms, belongs to one of the *Furnivalls*, and having no lady with him, I should be tempted to ascribe it to THOMAS FURNIVALL, fifth of the name recited by Dugdale¹, who was buried under a tomb of alabaster above the choir here; the time of his death uncertain, but before or about 39 Edward III. He was brother to William father of Joan wife of Thomas Nevill hereafter mentioned, and is styled in the rhyming genealogy of this family in the *Monasticon*, II. 926.

sterne and right hasty man,
The hasty Fournivall, but he was good founder
To the place of Wyrkloffe in his time than;
Which had none yssue from him that ran,
Bot of his broder Sir William foresaid,
And from him dame Jone certs was conveyed.
Which forsaide Thomas on the North side is layd
In a tombe of alabaster above the hys quire,
And William of the South side enens him is seid,
Here thesē two breder are buried in fere.

Before the door of the schoolmaster's house at *Rufford* lies the freestone slab which formerly covered the body of WILLIAM FURNIVALL, second in descent from Gerard de Furnivall, who came out of Normandy with the Conqueror. It has the following inscription, very fair, except the three first and four last letters broken off.

¹ Bar. I. 727.

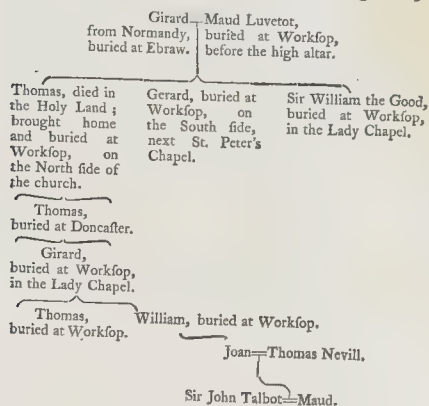
Me memorians, &c.

Then Thomas gat Thomas, which beryed was
At the barefoote Fryers, in the towne of Doncaster;
And Thomas gat Gerarde; this is the case:
Beryed at Wyrkloppe, in this place here,
In Seynt Mary Chappell, *which doth noght appere*
Under the stall, nothing but the bede
Of this througb-stone is sene lengthe and bréde.

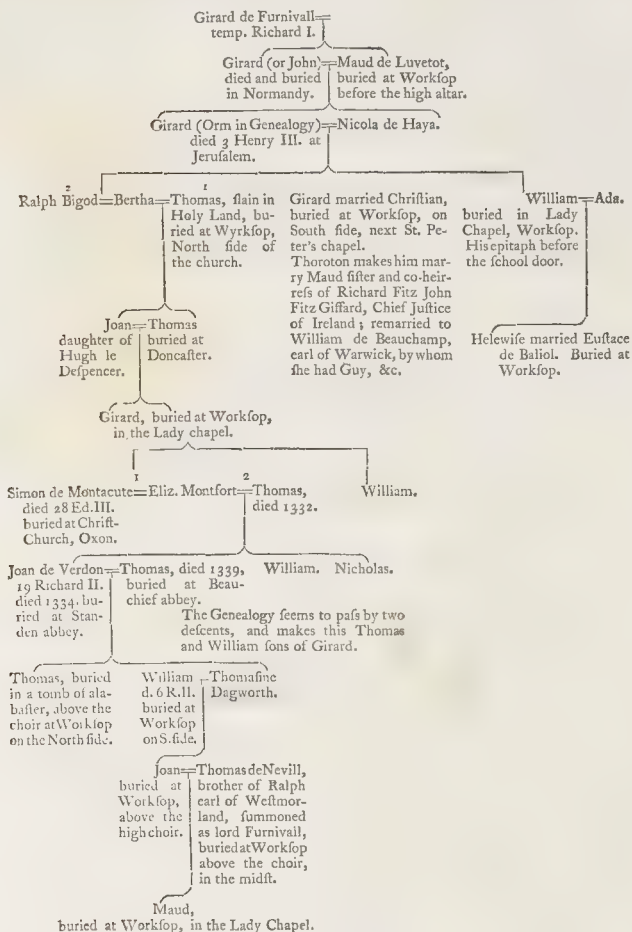
Which Gerard gate Thomas and William his broder;
Which Thomas sterne and right hasty man, &c. &c.

This Pedigree, though it contains fewer descents than Sir William Dugdale collected from evidences, is a great curiosity, as it so exactly represents the places of sepulture, and the monuments of this great family; whose bones have been almost all disturbed at the time of the dissolution of the abbey to which they were such benefactors.

PEDIGREE of FURNIVALL, from the Mon. Ang. II. 926.



PEDIGREE of FURNIVALL, from Dugdale's Baronage, I. 725. compared with the Genealogy, Mon. Angl. II. and Thoroton, p. 456.



In the same church are two alabaster figures, of a knight in a pointed helmet with a corolla round it, and a frontlet of oak leaves, plated armour, a falstire with a martlet in the centre for difference on his surcoat; studded belt, his elbow and knee pieces trefoil pattern, helmet under head with a beast's head for crest; a lion at his feet. At his right hand a lady in the furthest reticulated headdress, slender face and neck, mantle and bodice, and plaited petticoat; double cushion under her head with angels.

The clerk who shewed me this monument [August, 1785] innocently told me this was "a vast great warrior; and that (meaning the lion at feet) were their lap dog, he stood a yard high; but some graceless chaps broke both his legs."

This represents THOMAS NEVILL brother of Ralph first earl of Westmorland, who, by marriage with JOAN daughter and heir of William last lord FURNIVALL, who died 6 Richard II. had her father's title. He married to his second wife Ankaret, widow of Sir Richard Talbot, knight, and died 8 Henry IV. 1406. bequeathing his body to be buried in the church of the priory of Workfop, without any great pomp. The chapel of St. Peter, on the South side of the chancel, now ruined, was the burial place of this family.

This Thomas Nevill first gan uppere,
Brother that was to erle Westmoryland
By dame Johanne lord Fournivall we understand;
And he maryed dame Johane daughter to Sir William,
And they had a doghter, dame Molde, that high
With which doghter maryed the most noble of fame
Sir John Talbot warryor that noble knight, &c. &c.

Dame Johane is beryed aboven the bye quere
Next Thomas Nevill that was her husband
In alabaster an ymage Sir Thomas rightnere
As he is tumulate on his right hand;
And by her daughter Molde we understand
Went owt the Fournivalls, as by their name,
As Lovetofts by dame Molde afore did the same.

And Sir Thomas Nevill tresoror of England,
Aboven the quere is tumulate, his tumbe is to see
In the middes, for most royall there it doth stand;
And his doghter Molde, of right hye degree,
In Saynt Mary chappel tumulate lyeth thee,
Afore our blessed lady, next the stall side
There may she be seene, she is not to hyde'.

"This Nevile hath a goodly tumbe in the middes of the quier of Radeford or Wyrkefop^a."

Newark.

In the entrance of the South transept is a large slab inlaid with the brass figure of an ecclesiastic under a rich canopy of three arches, with double rows of saints round it. Over the saints an angel sided by two naked figures, under the two uppermost saints kneel figures with labels. Angels at the side of his head hold censers or litui. He is in curled flowing hair, a long coat with pocket holes in front, and over it a kind of mantle lined with something like miniver: his sleeves are buttoned to the wristbands, and from his conjoined hands falls a scroll inscribed, *miserere mei dominus deus meus*. He has pointed shoes or half-boots, with a buckle or opening on the instep. Between his feet is represented a lion hunting. The whole figure is

^a Stemma fundatorum prioratus de Wyrkſop, in Mon. Ang. II. 926, 927.

^b Let. It. V. 92. Dugd. Bar. I. 301, 302.
much

much worn by trampling. Round the verge this inscription in raised letters, partly hid by pews; the words in hooks supplied from Thoroton, p. 198.

Hic jacet Alanus [Fleming] qui obiit [anno] MCCCXXIII
[in die S. Helene] cuius anima per dei misericordiam requiescat
in pace, amen. Credo quod redemptor meus vivit et in nobis-
simo die de terra surrecturus sum et circumdabor pelle mea
et in carne mea videbo deum salvatorem meum □ quem vi-
surus sum ego et oculi mei conspexerunt et non alius: repo-
sita est hec spes mea in sinu meo.

The tradition of the town makes this ALAN FLEMING founder of the church in which this is the oldest monument remaining.

There was a family of *Fleming*, or *Flamang*, settled at Claverburg, c. Nottingham, early in the 13th century, whom Thoroton traces in regular descent to the middle of that century or lower. Among them is the name of *Adam*, but not of *Alan*; so that we are still left in the dark about the owner of this monument.

DERBYSHIRE.

In a chapel in the South aisle of *Bakewell* church, under a plain elliptic arch, lies a knight in plated armour, his cuisses and greaves banded at the joints and across the thigh and leg, and ending on the instep like spatterdashies; gorget of mail, collar of SS, pointed helmet encircled with a chaplet and plain frontlet; only half the cross of his hilt of his sword remains, in the centre of which is a little shield with O a cross G. On the side of his belt appears a kind of hook. On his surcot O. a bend G. which is also on a shield pendant in a quatrefoil, sided by two niches on the front of his altar tomb. Angels support two cushions at his head, and at his feet is a lion.

Against a pillar in this church is placed a monument like a framed picture embattled at top, and under a flowered bouquet arch, two half lengths of a knight in pointed helmet, mail gorget, head on double cushions, plated armour, on breast a bend between six escallops, which coat is also in the spandrels above him; and a lady in the stiff reticulated headdress, wimple, surcot, studded stomacher, mantle with long buttoned sleeves reaching to wrists; in the spandril over her a shield with six fleurs de lis.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On the wall of St. Mary's churchyard, in the city of *Lincoln*, next the street, by the conduit, lie two figures, one probably *Ranulph de Kyme*, mentioned by Leland¹, with a time-worn inscription in capitals on the ledges: "Ther lay in a chapelle at the White Freres a rich marchaunt caulled Ranulphus de Kyme, whos image was then taken and set at the South ende of the newe castelle of the conduete of water in Wikeforde." The other represents a female religious, with a book in her left hand, her right on her breast.

Two more such figures lie on the wall of the church yard of St. Leonard's out of Walmgate, York. If not priests they may have been statues of Apostles brought from some other building. They are bearded and gowned, and much defaced. One holds in his left hand a book; the other a book or wafer with the Holy Lamb.

¹ Thoroton omits all that follows.

² It. I. 34.

Alabaster.

On the churchyard wall on the South side of the church are two stone figures of priests; one on a tomb about a foot high, his hands joined, and a lion at his feet: the other on the ground, his hands joined, and holding the cup and wafer: no appearance of inscription. They are probably two incumbents of this church.

Mr. Vertue shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1727, an inscription of Sir *John Goldan, chivaler*, on this church yard wall: also a drawing of an old font in the church. No mention is made of any of these in the Lincolnshire church notes in the British Museum.

In *Trekingham* church, Lincolnshire, is a crosslegged figure of a knight and lady. His belt bezanté, his sword by him, and two lions facing each other at his feet. On a shield lying by him two bars under a bend, in chief three bezants. His lady by his side bears the arms of *Spayne*. *Lambert de Trekingham*, descended from a natural son of Lambert de Moulton baron Moulton, bore the name and arms of *Lambert*, with a bendlet for distinction. 9 Edward II. Lambert de Trekingham was first commissioner of sewers¹, and next year lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. William de Spayne was sheriff of Leicestershire 1379. In Moulton church windows are the arms of *Lambert* lord Moulton baron Egremont, . . . 2 bars . . . in chief three bezants².

Spillsby.

In the chancel are brass figures of a knight and lady. He is in a pointed helmet, with a fillet of roses, gauntlets, a sword and dagger, on the hilt of the sword a blank shield under and between two niches: a lion at his feet. The lady has the fillet headdress falling at the ears, but shewing no hair: her hands are lifted up forwards. Between the figures are a shield, with three lions impaling a cross engrailed, quartering a plain cross. The first coat is single under her, the quartered coat under him. Over him a rich canopy. Round the ledge, beginning from the West,

. . . *es ubi nudum* ³ *Eddwin*
qui fuerat apud Eersby nunc tumulat
vermibus esca dat hic s' ven'am modo sperat
mors caro cara cinis cristu nono ruit *anno*
Celi quem scanno d'ne Christie precum medicinis . .
anno . . . *bene respice nonum*
ejus cognomen satis invenies ibi nudum.

The words in Italics are supplied from the Harleian MS. of Lincolnshire church notes before referred to.

On the North side of the chancel an alabaster knight in a pointed helmet, with a fillet of roses, a gorget and waistcoat of mail. On his surcoat a cross moline: helmet and crest under his head; a lion at his feet. On the border of the slab eight fairs in niches. On the South side, on five shields pendant in quatrefoils,

A cross engrailed.
 Pallets and canton.
 Cross engrailed, quartering cross moline.
 6 Escallops.
 On a Fess 3 roundels.

At the head an angel holding a shield with the cross moline.

¹ Dugd. Hist. of Embsay. p. 199.

² Minutes of the Spalding Society, 1758.

³ A Cross moline.

I take this for the monument of WILLIAM Lord WILLOUGHBY of ERESBY, who married Cecily eldest daughter of Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk, who died 1369, of whom see before, p. 143. He died 46 Edward III. having been in the French wars and at the battle of Poitiers. His father John founded in the chapel of Spilleby, annex to the church of Eresby, a chantry in honour of the Holy Trinity, of a master and twelve priests, for his own soul, and that of his wife and children, which foundation this his son completed¹.

This monument is thus described in some church notes in the British Museum, MS. Harl. some of them dated 1629.

"In the choir a fair freestone monument, on which is a marble figure of a knight completely armed, his helmet incircled with a chaplet of roses: under his feet a lion. It lies on a fair wrought stone of alabaster curiously embroidered with divers well-polished images, each of them under arched works embattled above, and wrought out of the stone: at the head on the top is an angel, body and wings Az. clasping in his hands an escoccheon, on which a cross fretty, *Beke*: In front *Ufford*, *Zouch*, *Beke* impaling *Ufford*. 6 Escallops, 3 and 2. *Scales*. On a fess 3 roundels, and at the feet *Willoughby*."

West of this is an alabaster tomb with a knight in a pointed helmet and rich fillet of roses, mail gorget, on his furcoat the crosses quarterly, his belt studded with squares, dagger at right side, lion at feet, helmet under head, the crest a Saracen's head with a crown and long beard: a good bust. His lady has a slender long neck, young face, rosework reticulated fillet, ears bare; buttons of roses down her stomacher, flowing mantle, double cushion held by angels; at her feet three dogs collared, two in profile, the middlemost pointing. Five shields pendant in quatrefoils on the North side, and two at each end, all blank.

The MS before cited thus describes this:

"Lower in the choir a fair alabaster monument wrought and embattled on the forefide, on which lies on the nearer side a lady, on her left hand her husband in compleat armour; his hands erected, a lion at his feet, under his head a Saracen's head crowned set on a helmet, close to which is a shield with *Ufford* and *Beke* quarterly. It is a rare piece of workmanship. On her head a cawle of fretty work, with double roses, a fillet embroidery of diamonds and pearls turned up from her brow the whole breadth of her forehead, her neck bare, her gown close above, and by degrees falling and closing to the slender of her middle, down along before a fair border of buttons with strings hanging down on either side, through tasseled diamonds, a border of goldsmiths work of acorns branched going across over her breast, and so along down toward her middle, and then turned round to her train behind; her sleeves close with a border along from the elbow fanned with pearls², her cuffs covering her hands to the knuckles, rings on her fingers, her head on a pillow on a bolster, tasseled at each end, supported by two angels with long beards, cowls about their necks, and sitting barefoot. Under her feet three little beagles with collars of round beads. On the side divers shields, the colours worn out, only in one 6 mascles³, in another Befanté, as it seems, then 6 mascles again on the side to the choir: At their feet a saltire impaled with the cross patonce. No inscription."

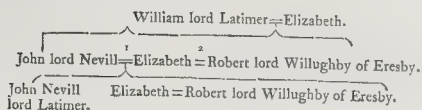
This may belong to ROBERT son of the preceding, who died 20 Richard II. 1397; and by his will, dated the year before, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity of his chantry at *Spilleby*. He married first Alice —; secondly, Elizabeth sister and heir to John Nevil lord Latimer widow of William Latimer, who died 4 Richard II. Sir William Dugdale seems

¹ Dugd. Bar. II. 83.

² Q. Buttons.

³ Q. Fretty of six pieces, *Willoughby*.

to contradict himself, Bar. II. 33 and 84, making in the first place Robert lord Willughby marry Elizabeth widow of John lord Nevill, and in the second Elizabeth sister and heir to John Nevill lord Latimer. The fault on this monument shews that Robert's wife was related to the Nevills.



A slab North of this, robbed of its brasses, had a man and woman, and two groups of children between them. The MS probably describes it thus :
 " On an old flat marble, much defaced, 3 roundels on a fess, impaling a
 " crofs farcele, also impaled with a lion rampant."

Against the North wall is an altar tomb, the canopy gone : on it a crofslegged knight in a pointed helmet, narrow fillet of roses, mail gorget ; on his shield a crofs moline, his sword crossing from right, a lion at his feet ; under his head angels hold a cushion, as also under that of his lady, who has the filleted headdress with a rose in front and flowing at sides, veil and a mantle, a dog at her feet.

On the South side of the tomb, in flowered compartments four small quatre-foils with pendant shields. This tomb stood by the others, but on removing it about ten years ago the body was discovered embalmed in lead, and they opened the breast, which was all I could learn from the sexton, who shewed it me 1782.

The MS before cited gives this account of it :

" In the middle of the choir a very antient monument, on which is a knight crofs legged, in complete armour, his hands elevated : on his left arm a shield, with a crofs farcelly : his sword hanging to his belt, which, as well as the scabbard, is garnished with the same crosses : under his feet a lion. On his right hand lies his wife, her hands elevated, with a border of roses about her head, a talbot at her feet. On her right a shield with a fess and border : on her side of the monument are divers shields, one seems a griffin, with femè of crofs crofslets fitchè ; on his side a crofs farcelly : at the head a crofs ingrailed. Some other shields about it. At the end four old great high pillars with the statues of men and women much defaced and ruined."

I am inclined to appropriate this monument to WILLIAM DE WILLOUGHBY, fifth in descent in Sir William Dugdale's account of this family¹. He was signed *with the crofs* 54 Henry III.² and accompanied prince Edward into the Holy Land, and married ALICE daughter and coheir of JOHN BEC lord of Eresby, by which marriage he probably acquired property here. It does not appear when he died, but probably before 33 Edward I. when his son Robert appears to have had possession of his demesne lands here and elsewhere³.

The last monuments of this family here are those of Sir Richard Bertie and lady Catharine duchess of Suffolk and baroness of Willoughby and Eresby. He died 1580. She 1512. This will be described in the 16th Century. Another of the right honourable Sir Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby of Willoughby, Beake, and Eresby, who died governor of Berwick, 1600 ; and his daughter lady Catharine Watson, who died in child-bed 1610.

¹ Bar. II. 83.

² Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 11.

³ Dugd. Ib.

Geßerkirk.

In the South transept, under a rich flowered arch, in whose spandrils are angels censuring, is a cross-legged knight in a round helmet, long surcoat, greaves, short dagger under his shield, which is plain : a lion at his feet, and also a holy water stoup.

This is vulgarly called *BOLLS*, because such a person was commemorated in the windows above belonging to St. John Baptist's Gild here. It more probably represents some of the *Ryes*, lords here from the time of Henry III. to Edward III. perhaps *Nicholas*, who died 1292.¹

Surfleet.

In the North side of the chancel a stone knight in a round helmet, his head turned to the left, shield on left arm, sword down middle, dog at feet, animals at head, roses on the border of the tomb, neat arch over his feet. This in the church notes in the Harleian Library is ascribed to *CRESSY* of *Cressy*-hall, in this parish, and said then to have on his breast a lion rampant queue fourchê : A knight with such arms was in the window above. William de Cressy had a market and fair here 17 Edward I. and held lands here 8 Edward II.²

Swinebed.

In the wall of the abbey house, which seems of the last century, and has over the South front a shield with a chevron between three escallops is, first a battered figure of a cross-legged knight in mail, round helmet, surcoat, shield, and sword broken off at the knees. Tradition calls this *the monk who poisoned king John*, but it more probably belongs to the founder of the Cistercian abbey here : *ROBERT DE GRELLEY*, or *GRESLEY*, who held the manor in the time of Henry III. Here are not the least traces of the abbey, which is distant a full mile from the town. The parish church is a large handsome building, but has no ancient monuments.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Ashton.

Under an arch, near the pulpit, on the North side of the church, on a tomb of freestone, lies the figure of an armed man in marble, with a lion at his feet, and this inscription round the verge,

**Pons'r Johan de Harteshull gift xpy
Dieu de sa alme eit mercy. Amen.**

His head lies on a pillow supported by two angels, and the belt round his armour is adorned with roses³.

I take this to represent *John de Harteshull* last lord of his name of the manor of Ashton from 14 to 20 Edward III.⁴

¹ MS Harl. before referred to.

² Saunderson's MS Collections.

³ Bridges, vol. I. p. 284.

⁴ Ib. 283.

In *Dodington* church, c. Northampton, in the nave, is a grey marble, with the cross fleury, and on it the following inscription on a brass plate,

**Icy gist monf. William de Patehull qe
morut le XXV. de Septemb'r: l'an de
grace M.CCC.LX.**

In the South aisle at *Higham Ferrars* :

**Hic jacet Henricus Denton quondam capellanus de Chilton
qui obiit die VII mensis februarii Anno dñi millimo
CCC.LXXXXIII. cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.**

At the lower end of the middle aisle of *Weekly* church, c. Northampton, is an old marble removed out of the chancel, on which was the portraiture of a woman in brass, and on each side of her head a coat of arms, now torn off. Round the verge, beginning at the head, is this inscription cut in the stone, formerly inlaid in brass, in Gothic capitals :

*Icy gist dame Anneys le Vavasour fille de sire Mauger le Vavasour qy pour sa
aïme priera ccc jours de pardon avera.*

She was only daughter and heiress of Mauger le Vavasour third of both names, who died 43 Edward III. and wife of Henry Langfield¹.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the North chapel at St. Mary's church, *Shrewsbury*, under a high arch once open to the choir, on an altar tomb is a freestone knight, cross-legged, in mail, pointed helmet, shield and sword in left hand, lion at feet, eight niches at the sides.

On a tomb at the upper end of the South aisle is another mutilated cross-legged figure of a knight. This was dug up in the ruins, and fixt here by order of the heralds who visited this church 1623, supposing it to represent the founder, ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who died 1094.²

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Of the reign of Richard II. according to Dr. Thomas, is the monument between the third and fourth pillars from the West tower on the North side of the nave of *Worcester* cathedral, which he ascribes to JOHN BEAUCHAMP son of Sir John Beauchamp of Holt. It is an altar-tomb of ragstone, adorned with these shields,

1. 5. G. a fefs between three martlets, O. impaling O. a fefs S. between 3 crescents G. *Patehall*.
2. 4. G. a fefs between 6 martlets O. } *Beauchamp*
3. G. a fefs between O. 6 cross crosslets. } varied.

His figure has on a pointed helmet with a corded facing, a gorget and suit of polished armour, with a belt studded; on his surcoat G. a fefs O. plated shoes, and large rowels to his spurs. Under his head an helmet, on which is a swan issuing out of a crown; at his feet a headless animal. His lady's figure has a loose mantle and dishevelled hair, the reticulated headdress, with a fillet of roses,

¹ Bridges, II. 141.

² Ib. 177.

³ Ib. 347.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. I. 28.

and the back of the head plaited, her veil flowing back, a flowered furcoat, on the hips of the furcoat lozenges, studded apron, buttoned slender sleeves; at her head a swan, whose headless neck rises up at the back of her head; headless dog at her feet, which appear. The figures have been painted.

This tomb is so wretchedly engraved in Thomas, p. 93. that the knight looks like a martyr at the stake, and the lady like a fury with her hair about her ears.

This Sir JOHN BEAUCHAMP was created by Richard II. a. r. 11. 1388. baron Beauchamp of Kidderminster, and is said to have been the first peer created by the king's letters patent¹. He distinguishing himself in the war in Scotland, was constituted a justice of North Wales and steward of the king's household. But he did not long enjoy his new honour, for the same year he was attained in parliament, with many others, and after confinement in Dover castle, was beheaded on Tower-hill². Having in his younger years received a largess from the priory of Worcester, he gratefully requited them, by protesting them, when he was high steward, from the oppression of the king's officers. Before his death he gave his money and plate to this house; but the king's serjeant at arms demanded it, and it was conveyed to London. Mr. Habington had seen the inventory, and says it was very moderate. His son Sir John had his father's arms painted in Worcester church, and the monks being ancient friends to his family received into their church the body of Sir John Beauchamp, over which they erected this magnificent monument; and in him, 8 Henry V. expired the ancient name of Beauchamp of Holt³.

Beauchamp of Powick bears G. a fess between 6 martlets O.

Quære therefore if this tomb does not belong to William second lord Beauchamp of Powick, who died 1475, and was buried in the Dominican Friars at Worcester. His wife Margaret died 1477, and was buried by him⁴.

The following extract from Mr. Pugh's MS. Collections for Herefordshire seems to ascribe this tomb to RICHARD LORD BEAUCHAMP, who built the castle of Bromeshill in that county by licence from Henry VI. "His daughter Margaret married William Reed, by which means the castle came into the family of Reed, wherein it still continues. Mr. Richard Reed, who married Eleanor daughter and heiress of John Reed of Mitton, near Tewksbury, was born in this castle, and in a letter of his to Mr. Dobyns of Hereford, says, he had the lord Beauchamp's chair till the remains of the castle were burnt, and the chair in it, in the late wars, and had then a bone of him, of which this story goes. The castle was troubled, and Gabriel grandfather of Richard went to Mr. Allen of Gloucester Hall, in Oxford, who was famous for his advice in these matters. Allen advised him to get a bone of lord Beauchamp, and to carry it to Bromeshill, which was done; and the house afterwards was quiet."

"This lord Beauchamp was buried in Worcester cathedral, near the North door, under a large monument. There are now in the family of the Reeds two bones (one of which is one of the vertebrae of the neck or back) which the present Mr. Reed of Lugwarden shewed Mr. George Clark preserved in a small box, on the top of which is written *Lord Beauchamp's bones*; though at that time, which was August 26, 1738, he was ignorant of any reason of preserving these bones, till Mr. Clark transmitted this account to Mr. Dobyns for his use."

¹ Selden's Titles of Honor, p. 147.

² Nash's Worcesterfh. I. 594.

³ Walsingham, p. 365. Knighton, 2705. Dugd. Bar. I. 251.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. I. 250. Nash, II. 264.

In the North aisle at Worcester cathedral lies on the ground, removed from the charnel-house, 1636, a large stone figure of a lady, having on her head a coronet, under her chin a muffler or wimple, her right hand bare on her breast, her left has on a glove and holds another, implying, according to Abingdon, that she was a maiden designed for marriage¹. In the Minster-yard, Durham, is a gowned figure with one hand on its breast, and in the other something like a glove, but very much defaced.

In the South transept, under an arch, is the figure of a knight Templar, in a helmet, furcoat, and coat of mail, and armed from the thighs downwards; a lion at his feet; his shield on his left arm has G. 2 Bars O. *Harcourt*. His right hand on his sword. This is ascribed to Sir SIMON HARCOURT².

In the North aisle there, removed from the North aisle of the choir, is a similar figure, his shield blank, and his thighs and legs in mail, ascribed to Sir JOHN BEAUCHAMP, because his arms were in the window over it³.

Against the South wall of the choir is a knight templar cross-legged in a round helmet and mail armour, drawing his sword with his right hand, a bare pointed shield on left arm, a lion at feet, two cushions under his head. This figure lies on a stone coffin, repaired with brick, within which are some coarse sacking and bones.

At his feet a figure in purbeck marble of a lady in a coif and wimple, right hand on breast, in her left gloves, under her feet a bracket of leaves, rich leafage, on the under moulding of the tomb.

In the South wall of the choir, under Prince Arthur's monument, a white stone figure of a lady in veil and wimple, elegantly dressed, holding beads in her right hand, a light flowing robe; no traces of arms on her; her head rests on two cushions, two dogs at her feet. She lies on a hard speckled altar tomb, adorned with five apofles in quatrefoils, sitting in chairs whose elbows are heads: in the spandrils above and below are angels. These apofles are,

1. St. Paul, drawing his sword across his knee.
2. A faint with a cross, his right hand on his breast.
3. A faint holding a sword across his knee, his left hand pointing to a wound in his breast.
4. A faint holding a flaying knife in right hand, left pointing.
5. Saint holding a book on his lap, into which looks a bird, a bird on his right knee.

Under a canopy in the pediment of which sit angels, is the figure of St. Wolfstan bishop here, habited in *pontificalibus*, hands broke, what at feet uncertain: this altar tomb resembles the foregoing, having six faints in quatrefoils,

1. Half built up, has his right hand on his breast.
2. Right hand on breast, in left a St. Andrew's cross.
3. Holds in right hand an uplifted sword, in left a book.
4. Has right hand on breast, opening a wound; in left a lance.
5. In right a sword whose point is in his left.
6. In left a fuller's club, the right hand extended.

It should seem as if the figures of the lady and bishop were laid on this haut-pas of stone, which has no relation to them.

¹ Thomas, 60. Green, 73. Compare the latter's description.
³ Thomas, 43. Green, 73. See before, p. 52.

² Green, 71. 78. Thomas, 72.

In the Dean's chapel on the South side of the choir lies a lady on the floor on a cushion, her right hand down by her side holding drapery, left on her breast holding her cordon, a dog at her feet. This is commonly called an *abbess*, but on what authority I know not, certainly not from the dress.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

In the North wall of the library at *Hereford* (formerly the Lady Chapel) among the piers is a rich canopy of six arches, in the two middlemost of which are two figures sitting, one holding up its right hand with two fingers extended, and in the other hand a globe, representing God the Father, the other the Virgin Mary lifting up both hands to him.

On an altar tomb below lies a knight in pointed helmet, plated armour, mail gorget, his fringed furcoat falls back below his belt, and discovers a kind of apron with three fringes and a scallop, his sword at his left side, dagger hanging between his legs from his girdle; at his feet lies a large greyhound, reaching up to his left knee: under his head two cushions.

Tradition ascribes this to HUMPHREY BOHUN earl of HEREFORD, and this is followed in Willis's plan, and in the Antiquities of Hereford. Not one of the Bohuns were buried here if we believe Sir William Dugdale.

Above this monument is another with a plain pointed arch; with young heads in their own hair, and veiled at each end of it. Under it, on an altar tomb, with a moulding of roses and heads, lies a lady in a veil, and wimple covering her mouth, her mantle flowered and close, letting through her long close sleeves; at her feet a hound, at her head an embattled canopy. On the wall within the arch is painted the Virgin Mary sitting crowned with a nimbus. A lady habited in a mantle and wimple, kneeling on an embroidered cushion, offers a church formed *en croix*, with a central spire, and behind her kneel eleven or twelve religious chanting a *gorge deployee* after the foremost, who holds up a book with musical notes, and *Salve ſea parens*. Fleurs de lis are painted about within and without the arch, and on the spandrils a bend cottised, the lioncels rampant, *Bobun*, effaced, and Erm. a bend indented, G. The same authorities beforementioned make this the monument of a Countess of Hereford, wife to the earl abovementioned.

West of this, under a plainer arch, with a large old head in the point, lies a religious in a square cap, called in the plan an *unknown Dean*.

In the South aisle, under an arch adorned with flowers, and in the spandrils foliage, is a bishop with his face hewn off. This in Willis's plan is given to bishop WALTER, but there was none of that name here. He has the pontificals and maniple, and a lion at his feet. Q. John Trevenant in the South Transept, 1404.

In *Dore* abbey church is "a little hewn stone a foot long, and nine inches broad, with the defaced figure of a bishop in his robes, and only this inscription remaining legible on it," in Saxon capitals,

PONTIFICIS COR
XPISTE IOHANNIS.

Which Mr. Gibson¹ refers to JOHN BRETON, bishop of Hereford, who died 1275, and was buried in the nave of his cathedral. He was keeper of the king's ward-

¹ Bar. L. 179—187

² View of Dore, p. 22.





Monument erected to Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford at Gloucester

robe, sheriff of Herefordshire, keeper of the manor of Abergavenny, and of three castles'. He was LL.D. and author of a Commentary on the Laws of England'.

Here are two mutilated stone figures of knights templars, which may represent ROBERT of EWIAS founder of the abbey in the reign of Stephen¹, and ROGER DE CLIFFORD, a benefactor, who gave certain lands *nomine dotis* with his body, and the body of his son², and died 16 Henry III. having married Sibilla daughter and coheirs of Robert de Ewias³.

Here is also in the South aisle a figure of a bishop, made of heart of oak, almost entire, nothing being decayed or broken but the top of his pastoral staff⁴; supposed to represent CADUCAN bishop of Bangor, and afterwards monk here⁵. He died 1225.

In the chancel of *Weston Bagard* church is a monument, without inscription, but three chevrons on a shield, and under the arch is or was painted the Virgin and Child: on each side kneels an angel with a censer, and from the point of the arch descends a glory.

In an arch in the wall under a North window at *Great Dekwin* is a knight croslegged in close armour, his sword half drawn, a lion at his feet. On his shield, in a bordure engrailed O a lion rampant. *Talbot*. In the window above him A. 5 bends sinister G.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Pl. LXV. exhibits a monument in the South aisle of *Gloucester* cathedral, vulgarly called that of HUMPHREY BOHUN earl of Hereford, who died 1367, and his lady. But as this account does not suit any earl of Hereford that we know, unless we suppose it to have been removed hither at the dissolution from the adjoining monastery of Lanthoni, where so many of that noble family were buried, and this, from the form and style of the arch and its niches, does not seem likely; I shall content myself with giving a view and description of it, as if belonging to this century, and leave it to others to ascertain.

The man is in plated armour, mail gorget, collar of SS, very pointed helmet, shoes of mail; under his head a helmet and mantle, the crest gone; at his feet a lion. His wife has flowing hair bound in front by a fillet, down her breast falls a band like a striped ribband; a collared dog at her feet lifts up her mantle.

Tewksbury.

In the South wall of the South aisle, West of the three tombs of abbots, of which see p. 46. is under the window a tomb, having on it,

Az. a lion passant gardant, O. Az. a cross pattee between 5 martlets in 6 quarters, adorned with buds; and smaller shields at the angles. On the ornaments of the arch a shield with a lion rampant, and opposite to it another with a chevron. A MS plan, in my possession, ascribes this also to one of the abbots. The second abbatial tomb above it from the East has marks of a brass cross or vine branch issuing from a lamb exactly like that in the fourth plate of crosses, fig. 10.

There is so much inaccuracy in all the printed accounts of the monuments in this fine church that I cannot help noting it, as far as concerns those on the South side of the choir and its South aisle.

¹ Godwin, 486.

² Gibbon, 22, Mon. Ang. II. 918.

³ Let. VIII. 84. b.

⁴ Gibbon, Ib. 21.

⁵ Dugd. Bar. I. 337.

⁶ Let. It. VIII. 86, 87, b.

⁷ Gibbon, 21.

"On the South side of the choir, under two arches, are two grey marble altar monuments respectively, which are said to have belonged to two abbats: and beyond them is the *effigies* of another abbat, as it is said, *carved in full proportion*, with these arms, a chevron between three escallops; over all in pale a palmer's staff. This is reputed to have been made for Robert Fortington abbat of this place, whom I conjecture to be the same with abbat Robert, whose surname occurs not, who died 1253.¹"

The first of these tombs has a black slab, apparently new, under a flowered arch of the 14th century, and in front six quatrefoils in squares. Next to this is that inscribed *Johanes abbas bujus loci*, described p. 36. and engraved pl. IX. A MS plan in my possession, made, as I take it, by Mr. Vertue, says, "this must be *John Cole*, chosen abbot 1329, there having been no *John* before him." Under the tomb are seven starred quatrefoils. The letters of the inscription have been metal, and the rest of them remains. Willis says the inscription was in brass, all torn off, except these words.

The third is the tomb already described, p. 46. on which there are not the least traces of an *effigy*.

In the South wall of the South aisle are a single tomb and arch; then facing the lamb &c. the tomb and arch engraved plate IX. and close to it on the West another arch more ornamented and flowered with heads at the bases of the arch and finials; then a fourth, also of an abbot.

At the upper end of the South aisle, near the choir, Mr. Willis saw, 1714, an altar tomb under an arch, for *Edmund Beaufort* duke of *Somerjet*, who commanded Henry the Sixth's army at the battle here, and was beheaded two days after. Mr. Rudder repeats this account, adding, "that it is opposite to Lord Wenlock's tomb." I much suspect, from the position, this has been confounded with the monument described p. 46.

Under the fifth arch of the nave from the West is a flat blue stone, accounted the oldest in the church, inscribed in Gothic capitals:

LEGER. DE. PARR. GYT. YCY. DYEVX. DE.
SA. ALME. EN. EYT. MERCY.

At the head T. H.

In opening a grave, 1776, covered with glazed tiles, on the right hand of the choir by the vestry was found a stone coffin, without a lid, and in it a skeleton; the teeth perfect, the spurs and part of the leathern wrapper.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Wells.

In the South wall of the North aisle at *Wells* are five figures of religious, three habited in *pontificalibus*, with mitres, two of whom have their hands croft pendant, and hold a crozier or wreathed staff; the third of alabaster, a young face, has his hands elevated and gloved, a rich maniple and mitre, and a staff under his left arm, two collared dogs at his feet, on a flat embattled table: the other two have caps on, and lift their right hands to give the blessing.

¹ Willis's *Mitred Abbies*, I. 177. Rudder's *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, 747.

In the South wall of the South aisle are four figures of bishops pontifically habited with mitres and maniples, their hands crost in different directions, old carved tabernacles at their heads; one has the strings of his mitre forming a pediment, his staff not surmounted by a crozier. All these monuments are said to have come from Glasenbury; but the four last are by Leland¹ called bishops of this see: "*Quatuor tumuli et imagines episcoporum Wellen. quæ referunt magnam antiquitatem.*" Of those on the South side he says the same: "*Quatuor tumuli episcoporum Wellensium, quorum tres imagines habent antiquitatem referentes.*" One of those on the South side was in Leland and Godwin's² time inscribed with the name of BURWOLD, the ninth Bishop of this see, who sat so short a time that he is scarcely mentioned, and died in the beginning of the eleventh century³.

The last on the South side is by Godwin⁴ ascribed to DUDOC, who was consecrated 1031, and sat above twenty-seven years. He is said to have been buried on the South side of the high altar; and bishop Godwin thinks that from the successive enlargements of this church the original high altar was not a great way from this monument as placed at present. The last figure on the North side he inclines to give to GISO the 15th bishop, who succeeded Dudoc, 1059. had been chaplain to the Confessor, was a great benefactor to this church, and built much for the convent. He filled the see twenty-eight years, and was buried on the North side of the antient high altar⁵. His five immediate successors, and a sixth, were buried at Bath, where John de Villula had rebuilt the church of St. Peter. JOCELINE DE WELLES, who brought back the see to Wells, was buried in his cathedral, in the middle of the choir, which he had built under a tomb of marble, with an image of brass on it, which was gone in Godwin's time, and the tomb itself broken, and falling to decay⁶. This instance of early brass figures is to be added to those enumerated p. ci.

I shall continue the series of bishops buried here from notes which I took in the summer of 1784, and from drawings afterwards made for me by Mr. Carter.

On the South side of the choir, in a coffin-fashioned marble stone is a figure of a bishop pontifically habited, with his mitre, maniple, and crozier, his right hand giving the blessing; two angels in the spandrels of his pediment censuring him.

This is the monument of WILLIAM BITTON, or BUTTON, second of the name, bishop of this see, which he filled from 1267 to 1274. Bishop Godwin describes his tomb as between two pillars on the South side of the choir, where a marble figure of a bishop was still to be seen, and was an object of superstitious worship to the ignorant populace, particularly as a relief for the tooth-ach⁷. Leland⁸ describing the figures on the South side, adds, "*Quartus est Gulielmi Bytton episcopi Wellen. qui obiit Novemb. 1274, 2 Edward I. quem vulgus nuper pro sancto coluit.*" Archbishop Kilwardby chose to receive consecration from him, on account of his reputation for sanctity⁹.

Bishop ROBERT BURNELL, who died 1292, "lay not many yeres fins in an "high tumbe with an image of brass, now undre a plain marble," says Leland¹⁰. Godwin places this marble in the middle of the nave a little below the pulpit. It is not now to be found.

Bishop WILLIAM DE MARCHIA has a monument in the South wall of the South transept, under three days of bouquets, corresponding with two angels censuring

¹ Tr. III. 89.

² P. 365.

³ Wharton Ang. Sac. I. 557.

⁴ Ubi supra.

⁵ Godw. 366.

⁶ Ib. 372.

⁷ Ib. 374.

⁸ Ubi supra.

⁹ *quæ fama sanctitatis inter cæteros multum efflorescat*, M. Paris Contin. p. 108.

¹⁰ III. 88.

a figure

a figure in the middle: over his head is a bold bearded head with curled hair, and over his feet a female one with similar hair. The figure is pontifically habited, his right hand blessing, his left holds a crozier at his side; angels support a double cushion under his head, and at his feet lies a cropt long-tailed dog. On the ledge of the tomb are carved six heads; one in curled hair; a second with less hair; the third young; the fourth bearded; the fifth a nun; the sixth bearded and old. Godwin describes this monument *ex polito lapide satis elegans*¹. The vergers call this the *French* bishop. Our historians do not say of what country he was. But he was treasurer to Edward I. and is charged by Matthew of Westminster², and Polydore Vergil³, with suggesting to his master to plunder the convents and churches of their wealth to carry on his wars. Godwin saw in the archives of the church a number of letters from the king and lords both spiritual and temporal to the pope, soliciting his canonization, which was refused. He died 1302.

Leland places WALTER HASELSHAW, who died 1308, on the right hand of bishop Bubwith's chapel, under a plain marble⁴. Godwin says, "*ingenti marmore contectus jacet in navi ecclesie versus aquilonem prope capellam Bubwithi*."⁵ This I could not find, unless it lies at the West end of Bubwith's chapel; a blue stone, with indistinct Gothic capitals on its ledge.

Leland says, JOHN DROKESFORD, who died 1329, was buried "in St. John's Chapel," at the South West end." Godwin⁶, in a handsome tomb in St. Catharine's Chapel, on the right hand as you go to the Lady chapel." This also escaped my search.

RALPH DE SALOPIA, who died 1363, was buried in a tomb of alabaster enclosed with iron rails, in the middle of the presbytery, but about sixty years before Godwin's time it was removed to the North wall of the presbytery, and the rails taken away. He adds, from the records of the church, the figure which lay on the tomb, the work of some capital artist, expressed in a lively manner the animated countenance of a person alive⁷. Leland says⁸, it was removed to the North wall of the presbytery, from before the high altar, because it obstructed the priests in their ministrations. Neither did I find this tomb, though Willis⁹ puts it between two pillars on the North side of the choir. A portrait of him is in the great window, pontifically habited, subscribed,

RODOL DE SALOPIA.

He founded the Vicars' College, and over the door leading to the steps of their hall was rude painting¹⁰, representing the vicars on their knees before the bishop, addressing him in these words:

Per vicos positi ville, pater alme, rogamus
Ut simul uniti te dante domos maneamus.

To which he replies,

Vestra petunt merita quod sint concessa petita
Ut maneatis ita loca fecimus hic stabilita.

Queen Elizabeth refounding this college, the vicars of her time commended her bounty in a better picture¹¹ fixed up in their hall, with ten lines, given by bishop Godwin, in whose time it remained.

¹ Ubi sup. 375.

² ad an. 1294.

³ XVII. 332.

⁴ III. 88.

⁵ Ubi sup.

⁶ P. 376.

⁷ Imago tumulo superincumbens (egregii alicujus artificis opus) vivos viventis vultus vividissime exprimit, ut in archivis ecclesie scriptum reperi. R. 377.

⁸ Ubi sup.

⁹ P. 376.

¹⁰ Pictura band nimium elegans, Godw. 376.

¹¹ Pictura operis egregii.

Arms on these houses ;

A bend between three swans.

A chevron between two roses and a dog. Bishop Knight.

JOHN HAREWELL, chaplain to the Black Prince and his chancellor in Gascoigne, who built the North West tower of the church, made the adjoining great window, and gave two bells, while he filled the see, which was near twenty years, from 1366 to 1386; has a monument in the South wall of the South aisle of the choir. His figure pontifically habited, his head recumbent on two cushions has a mitre singularly decorated, his robe wreathed round his crozier, at his feet two hares, a rebus of his name. Godwin says this figure seems to have been made by a capital artist, and represents him of a very fat and large habit¹.

RALPH ERGUM was buried just without the chapel contiguous to the great pulpit to the North, where Godwin, when young, remembered to have seen his slab, since covered with pews. I saw before the pulpit the marks of a brass figure of a bishop and two shields. He died 1401; and with him I close the series till the succeeding centuries; but desire first to mention a coffin-fashioned whitish stone with two bars or ledges across it, lying in the centre of the nave, and ascribed to INA king of the West Saxons, first founder of this church, A. D. 704.

When I was at *Glassenbury*, 1784, I was shewn an antient figure in blue marble of a bishop *in pontificalibus*, which had not long before been dug up in the foundation of the North side of the nave of that conventual church, and is now fixt up in the abbot's kitchen. 'All that I could learn further about it was, that the name was fairly painted on the wall over it, but effaced by some soldier quartered in the town. It's great resemblance to the figure which I have ascribed to bishop Roger at Salisbury would lead me to give it to some bishop of Wells who had been abbot of *Glassenbury*. These were *Brithelm* and *Sigar*², in the 10th century: *Britbwy* and *Merewith* in the 11th; *Savaricus* in the 12th. As this last removed the see to *Glassenbury*, and assumed that style, one might have naturally assigned it to him; but bishop Godwin³ expressly says he was buried at Bath. We must therefore recur to some other prelatial abbot; and who so probable as *BRITHWY*, who, in the list of prelates and abbats selected from this monastery in Mon. Ang. I. 9. is expressly said to have been monk and abbot here, and to be buried *in aquilonari porticu ad sanctum Johannem Baptistam*. He died 1074⁴, and with him was buried *Britbwoold* bishop of Winchester monk of this house.

On the North side of the chancel at *Henkbridge*, in this county, under an elliptical arch canopy is an altar tomb of freestone, with the figure of a knight in armour, and cropt hair; and his lady. Below, on the North side, are the twelve apostles in niches. Round the arch these lines frequently painted:

*Sis testis Xte quod non tumulus jacet iste
Corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.*

¹ Homo si credimus imagini tumulo imposita (quam patet excellentissimi artificis manu expressam) præpinguis et efesus admodum. p. 377.

² He was buried at *Glassenbury* sub S. Benigno. Mon. Ang. I. 9.

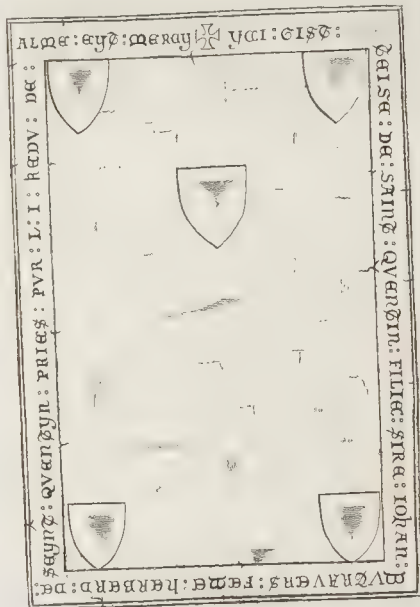
³ P. 370.

⁴ Anno Millefimo triclimo quarto. Mon. Ang. Ib.

On the cornice, as on his furcoat,
 Three tordaux charged with 3 chevrons A.
 G. 3 Barrs wavy A.
 S. a bend O. between 6 plates.
 The 1st quartering the 2d.
 The 1st impaling the 2d twice.

On the South side 6 women and a space boarded up, which has an inscription. Above the head, feet, and on the North side of the arch, in gilt letters, *Mene wel and truly. Dieu le vult.*

Henkstridge was the manor and estate of Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, 5 Edward II. of Thomas earl of Lancaster, by marriage with Alice Lacy his daughter 15 Edward II. Guillim gives the Lacys of Somersetshire, G. 2 barrs wavy, Erm.



This is a blue stone in the North chapel of the church of *Hinton St. George*, in the county of Somerset, the brass inlaid in the escutcheon and letters now torn away. In the pedigree of St. Quintin (Vincent, N° 2. p. 17) it appears that Herbert de St. Quintin son of Herbert by Margery daughter of Walter de Fauconbridge married Anastasia daughter of John Maltravers, and died in his father's life time, leaving issue Herbert de St. Quintin, who died 31 Edward I.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

Against the South wall of the choir at *Exeter* lies a knight Templar, under a pointed arch; at his head, which rests on a helmet, angels. Izacke¹ says, on him are the arms of *Rawleigh* of Rawleigh, whose heir is Chichester².

In *Kingfower* church, a fac simile taken by the late Dean of Exeter, 1770, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries:

Nos qui ici venez
Pour l'ame Philip priez
Trente jurs de pardun
Serra vostre Gwerdun.

Another in *Ilfracomb* church-yard:

Henri Daniell gift ici. Dieu de l'ame est merci.

HAMPSHIRE.

In the North aisle at *Winchester* is a broken figure of a knight in mail and round helmet, head reclined, as Vere at Hatfield, double cushion supported by two angels; he is drawing his sword: on his shield two bulls with bells, quartering three gerbes: at his feet a hound. The front of the tomb, now fixed against the wall, has the bulls and gerbes. Six eaglets displayed. Three lions passant guardant. Old France. Castile and Leon. This is not noticed either in Mr. War-ton's History of Winchester, p. 105. or the other History of that city, l. 59.

OXFORDSHIRE.

In the South aisle of *Dorchester* church, at the East end, lie two or three monuments, which Leland ascribes to the Draitons. "There lye," says he, "in the South isle of the quier, three of the Draitons, gentlemen, one hard by " another, under plaine marble stones; there lyeth at the head of these Draitons " one Gilbert Seagrave, a gentleman, under a flat marble³.

On one of these remains a knight in a close pointed helmet, a collar of SS on a strap buckled round his neck, and fastened by a trefoil fibula, round shoulder pieces, escallops at elbows, sword belt studded with trefoils split, mail fringe to armour, and two plates falling from the middle of it, sword and dagger, on the sword hilt, *JS* I. S. like the initials of John Sleford, priest at Baltham. Under his head a helmet surmounted by a Saracen's head; his legs gone. His lady is also gone. Above them had been two shields, and between them remained one.

- Quarterly, 1. 4. G a bend between 6 crofs crofslets fitché, A.
2. 3. a fefs ermine; in chief a demi lion rampant impaling Cheque, in chief 3 rondeaux.

These last are gone since I took them.

The same coat and impalment over a knight and lady, both gone, and two or three shields.

On another stone, where was only a knight, now gone, the same coat and impalment.

¹ P. 44.

² Leland, It. III. 32. says *Chichester Miles*.

³ It. II. 111.

In the church of *Rotherfeld Grey*, going fast to ruin, is a brass one of the finest in England, for Sir ROBERT DE GREY, last lord Grey of Rotherfeld, who died 1387. 11 Richard II. He is represented in plated armour, with gorget of mail and pointed helmet, sword by side, and rowelled spurs, lion at feet. The inscription round the ledge is,

[hic jacet Robertus] de Grey miles dominus
de Retherfeld qui obiit xiv die Januarii anno
domini millesimo CCC octogesimo septimo
cuius anime p'piciet deus. Amen.

The words in hooks are gone.

He had summons to parliament 1 Richard II. but not after; and was retained to serve the king in the Scottish wars. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheirsis to William de la Plaunche of Haverham, c. Bucks, by whom he left issue one daughter, Joan, married to Sir John Deyncourt, by whom she had two daughters, Alice wife of William lord Lovel, and Margaret married to Ralph lord Cromwell of Tattenhall, of which last hereafter.

I have given this figure as a companion to bishop Trilleck, pl. XL.

Dr. Holyday told Wood, 1661, that St. Fridefwide's monument stood on the North side of Christ Church choir, in the middle between two pillars, where the singing men sat. It was railed in with iron grates, and on a raised monument lay her effigies (I believe in the manner of a votarefs with her head supported by two angels, &c.) which, in dean Duppa's time was taken away, and in the removing was opened, where they saw a perfect effigies, with many ribbons about it, as also bay leaves and other things. He said afterwards, that the monument so removed was one of them standing by the Divinity chapel. If so, it cannot be St. Fridefwide, but Lady Mountacute; for of those that stand there is not the effigies of a woman, but the said lady. This effigies stood on the North side of the choir, between the second and third pillar. Probably St. Fridefwide's statue or monument stood on the North side of the choir at the upper end, where is some sign of an arch, &c.*

KENT.

Rocheſter.

THOMAS DE INGLETHORPE bishop of Rocheſter, who died 1291. has a monument on the South side of the choir of his cathedral, with his figure in grey marble, *in pontificalibus*, and a small mitre, the hands broken off, a lozenge fashioned cushion under his head, a demon's head between his feet pierced by his croſſier. See Pl. XXII*.

* D 121 I. 7:4.

* Wood's Memoranda, at the end of Hearne's *Liber Niger*, p. 576. 2d edit.

A singular fashioned tomb of grey marble on the North side of the choir at Rochester is ascribed to Bishop GILBERT DE GLANVILLE, who was interred in this cathedral, 1214, without any pomp by the monks. The top shaped like a sloping roof like that ascribed to Archbishop Theobald at Canterbury, has three or more quatrefoils, in which are as many busts of bishops pontifically habited, and between them lozenges with smaller busts. Half of this roof has been broken, and made up with plaister or rough stone. The North face of this tomb is adorned with seven arches supported by round pillars, and under each a large leaf. The West end is open:

The unusual form of this monument would incline me to suspect that it was the shrine of St. Paulinus, erected by Gundulph¹; and then, by parity of reasoning, that at Canterbury may have answered the same purpose. The penthouse roof, so uncommon in tombs, and so universal in lesser shrines, is one of the strongest arguments in my favour. It is true Gundulph deposited the reliques of this saint in a most precious shrine, but this does not preclude one of stone.

Whoever attends to the bitter animosities between bishop Glanville and the monks here, which ended in his plundering them of their estates and effects (for which they in return refused him the common exequies), after having melted the silver shrine of St. Paulinus, to carry on the suit against the bishop, will hardly suppose he was honoured with a common monument. Perhaps this stone shrine was substituted to the silver one, and then in the confusion too frequently incident to common tradition, by blending the stories together what was intended for Paulinus may have been in process of time misapplied to Glanville.

Besides these, and those before described, there is another monument of bishops too much defaced to be made out with certainty; but which clearly are of the period now under consideration. It is in the North aisle of the choir, near the steps leading to the undercroft. The arch over it is curious and uncommon; light tracery under a pointed pediment. The figure is of purbeck marble, pontifically habited with the crozier, and the right hand blessing.

In the choir of *Minstre church, Shepey*, is a very old gravestone, having only the name of *Northwood* left, pretending as great antiquity as those in the Temple.

Next to it is Sir *Roger de Northwold*, in brass, crosslegged, temp. Edward I. The original inscription is succeeded by

*Hic jacet Rogerus Northwood, miles, et Boon uxor ejus
sepulti ante conqueium.*

In the church at *Ash* are monuments for Sir JOHN DE GONSHAL and ALICE his wife. He is in mail, with a round helmet, surcoat, rich ornamented knee-pieces; at feet a lion, whose tail turns up to his right side: under his head two cushions, the slab on which the figure lies is placed in a frame of roses. Below,

¹ Godwin, p. 526.

under a furbast arch, is his lady in the veil, fillet, and wimple, her mantle gathered up under her right arm; at her feet a defaced animal.

In the same church, under a more ornamented canopy, much defaced, with groined arches in its roof terminating in heads, lies a knight in plated armour, rich round helmet closed at the ears as Gonfal's, and a wrought fillet in front, lions' heads on shoulder pieces, and down the right side of surcoat a kind of open work or oeillet holes; rich flowered belt, and knee-pieces flowered at the seams; lion at feet, and under head double cushion opened at the sides as the surcoat.

This is ascribed to a LANCROCK.

In *Ickham* church is the figure of one of the BAAS, in a round helmet, singularly closed at the ears, mail gorget and skirt, plated armour, the shoulder, elbow, and knee pieces richly carved in lions' faces: double cushion under head, and lion at feet; the face of the tomb is adorned with demiquatrefoils and lozenges inclosing quatrefoils: the arch elliptic rests on slender pillars, and is neatly foliated.

Stroud.

In the North aisle a stone figure of a woman under a pointed demiquatrefoil arch, in whose spandrils are roundeaux with a cinquefoil. Her gown is drawn up over her left arm. The inscription on the slab in Gothic capitals:

ki pur l'alme : mariote : e : iohan : creye :
prieria : cis : vint : jurs : de pardun : avera.

Mr. Thorpe¹ calls this figure a *religious person*; when it is evident, from the inscription, that it is for a man and his wife, and, which is not common, the wife's name is put first.

Simon de Creye was lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and lord of the manor of Paul's Cray, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and had two sons, Simon and William². Stephen de Cray held Nutfield about the same time³; but this family are not found at Stroud.

In the church of *Northfleet*, Kent, is a handsome brass figure of a priest under a similar arch, with bouquet and finials; and round the ledge,

. . . us petrus de lacy quondam
Rector istius ecclesie & prebendarius prebende de
Swerdes in ecclesia cathedrali dublin.
qui obiit
decimo octavo die mensis Octobr
anno d'ni mill' mo CCC septuagesimo quinto
cuius . . .

¹ Reg. Ross. p. 737.

² Hailes's Kent, I. 144. 147.

³ Ib. 490.

In the middle is the brass-leaf cavity of an abbot, like that at Waltham, round whom are the same fashioned letters : remain only . . . T OMNIVM FIDELIVM . . . ON MATER or PER DEI MISERIC. . The figures are mitred, the right hand lifted as blessing, in the left a crozier, a beast at the feet: an unusual circumstance. Two squarish plates, or the rust of them, remain across both figures.

Q. If this at St. Albans be *Richard WALLINGFORD*, who died 1335.

When I visited this noble abbey, October 1, 1778, in company with my late ingenious friend Mr. Tyfon, who instructed and assisted me in the method of rolling off impressions of the fine brasses, and made the accurate drawing of the Earl of Kent's son, &c. hereafter to be engraved, I counted no less than twenty-two brassless stones of religious in the nave, besides fourteen of men and women paired together, and three plates. Those in the nave were laid in two rows down the sides near the pillars on some general paving of the church. Those in the transepts are more likely to retain their original situation, which, I am sorry to hear from Kent, the intelligent clerk, those in the choir have repeatedly changed, as well as their graves their owners. I observed also one impression of a man and woman and two children *above* them; three monks' busts with plate and shield; a monk and four symbols or rounds; a man and woman praying to the five wounds; and four crosses.

Here are two mitred abbots, robbed of their brasses and inscriptions, and every mark of distinction; one of them broken in half: besides a third blue stone, ten feet by five, totally defaced. Edmund duke of Somerset grandson of John of Gaunt, Henry Earl of Northumberland son of Hotspur, and John lord Clifford, all slain in the second battle of St. Alban's, were buried in the Lady Chapel. The arches, whose canopy is chopt off on the South side of the altar, may have belonged to one of these. Kent, the clerk, told me [1778] the bones of the second, represented as a very large man, were taken up as supposed under the altar. The rest probably had no epitaph, from the confusion of the times. The large thigh bone of Broadbank, one of Oliver Cromwell's majors, shot under the church-wall for desertion, as recorded in the register, is shewn with the reputed skull of an abbot in the locker.

An altar tomb by the South door of the choir of this church at first entering has a very thick spotted slab, on which are cut five crosses, one in the centre, and one at each corner, alluding to the five wounds¹; of which a catholic visitor told Kent, before he saw it, that it was an altar stone, and if so would have those crosses so disposed. Behind the altar lies a stone coffin on whose bottom is hollowed a cross with two transverse and holes to drain it. Its lid like another lying in the floor of the nave has a round ridge.

Among uncertain monuments may be placed the memorial of the two hermits by the South door of the cloister over an arch and holy water fount. The latter was removed hither from the South West pillar of the choir when the gallery stairs were built.

*Vite Domini verus facit hic Heremita Rogerus
Et sub eo clarus meritis Heremita Sigarus.*

Sigar had a cell on Northaw common, and by his prayers silenced the nightingales for a mile round, who obstructed his meditations².

¹ There are four crosses cut on the slab of abbot Sutton at Dorchester, p. 101.

² Newcourt.

Another abbot at St. Alban's has only the lower half of the figure remaining, and traces of the mitre and crozier; over him a canopy in whose point are the abbey arms, and on one side a heart rayed. All that remains on the ledge is in small letters; the stops men and beasts.

. meus vivit et nobilissimo die
. a shield. . . rus sum et in carne . . .

Another shield corresponds to the former, and the symbols of the Evangelists are at the corners. Below, this inscription;

**Hic quidam terra tegitur peccati solvens debitum
Cuj' nomen non imponitur, in libro vite sit conscriptum.**

From a half monk this label,

Miseri cordia tua domine adjuvabit me.

Another monk praying to a cross on which stood the Virgin and St. John, this label from his mouth,

**Salva Redemptor plasma tuum nobile signatum teco vult'
tui lumine nec lacerari finis fraude daemonum propter
quos mort' exsolvisi penas.**

A stone near the pulpit has under a monk,

**Ecce sacerdos eram jam factus vile cadaver,
Et cito [pulvis] erit, queso memento mei.
Siste gradum qui me teris hic et funde precat'
Deus ut lebet hinc ducat adusque polum.
Ricardus Stondon obiit die anno MCCC.**

This, from the want of dates, was probably laid in the party's life. Weever has copied it falsely. On his breast was (now gone)

**Iesus Christ, Mary's Son,
Have mercy on the soul of Richard Stondon!**

Another stone in this transept has the remains of an half-monk on a cross fleurie.

In the choir a stone with a brass knight and lady: his upper part gone, a greyhound at his feet; a little dog at hers. The inscription is now reverit and half gone.

**Here lyeth bartholomew halley and florens his wyfe
. . . Charite say for thes theyr sowles a pater noster and . . .**

Four children and a shield gone.

In the choir, under a monk holding a heart in his hand this brass,

**Hic jacet frater Robertus Beauner quondam hujus monasterii
monachus qui quadraginta sex annis
Continuis et ultra ministrabat in divinis officiis majoribus et
minoribus convent' monasterii p'scripti videlicet in officio
tercii prioris, coquarii, refectorarii, et infirmarii: et in of-
ficis**

H h h

*Ecce subiecti vultu et fuerit conventus pro cuius anima
fratres charissimi fundere preces dignemini
Ad iudicem altissimum piissimum dom. Jcf. Christum ut con-
cedat sibi suorum veniam peccator. Amen.*

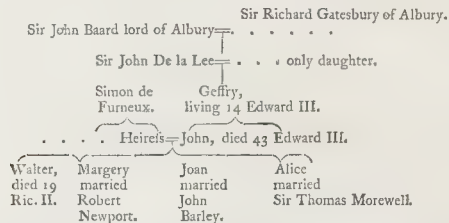
On a label from his mouth,

Cor mundum in me crea Deus.

Between the North aisle and the nave at *Albury*, c. Herts, under the East arch is an alabaster tomb with an embattled moulding: the sides adorned with five blank shields in double quatrefoils (of which there are two at the head) between two small niches in compartments. On the table lies an alabaster knight, in mail, pointed helmet, whisks, gorget of mail, joints of the arms richly laced, helmet under his head surmounted by a half angel, lion at feet, and in his hands he holds a heart. At his right hand lies his lady in studded furcot and mantle, her shape slender, her headdress broke, but a rich fascia remains, her feet out of the mantle, and a dog at them.

Tradition, now forgotten, ascribed this to one of the *DE LA LEE* family, lords here from the reign of Edward I. to that of Richard II. Salmon³ refers it to *JOHN* the first lord of the name, because after they became possessor of the adjoining manor of *Pelham*, one, if not both, the succeeding lords of the name were buried there. It seems to be for the first *JOHN*, if any conjecture may be grounded on the woman's being on the *right* hand. This is sometimes seen, but not commonly. It may have been a custom perhaps when she was an heiress, as in this case.

This *JOHN de la Lee* was sheriff of the two counties of Herts and Essex thrice in the end of Edward the First's reign, and died in the fourth of his sheriffalty, and twenty-fourth of that king. By the daughter and heiress of *Sir JOHN Baard* he had the manor of *Albury*, and the neighbouring one of *Colehamsted*. Their son *Geofry* was knight of the shire for Herts 8, 9, 10, 12, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 8, 14 Edward III. in which last year he was living. His son *Walter* was also knight of the shire 5 Edward III. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Richard II; sheriff of the two counties 13 Richard II; and dying 19 Richard II. without issue, his estate was divided between his three sisters, of whom *Joan* the second conveyed *Albury* to her husband *JOHN Barley*⁵.



In the South West corner of *Royston* church is an alabaster figure of a knight much battered: his hands joined, a lion on each side of the cushion under his head. This, which *Chauncey*⁴ calls a *monk*, came from the priory, and is supposed one of the founders. Tradition calls it an *ESCALER*: *Salmon* *EUSTACE DE LA MERE*, or *RALPH DE ROUCESTER*.

¹ *Q. Jewell.*

² Herts, p. 284.

³ Salmon, 282, 283, Chauncey, 147.

⁴ P. 92.

In the middle aisle of *Watton* church is a blue slab near twelve feet long, divided into three compartments framed in lines, having in one a headless man in a gown, and a half lady, with two labels gone; in the next a priest, with a label over his head; and in the third another gown'd man and lady; over his head *Thesu*, over her illegible.

In the Butler chapel, in this church, a large slab has these brassless letters, At the West end of the nave at *Wotton* a similar stone, more worn, inscribed,

ROBERT: DE GRAVELE GISE: I
 DAV: DAV: PVR
 DAMORR: DE GRAVELE: FADGE: M
 DE: LARABI: GISE: I
 DAV: DAV:
 DE: LARABI: GISE: I
 DAV: DAV:
 DE: LARABI: GISE: I
 DAV: DAV:

That able Antiquary the late Rev. Mr. George North¹ of Coddicote, from whose drawing this inscription is here engraved, inclined, from its place, at the North East part of the church, to think it the monument of the founder. He discovered in the Patent Rolls 20 Edward I. a grant from the king of free warner in *Watton* to ROBERT DE GRAVELE. In an escutcheon on the stone-work under the bell loft window is seen a cross patonce, which, by a monument in the same church, made 1600, appears to be the arms of Gravele. Salmon saw this inscription, but left it as he found it. Chauncy makes no mention of this Robert de Gravely at *Watton*, and only an *obiter* mention of him, p. 39, as living 15 Edward I. Mr. North imagined many of our present churches were built about the reign of Edward I. for he had seen in the Close Rolls of the latter end of Henry III. some writs of *Liberate* for money to rebuild churches there said to have been destroyed *tempore Guerræ*, i. e. during the Barons' Wars.

¹ Letter to Dr. Ducarel, Nov. 4, 1742.

By

By the South door of the chancel, under a headless man and woman,
Icy gysent Wat de Mohinton et Jane de g'ntcestre
Que Dieux lo' almes g'nte en pady un estre.

Given thus by Chauncy, p. 334.

Icy gysent Wat. Mohinton et Jana de Gutcestre
que diur in almes Anno Christi, M. D. 11.

By Salmon¹,

Icy gysent Wat Mohinton et Jana de Gutcestre.
Dieux de leur almes eit mercy. A. C. 1511.

Opposite the pulpit, a bareheaded gowned man and woman. Over him a bell surmounted by an *A*. Over her a square *ax*, and compasses, and a chief.

On the North side of the chancel at *Little Mundane* under a canopy and an arch of quatrefoils in lozenges, the keystone formed by two angels holding blank shields, their feet meeting in clouds, in the spandrils blank shields, lies on an altar-tomb a knight in armour, his head on a helmet on a tasseled cushion, round his head a rich corolla, hair flowing like a dishevelled peruke, his belt lozengé, a lion at his feet. His lady has the mitred headdress richly adorned with cordons and pearls, two pearl necklaces, and one of squares, with a cross appendant, a cordon and mantle; her feet appear, and at them a dog; two angels on two cushions at her head.

At the head of this is another altar tomb, under the bare arch: on it a knight in older stiff armour, pointed helmet of mail, his arms broken off, his belt under it, the mail hanging down in efcallops; at his feet a lion with an enormous tail crossing his back, and reaching up to a long sword at his left side. His lady has a circular headdress, with a fillet of net-work behind, and a close cap, a mantle, a furcoat, and from it a narrow short plaited apron, from the side of which her feet peep out, and under them two dogs cross each other, resting their heads on each other's haunches. At her head two cushions and two angels. At the North side three shields hung as on the Fitz Walter tomb at Dunmow in quatrefoils, two plain, the third has a lion rampant debruised by a bend cottized: *Thornbury*. Between the two Western ones a woman under a niche; a man at the North end of this side in a plaited short robe. At the feet two plain shields, and between them in a niche a woman holding something in her hand. On the North side three similar shields, one with the lion, one plain; one hid by a pew, all parted by women.

The first of these monuments is uncommonly elegant, and well preserved for a country church; and belongs either to the *Greys* of Wilton, in the time of Edward III. or the *Frevilles*, in the time of Henry III. lords of this manor, which took the name of *Freville* from the latter. In a South window on a shield A. or O. seems the lion debruised by the cottizes G. Another coat effaced seems to have the motto of the Garter. If it belongs to Richard lord Grey, in the time of Richard III. it should be Barré of 6 A. and Az.

Compare the description of these two monuments in Salmon, p. 222. and let the impartial reader judge between us.

At the East end of the North aisle of *King's Langley* is an altar tomb, with a knight, much broken, in his hair, and in armour. On his shoulders, and on the tomb, on a cross 5 mullets, with a crescent for difference. On his cushion the large horn of a deer. His lady at his right hand has on her robe and cushion a saltire ingrailed, and a single mullet and a crescent. At her feet dogs.

¹ Herts, p. 219.

The saltire impaled by the crofs and mullets, and each fingle, is alfo at the fides of the tomb in quatrefoils. Both figures have collars with croffes appendant. Salmon¹ mentions a deer with a chain about his neck held by both knight and lady; and adds, Weever fays *Piers Gaveston* once lay here. Whether this was for him is hard to fay. Guillim² gives him V. 6 eaglets difplayed. 3. 2. 1. O. armed G. Sandford³ the fame, from York minfter fourth South window. Guillim gives his wife Margaret de Clare, niece to Edward III. O. 3 chevrons, G.

In the North tranfept of *Eaftevic* church, c. Herts, lies a well-cut and well-preferved figure of a crofslegged knight in complete mail, furcoat, round helmet, head on a cushion cut *en quatrefoil*, his right hand on his breaft, his left covered with a long pointed fhield lies along his fword, which is inferted perpendicular in his belt up his left fide; the lower half of his legs and feet are covered by a pew for the fingers. He lies on a tablet of the fhape of a modern coffin, raifed on a bafe of feveral modillions. The whole is of blue ftone fharply cut in a ftyle fuperior to the generality of thefe figures. I am not certain if there were not fome raifed letters on the ledge of the tomb.

Sir H. Chauncy⁴ calls this "the effigies of a man cut in *brafs*, with his *gaunlets* by his fide, crofslegged raifed about one foot from the ground, without infcription, but by the form of his lying crofslegged he was a foldier in the Holyland, or fome perfon who had taken a vow to go thither." In his time it lay in the South fide of the church: In Salmon's, as now, in the North aile, or tranfept.

This may be the monument of GODFREY DE BECK, lord here at the Conqueft, or of RICHARD DE THANY, lord keeper and fherrif of the county 44 Henry III. who died 55 Henry III. or his fon RICHARD, who died 24 Edward I. No lords afterwards held the manor and the adjoining one of Gilfton fo long, confequently hardly had fepulture in the church. To the *Thanys* Salmon refers the arms now in the Eaft window, A. on a fefs G. 3 mullets O. between 6 heathcocks or martlets S. impaling, Az. a bend O. quartering A. a saltire G.

ESSEX.

In an arch of the North wall of the church of *Tollefbunt Knights* is a defaced altar-tomb of free-ftone, with a broken figure of a knight in a coat of mail and pointed helmet, his head refting on a helmet; in his conjoined hands a heart; at his feet two dogs, round the collar of one of them fome letters like BOWGO . . . 5 quatrefoils in front of the tomb. A heavy iron fpear which ftood by it within memory is now gone. This is afcribed to Sir WALTER DE PATTESHULL, who held this manor temp. Edward II. It may have belonged to the founder of the church, whoever he was. This is confirmed by the vulgar tradition of the place, that when the church was building the materials were carried every night to the top of the hill where is now the manor-houfe: upon which fome hero undertook to fight the being that oppofed the defign, and was generally fupposed to be the *Dowfe*, or *Old One*. By the affiftance of *two fpay'd bitches* he overcame him; the church went on without interruption, and this memorial was erected in it to the conqueror and his two aides de camp.—A like tale is told of the fouterains about Coggefhall abbey in this county.

Under a large pointed arch, on the North fide of the chancel at *Stanfted Montfichet*, a ftone knight crofs-legged, in mail, round helmet, lion at feet, two angels at head. Q. If a MONTFICHET from *Tremhale* priory, in this parifh? perhaps Richard the founder, t. Henry I. or the founder of the church, as tradition fays.

¹ P. 115.

² In Kent's Abridgement, p. 493.

³ P. 141.

⁴ P. 191.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Tuddington.

Under an arch in the wall of the South chapel, which is the burying place of the Cleneys, and filled with their monuments from the 13th or 14th to the 17th century, is the figure of a lady in the reticulated headdress, with a wreath, her head on two cushions, angels sitting against it; her hands elevated on her breast, small ruffles to her wrists, double cordon and belt; at her feet a griffin.

Next to her is a knight in a pointed helmet close, two angels sitting at his head, their backs against rounds; he wears gauntlets, and has on his surcoat a saltire charged with five fleurs de lis: a single fleur de lis on his knee piece: a lion at his feet.

A cross-legged knight in a round helmet, his head on two cushions, with a lion at his feet: the saltire with five fleurs de lis on his shield.

In *Cople* church, before the altar rails, a brass figure of a knight, with round-deaux at his shoulder pieces, his sword ending in a remarkable point. Under him,

**Walter Rolom gifti ici dieu de sa
alme eit merci. A.D. 12.**

Also brass figures of a man in a strait gown and hood, and a woman with the wimple. The inscription under them in another line:

**Nichol Roland & Pernella sa femme gisent ici
dieu de leur almes eit merci. A.D. 12.**

I take these to be two successive lords of this manor in the fourteenth century.

Tempsford.

In the North aisle a blue stone with the figure of a man and woman cut in: he has the piked shoes, which is all that intitles him to a place in this century; for all that remains of the inscription is in Gothic capitals:

sep. - - - a - - - de baldoke
- - - Almes: priera: xl. jours: de: p'don - -

Eton Socon.

In the North aisle brass figures of a man with a label from his mouth inscribed,

Qui venturus es judicare vivos & mortuos.

and a woman with this label,

Tunc d'ne dona nos requiem sempiternam.

At the corners were symbols of the evangelists, of which remain only St. John's eagle and St. Matthew's bull.

**Hic jacet Johannes Cobelgrave
de Eton qui obit 17. die
mensis Septembr . . .**

On the stone has been since cut, by an oeconomy not unfrequent in our churches,

Ja's Cozens, 1722.

In

In this beautiful church are several brasses monuments of priests and others. A blue coffin-fashioned slab in the South aisle has LAM: DE: and the windows retain considerable morsels of beautiful painting. In the South windows are the Virgin and Child:

**Maria nolle me tangere
Jacob**

In the North windows:

**Pativitas sci Nicholai.
Optate gnata disponi
tres filias inter . . :**

An angel with a label inscribed *Nicolaus* appears to two persons, and a bishop praying at a desk:

**Hic volunt lugere alemel
quarta feria sexta.**

Four bishops and two monks:

ad elecom epi.

Monks in a ship, to whom a bishop appears:

a naufragio in mari hic liberat na'ta'.

Under another compartment representing a bishop marrying a queen:

in dispolace Ste heldrede.

Under her praying:

Hic orat p' co'servacioe sue virginittatis.

Under her and another lady and a bishop and glory:

Ardorem carnalem sui sponfi

A king with a sceptre and purse taking something from a kneeling messenger:

hic accedit nu'ci . . . ia sua

The queen, the king, and the bishop in white:

hic vir ejus condit test . . .

The king taking her by the hand now become a nun:

hic p it

The burial of a figure in a shroud wrapt up like a mummy, a cross on the left breast:

hic sepelitur vir etheldrede

A bishop marrying a king with a purse to another lady:

. desposacot . . .

A nun and two ladies praying:

ite & fu'dite preces ad deum

Under another:

**Robilis co'r pater
ad terram sanctam**

A pilgrim in a ship, throwing out a box or plank:

**. . . pelagi . . .
hic quor famulit. . .**

In another:

. . . etero hyl.

In

In another compartment :

**Per nuncium missus est.
a rege ad. . .**

In another a bishop joining two persons' hands ; a man surrendering a sword to a king :

Hic abimet regi frangit.

A king sitting :

Per . . . regis.

A person in a ship :

in angliam.

A ship and barrels floating :

hic fundit . . . magni plati, or pelagi.

In the East window a whole length headless figure, holding a book and crozier, and subscribed, **Se's Nicholas.**

We have such scanty accounts of the county of Bedford that I shall need not apologize for enlarging on this church. I might add an account of the eight manors in this place, the portraits in the neglected manor-house, and the curious castle with its double keep, the Southernmost circular with a ditch on the West, parted from the other, which runs from East to West, the river Ouse defending both on the East ; human bones are frequently turned up by ferrets : but that I understand Mr. King has an exact plan and survey of the castle, which may perhaps include all the rest, whenever he thinks proper to publish it.

NORFOLK.

In *Hetherfete* church, in our Lady's chapel, at the East end of the South aisle is an altar tomb, having the portraiture of a knight armed cap-a-pee, with a sword hanging from his *bead*, which lies on a cushion, his spurs on, and a lion at his feet : he is in a furcoat of his arms, and hath his shield of them, viz. *Bernak*, Erm. a fess G. By him is his lady with a dog at her feet, and on her mantle are the arms of *Bernak* impaling *Driby*, A. 3 cinquefoils and a canton G. The inscription is lost, but was this :

**Obitus domini Willm de Bernake MCCCXXX.
VI^o mensis Aprilis.**

**Obitus domine Alice de Bernake MCCCXLII.
XIII^o die Aprilis.**

This Sir WILLIAM BERNAK and ALICE his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Driby, knight, were buried in the midst of the dilapidated chancel, from whence this monument was removed, through a covetous desire of the lead wherein they were buried, by John Flowerdew, father to the baron.

The monument of Sir Hugh Bardolf at *Banham* so accurately described by Mr. Kerrich, and engraved from his drawing, pl. X. XI. has been painted over with a thick unctuous colour, thickened with a coat of sand, to give it the appearance of stone, a more fatal operation than white-wash, that beautifier of several country churches on the eve of a visitation, when, what moss and damp have spared, is completely obliterated.

¹ Blomef. III. 20.

In the middle aisle at *Nelson* is a lady in brass, her hair dressed after the oldest fashion to be met with on stone or brass, the zigzag reticulated; her gown close and fringed or broad hemmed at bottom, long sleeves buttoned to her wrist issuing out of hanging sleeves; under her this inscription:

**Mhayne jadis la femme Wm de Wynston qe
morust le jour de Innocens l'an de gre MCCC
LXXII. gist icy Dieu de l'ame eit mercy.**

In *Reepham* chancel is a brass figure for *CECILIA*, wife of Sir *WILLIAM KERDESTON*, the daughter of ——— Brus of Salle in this county. She has the reticulated headdress in three rows, as represented pl. XXXIX. fig. 3. mantle, short double cordon, sleeves reaching almost to wrist, and then a mitten buttoned, whether part of the sleeve or not uncertain.

In *Holm* church near the sea are nailed to a board and hung up against the wall the brass figures of *HENRY DE NOTTINGHAM* and his wife. He is represented with the wrinkles of age, his hair thin and falling loose over the tops of his ears, in a loose gown with a standing cape buttoned under his chin, and a collar below it; mittens on his hands, a rich studded belt buckled round his waist; a large anelace at his right side. His wife has a singular headdress in two rows, falling on her shoulders, and fastened under her chin by a wimple or cape, her hair just appearing on her forehead. Her gown buttoned in front on the waist, and buckled round by a broad studded belt; long sleeves, edged with furr, and mittens buttoned under them.

Under them this inscription; the letters of which are a specimen of those used about the time of Henry IV.

**Henry Notingham and hys wyffe lyne here
yat maden this churche sepull & quere
lho vestmentz & belles they made also,
Crist hem save therefore fro lho!
and to bringe ther soules to bles of heven
saith pater & ave with mylde steven.**

He was an itinerant judge in the reign of Richard II. and one of the council of the duchy of Lancaster, 5 and 6 Henry IV.

In the chancel of St. Mary's church at *Shelton* is the brass figure of Sir *RALPH SHELTON*, senior, knight, in complete armour, and a Saracen's head couped for his crest. Over his head,

**Priez pour l'ame du Mons'r Raulf de Shelton
le pere jadis Maistre de ceste ville qui morust
le xvii jour de Novembre l'an de grace MCCC LXXIIJ.
et pour le femme file mounieur Plays.
Le corps du quil gist ici.
Dieu de son ame eit merci.**

He was in the king's own company at the battle of Cressy, and there knighted, and the same year married Joan daughter of John de Plays of Wetyng. He was in the battle of Poitiers, 1355, and took John Rocourt prisoner¹.

¹ She was buried here 1404.

² Blomef. III. 176.

SUFFOLK.

In the South aisle of *Gorleston* church, about two miles from Yarmouth, is a brass figure croslegged, in complete mail, head and all; on his left arm a shield charged with a bend lozengé, in chief two mullets; his furcoat, like Trumington's, is fastened round his waist by a rope, and he has gonfannons on his shoulders; the second instance of the kind among us.

In the North wall of the chancel at *Stoneham Aspal*, under a pointed furbaft arch, on an altar tomb of free-stone lies the trunk of an armed knight in a helmet of mail, his face chopt away. This is probably one of the *ASPALS*, and founder of the church.

In *Long Melford* church, which is so well furnished with monuments of the *CLOPTONS*, its antient lords for a long succession, both fenestral and sepulchral, there are the figures on brass of two sisters, in the same dress, which is a gown like a surplice, with full sleeves, close at the wrists with wriftbands, plaited and girt round the waist, and having a large falling cape: their hair curled at the temples, and bound on the forehead with a studded frontlet. Two more ladies in brass, under rich canopies, in mantles and kirtles, and the flying gauze headdress kept out by wires and quatrefoil work of the 15th century, bear the *Clopton* arms: one on her mantle, and on her kirtle, a saltire between four plain crosses. *Francis*. The other on her kirtle, and on her mantle a chevron quartering a fess. Under the first is *Francis* single: over the latter, held by an animal on the roof of the canopy, *Clopton* single, which confirms the observation p. cv.

Mr. Breval¹ gives this inscription on a monument erected to the memory of *Lionel*, duke of *Clarence*, second son to Edward III. of whom before, p. 125, 126, in the nave of the church of St. Austin's monastery, at Pavia, which Mr. Addison overlooked:

*Leonello Clarentiæ Ducis, Edwardi III. Regis
Angliæ filii, ductâ Violantâ, Jo. Galeatii Ducis,
Mediolan sorore, Albæ mortuo, atque hic anno
Sal. M CCC LXIIX. honorificentissime in arca condito,
Sublata postea concilii Tridentini decreto, Carolus
Parker de Morley Anglus Clarentium stirpe
ortus Ann. Sal. MDXC. Exilii vero sui pro fide
Catholicæ XXX.*

Charles Parker was titular bishop of Man, and retired hither from England in queen Elizabeth's reign. He erected other monuments in the adjoining cloister for Francis prince of Lorrain, and for Richard de la Pole duke of Suffolk, who were killed on the French side in the battle of Pavia.

Mr. Breval's difficulty in reconciling this inscription with the account in *Mon. Angl.* of the removal of Lionel's body to Clare in Suffolk, would have vanished had he for a moment reflected that this was an honorary epitaph; for had not his *arca*, or tomb, been removed with his body, at the time mentioned by Dugdale, it is here expressly said to have been removed afterwards by a decree of the council of Trent.

¹ Travels, I. 268. II. 172.

Rendlesham.

"Howsoever there be no inscriptions here upon any of the gravestones in the church, yet questionlesse in former times it hath bene beautified with the funerall monuments of many worthie personages. For here *Redwald* king of the East Angles kept usually his court, who was the first of all his nation that was baptized and received Christianity; but afterwards seduced by his wife he had in the selfe same church (as saith Bede¹) one altar for Christ's religion and another for sacrifices unto devills. In this place also Swidelm a king of these East Angles was likewise afterwards baptized by Cedda bishop of London². Redwald having reigned king of the East Angles one and thirty years, and monarch of the Englishmen eight years, died in the year of our salvation 623, and (*by supposition*) he, as also *Swidelm*, lye buried at this place." Thus Weever³.

His authority, and the prevailing tradition of the place, that two kings were buried here, induced Mr. Henley the rector to examine [1785] what appeared to have been the place of their interment. The spot was covered with two coarſe flat ſtones, which being raiſed, proved to be the ſlabs of two very fine figures of a knight and lady, formerly highly ornamented, but now miſerably battered and defaced. The knight reduced to a trunk, retained the mail gorget, the furcoat, and belt. The cuſhion under his head ſeems, as well as his furcoat, to have been painted with alternate lozenges of V. a croſs engrailed O and A. barry of 6 O and G. The lady had ſuffered ſtill more, but the ledge or table of the ſlab on which her figure lay, or it may be her matreſs, was painted with the ſame coats, ſingle, and impaling each other. From the arms, which are *Ufford* and *Valvines*, I conceive this to be the monument of ROBERT DE UFFORD ſecond of that name, which his father derived from the place of his reſidence in this county. He was knighted 31 Edward I. and attended that king into Scotland the ſame year. He married CECILY daughter and coheir of Robert DE VALOINES, and was ſummoned to parliament from 2 to 5 Edward II. incluſive, and died 13 Edward II. when Robert his ſon, afterwards created earl of Suffolk, had livery of his lands⁴.

How he and his wife came to be buried in this church, whether from having property here, or for what other reaſon I have not diſcovered. His deſcendants choſe Campſey abbey, which had been founded by ſome of his wife's relations, for the place of their interment; ſee before, p. 143. But as Maud counteſs of Ulſter, who took to her ſecond huſband Ralph de Ufford, endowed a chantry which ſhe founded at Campſey, with the manor of Aſhe, near Rendleſham⁵, it is probable the Uffords had property in the latter place alſo.

At a conſiderable depth under theſe ſlabs was found ſomething like the duſt of a human body.

In the North wall of the ſame church is a beautiful monument of the ſame age with the reſt, having a rich flowered bouquet arch between two purſled finials, and under it a prieſt with the tonsure and habit, two angels at his head, a lion at his feet. Tradition blundering about this, as about the foregoing, aſcribes it to the "biſhop who baptized the king," meaning Cedda biſhop of London, whoſe age it cannot poſſibly ſuit. It rather belongs to ſome rector who perhaps was a benefactor to the church and contemporary with Robert de Ufford, or to the chancel.

¹ II. 25. ² Camden Brit. in Suffolk.

³ Tan. Mon. p. 77. Biſhop Gibſon adds, that a crown of gold, ſuppoſed to be Redwald's, weighing about 6 oz. was dug up here, and fold to the melting pot.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. II. 47.

⁵ Mon. Ang. I. 490.

Letheringham.

In that fine series of the *Wingfields*, which has suffered so much from "the law's delays," that have dilapidated the chapel, as well as defaced the monuments, the oldest are two corresponding and exactly similar in opposite walls of the chancel. They are formed of rich arches and slender pillars, with arms on the mouldings, and the *Wingfield* wings carved in the spandrels. Above the point is pannel work of a row of eight niches, and over them four large shields in quatrefoils of 16 rays, over each shield two lesser similar, and in the middle above the point of the arch a shield under a helmet crested by a bull, quære for *Boville*, who founded the priory here, and by marriage with whom the *Wingfields* acquired *Letheringham*. The arms on the arch of the monument on the South side are alternately *Wingfield* and *Ermine*. The base of the outer moulding rests on two lions feiant. On the tomb under it lies a knight, bareheaded, in strait cropt hair, in plated armour beautifully ribbed, each plate at the lower part buckled and strapped, and the flaps fastened in like manner each with two straps and buckles: the knee and elbow pieces are handsomely adorned with a kind of escallop ornament: the upper part of the scabbard is all that remains of the sword, and the straps and buckles on the instep of the spurs. At his feet a lion, under his head a mantle reaching to his waist. The lady has the plain mitred headdress, or the veil in that form, and flowing behind, a wreathed necklace and cordon, a long furcoat and falling mantle with buttons at the side. One of her feet is seen: dogs at them, and running up the sides: angels support the cushion under her head. Against the front of the tomb two beautiful figures of nuns, and a third defaced, all under rich traceried niches. The North monument exactly resembles the preceding, except that the arms on the mouldings are alternately *Wingfield* and a chevron between three trefoils, *Fitz Lewis*, which fixes it to JOHN WINGFIELD who married ELIZABETH daughter of Sir John FITZ LEWIS, knight, whose arms were S. a chevron between three trefoils slipped, Arg. On this tomb lies a blue slab which once had a label and three shields, and in the front were figures in niches.

I find no arms like those on the other arches among the intermarriages of this illustrious family that can assist in ascertaining them. Nor are either of these monuments mentioned by Weever or Borret: but they record an inscription on a gravestone with a brass knight in complete armour, and shields at each corner, all broken except one, which was *Wingfield* impaling *Hastings*.

Hic jacet Johannes de Wingfield, miles.

This is the son of Thomas Wingfield by Margaret daughter of Boville, and husband of Margaret daughter of *Hastings* of Elsing, c. Norfolk. Her slab was contiguous, with her figure in brass, and shields at each corner, *Wingfield* impaling *Hastings*: the inscription so much defaced as barely to discover who she was.

Another slab had the figure of a knight in armour with a shield charged with the arms of *Boville*, with a lion passant guardant in the first quarter. All that remained of the inscription round the ledge,

*Monsieur William de Bobill de Letheringham.**Brundish.*

Under an arch in the North wall of the nave lies a brass figure of a priest in his habit, and under him this inscription:

Sire Edmund de Brundish jadis persone
Del Eglise de Caistre gist icy dieu de salme est mercy.

CAM-

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

in an arch dividing the North aisle from the transept at *Trumpington*, and forming a North chantry chapel, on an altar tomb, lies a large brass effigy in complete mail, cross-legged, with these arms on his shield, and four times on the scabbard of his sword, and again repeated on the gonfannons behind his shoulders; Crufully of croflets 2 trumpets, with a label of 5 for difference; *Trumpington*; and on the South side the same shields twice: in memory of some of the TRUMPINGTON family, but now usurped by an insertion for William Pycher, 1614.¹ His pointed helmet under his head is fastened by a chain to his surcoat, which is bound round his waist by a cord. A beast like a greyhound at his feet bites the point of his sword. The Trumpingtons succeeded the Caillys by marriage in the reign of Edward I.

Sir Giles de Trompington is recorded among the Cambridgeshire knights in the reign of Henry III. Robert held the manor of Trompington in Essex, within that of Great Tay, 1285, 13 Edward I.

Simon de Cailly held the manor of Trumpington 1 Edward I. and Sir Roger de Trumpington was one of his free tenants. John son of Walter de Trumpington son of Henry, called Le Loverd, or Lord, held the manor of Peverly here, and gave it in the same reign to his son William who married Sarah daughter of Simon de Cailly and to his sister Christiana, for want of heirs. This grant was witnessed by Sir Roger de Trumpington. Sir Walter and his wife Anne were buried in Babwell priory near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. Henry held a fee of Albemarle's manor in Trumpington*. Sir Giles de Trumpington is recorded as one of the lords of the manor of Trumpington, in the "Nomina villarum," 9 Edward II. In the reign of Edward III. Sir Hugh de Trumpington was one of the partizans of Mortimer earl of March, "and being redy to resiste the takyng "of Mortimer, was flayne and braynid with a mace by one of Montacute's "company at Nottingham". We trace this family here to 27 Henry VI. but the attitude of this figure being cross-legged makes it probable that it was not put down later than the beginning of the 14th century. It is engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, II. 225. with an account of it by Mr. Tyion. I have an impression from the original brass, which corresponds with the engraving.

Against the North wall of the nave at *Landbeach* is a flowered bouquet arch over one of the *Chambrelan* family, lords of the manor here, temp. Edward I. whose arms A. a bend G. are in the window over it. Perhaps Waltar, before, 1290. His son Henry ordered to be buried in South chapel of the chancel. Such an arch, but without the demiquatrefoil ornaments, is in the South wall of St. John's college antechapel, Cambridge, opposite Asheton's more modern monument.

On the floor of the North aisle of the choir at *Ely*, before bishop Alcock's chapel, is a brassless slab of an armed knight, in a pointed helmet, under a rich canopy, which had figures at the sides.

In the South aisle of the same choir, next and South of Bishop Goodrich, lies a blue slab sixteen feet long, robbed of its braffles, which were a rich canopy of three arches, and between them a shield and two crowns in pale, and faints down the sides. Q. If bishop Cox, who died 1581, and has this place assigned him

¹ Blomef. Coll. Cant. 235.

² Leland's Collect. I. 667.

³ Ib. 251—253.

by Mr. Bentham¹, and Godwin². A very curious painting on board of his funeral procession, and the resting of his body in the choir, with inscriptions, hangs in the long gallery of the palace of Ely. Mr. George Vertue took a copy of it, 17 . . which was offered to the Society of Antiquaries to engrave.

Sir PHILIP DE BURGH, knight, lord of the manor of *Burgh*, alias Burrough-green, was buried on the South side of the North aisle of *Burgh*, as appeared by his statue here, croslegged, in complete armour, under an arch.

Sir THOMAS de Burgh of Burgh, knight, grandson to the founder Sir Philip, was also buried at Burgh, as appeared by his statue there, in complete armour, with his chain.

Sir JOHN de Burgh of Burgh, knight, son and heir to the founder Sir Thomas, lieth stately entombed at Burgh, with one of his wives, as appears by their statues. He gave the advowson of Swaffam St. Cyriac to the convent of Ely. Sir John de Burgh, chivaler, in his will, made 1384, 7 Richard II. mentions Mary his first wife buried at Anglesea abbey, in Cambridgehire. Katharine, his second wife, in her will, made 1409, bequeaths her body to be buried in Burgh church, and she willeth that Sir John Inglethorp and his heirs shall be lords of Burgh, and patrons of the chantry there, with a composition for prebendment.

Sir John Inglethorp of Burgh in right of his wife (Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir John de Burgh) was stately entombed with his wife on the North side of Burgh church, he lying in complete armour, with his surcoat of arms, and a collar of SS about his neck, also a garter about his head, with a buckle pendant in the middle of his forehead above the hair; by his will, dated the Thursday after All Saints, 1419, he gave £10. to the chantry at Burgh, and something to the churches at Tilney, Guneth, Hay, Smitham in Norfolk, and Swaffham Bolbec, and Burgh, c. Cambridge; in all which places he had lands.

Sir Edmund Inglethorp, of Burgh, knight, grandson to the aforesaid.

Sir John Inglethorp, knight, made his testament, Aug. 9, 1459, willing his body to be buried in Burgh church.

There are in the chancel two loose statues, one of a man, the other of a woman, brought from a chapel pulled down on the North side, where is an arch with one of the Inglethorps.

There are also in the North wall of the chancel, with three arches, three altar tombs, with the statues of three men and one woman lying thereon at full length.

In the middle of the choir at Burgh was some time a stately marble tomb breast high for Sir Edmund Inglefield, with his effigies in complete armour, and the effigies of his wife lying by him, both in brass: on the edge of the tomb, round about inlaid with brass were engraven verses. Those which remain, April 12, 1628, being these which follow:

Thomas Bradstone, Walter Poole, Burgh inde Johannes
His militibus beres fuit ille venustus.
Sponsavit comitis de Wynceter ille sororem
Anno milleno qater et ccccl. quoque seno
Ecce dies bina septembris quando trina
Militis bujus erat³.

He married Joan second sister of John Lord Tiptoft, who was beheaded 10 Edward IV. 1470⁴.

¹ 105.

² 174.

⁴ Vincent on Brook, 613. Dugd. II. 41.

³ MS paper among Rutherford's Collections, penes me.

Mr. Waterton of Waltonhall, at Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, is one of the heirs general of this family, who had large possessions in that county by marriage with an heiress of the Nevilles, and sometime resided at Walton hall; in the parish church of which village some of them were buried, and their arms still remain in the windows. The family expired in coheiresses, one of which married Affenhull, and the heiress of Affenhull married Waterton, in the time of Henry VI. who, on the division of the Burgh property had the manor of Walters, where they have ever since resided¹.

Much concerning these Burghs may be seen in Philpot's Cambridgehire, in the College of Arms, and drawings of these tombs at Burgh green in the last visitation of that county; but they are poorly done.

I have been tempted to enlarge on this family, and their monuments, from the reflection that they were some of the first objects of my antiquarian contemplation, in the frequent excursions to their church at Burgh, with my respected friend and tutor the Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, of Bene't college, who then served the living for the late Dr. Green Bishop of Lincoln, master of the College. They recall to my remembrance the many pleasing hours spent in their neighbourhood during four years residence at the university—now thirty years ago.

O noctes cœnæque Deiū.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Dr. Stukeley engraved² the brass of one of his ancestors, Sir NICHOLAS STYVECLE, in the church of *Great Stukeley*, c. Huntingdon. He is represented in armour, his gauntlets like mittens, a monstrous sword crosses him, and a dagger at his right side; his head bare, and nothing under it; a dog collared at his feet, and below his arms, on a fess couped three mullets. At his sides two wives, and under each a child: these four lastmentioned figures, with the inscription round the ledge, were gone, and the Doctor carried the other, which he found in the town chest, to be hung up in the hall then belonging to James Torkington, esq. lord of the manor, by the marriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of the family.

MIDDLESEX.

The figure of a bishop pontifically habited, in the North wall of the choir of the *Temple church*, is by Browne Willis, in a MS note in his History of Carlisle cathedral in the hands of Mr. Ord, referred to SYLVESTER DE EVERDON, bishop of Carlisle from 1246 to 1255. His suit with one of the great barons, and his procurement thereupon of the king's protection, is advantageously reported by Matthew Paris³. He was among the bishops who, at the request and in the presence of Henry III. solemnly excommunicated the infringers of the liberties of England⁴. When he opposed that king's encroachment on the liberties of the church, 1253, particularly the freedom of electing bishops, the king made him this remarkable sharp return, "Et te, Silvester Carleolensis, qui diu lambens cancellarium clericorum meorum clericulus extitisti, qualiter postpositis multis theologis, et personis reverendis te in episcopatum sublevavi⁵." He died by a fall from his horse, 1255⁶.

² Letter from J. C. Brooke, Esq. Od. 27. 1780.

³ Itin. Cur. II. pl. 76.

⁴ Fryne, II. p. 795.

⁵ Matt. Par. 266.

⁶ lb. 746.

Barn. Hist. of Camb. II. 256, 257.

⁷ "Equum nimis lascivum equitans qui pedem in cespitem offendit, corruit supinus; contritus & ossum dissolutus."

⁸ "compaginibus expiravit." Matt. Paris, 760. Godwin, 764. His successor Senhouse came to the same end, 1266.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. Lethieullier gave the Society of Antiquaries, 1727, an account of a stone figure of a Knight Templar cros-legged, a lion at his feet, by tradition Wulpher earl of Wallingford, probably Wigod lord of Wallingford at the Conquest, in the ruined chapel adjoining to the mansion-house of *Sandleford*, about a mile from Newbury.

The discovery of a corpse in the ruins of *Reading abbey*, 1785, has furnished matter for controversy in the *Gentleman's Magazine*¹. A correspondent who signs himself, *F. Pigott*, seems unwilling to be convinced by what appears to me uncontrovertible argument², that it could not be the corpse of Henry I. whom all our writers describe as having been buried in the conventual church of his own foundation³; and Gervase of Canterbury expressly says *before the high altar*⁴; a situation well known to be appropriated to *founders*, whether royal or noble, or of any other condition. According to the plan of this abbey traced by Sir H. Englefield⁵, we are assured the spot where the coffin was dug up cannot possibly be brought within the limits of the church. But are there any reasons against its falling within the *Chapter-house*, wherein it is well known abbots and others were interred. No tress can be laid on size or shape of the vault, or the leaden coffin, its form or ornaments, or on the pieces of leather, whether of slippers or wrappers⁶. All these circumstances are equally applicable to Henry I. and to any abbot, prelate, or baron, for three centuries after his time. Still less probability is there in the idea of a removal of the royal corpse at or before the dissolution. It would be the first instance of such precaution, whether the monument subverted or the bones lay undisturbed till Henry VIII. converted the abbey into a palace and a stableyard, or till the whole was destroyed at a later period.

There is an extraordinary entry in the Patent Rolls of 21 Richard II. which shews the care that prince took about the monuments of his predecessors, and may be paralleled with the attention he bestowed on his own. The record referred to, as cited by bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, art. *READING*, implies, that Richard granted the abbot a confirmation of the privileges of his house, on condition of his duly repairing within a year the tomb and figure of Henry their founder, there buried⁷. This was 209 years after the death of Henry II.

¹ LV. 881. See also LVI. 105.

² *Ib.* LVI. 11.

³ *Matt. Westm.* p. 35. ed. 1570. *Matt. Par.* p. 74. *Holinshed*, III. 45. *Speed's Theatre of Great Britain*, p. 27. 1614.

⁴ *Inter X Script.* p. 1340.

⁵ *Archæol.* VI. 61.

⁶ Admitting the description of the coffin, that it was "roofed at the top, the ridge fluted and remarkably thick with lead, ornamented with a few studs in form of diamonds, and had an inscription in brass (i. e. on a brass plate); this will not prove that coffins of such form were appropriated to royal corpses; but rather the contrary. Humphry duke of Gloucester, at St. Alban's, lies in a leaden coffin so late as the 15th century; and perhaps the presumption is rather in favour of Henry the First's being done up in lead fitted to his body like a mummy, of which we have so many instances in all periods, and as his son Henry was. See before, p. xxxix—xliv. No parts of this discovery have yet been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

⁷ *Pat.* 21 Rich. II. p. 3. m. 16. confirm. libertatum modo abbas infra unum annum honeste repararet tumbam & imaginem R. Henrici fundatoris ibidem humati.

THE END OF THE FIRST PART.

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 7. note ^u, r. Tour in.
 xxvii. l. 3 from bottom, r. coffins.
 xxix. l. penult. r. They broke off the feet of another stone coffin which they did not disturb, and discovered the feet of a skeleton bedded in dry sand or mould, xxxviii. l. 10. for same co. r. Norfolk.
 xl. note ², r. Canterb.
 li. the 2d paragraph is repeated, p. lv.
 lvi. l. 10 from bottom, for Ickleford, co. Herts, r. Mepfal, co. Bedford.
 lvi. note ¹, add Dugd. Bar. II. 78.
 lxiv. note ¹⁵, r. p. 124.
 xcvi. note ², r. a mistake.
 c. l. 16. add and of William of Hatfield.
 cii. l. 17. r. Stratton.
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 ³, r. 242.
 ⁴, r. III.
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 cii. note ², r. 1187.
 ¹¹, r. 278.
 ciii. l. 3 from bottom, r. Debenham.
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 cxi. l. 10. for Edward Wakeman, esq. r. Abbot W.
 ¹¹, r. 1549.
 cxiii. l. 14. for Warwick church, r. Warwickshire.
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 cxv. l. 16. r. I.
 cxvii. l. 7. r. Henry Jerveys.
 cxxi. note ⁴, r. 592.
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 cxlviii. l. 20. r. p. 142.
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 110. note ¹, dele Survey of Lincoln cathedral, p. 108.
 Ibid. r. note ³, Leland It. I. 17.
 113. l. 6 from bottom, r. charged with Erm. and of for rampant add O.
 114. correct the ad 1361, 1358.
 116. note ¹, r. V. 934.
 ⁶, r. II. 487.
 119. against the first paragraph put in the margin 1365.
 119. l. 8. after Blomfield, add reference ¹.
 ¹¹, r. fanbans.
 6 from bottom, r. Blickling.
 121. l. antep. for objects, r. observes.
 122. l. last, after p¹²¹ make the reference ².
 130. under 1372 in the margin put Pl. L11².
 131. l. 28. r. in Necton church, Norfolk.
 ³¹, r. ~~Chilim~~.
 33. after ~~mercy~~ put reference ⁴, and note ⁶ Blomfield, lll. 395; and make the other two references ⁷ and ⁸.
 133. l. 8 from bottom, r. round helmet.
 135. l. 26. r. Ord.
 159. in margin, under 1399, add Pl. LX.
 159. l. 24. r. Grelley.
 202. l. 1. after bras, put a comma.
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 10. l. 23. r. much less a plain white marble stone, heretofore covered with brasses, described by Kcepe, 179.
 12. l. 27. dele of their.
 28. l. last, dele an angel or, and r. a figure.
 31. l. 30. for third, r. twenty-third.
 43. add fig. 5.
 note, for 488, r. 145, 146.
 32. l. 24. r. Pl. VI.
 33. l. 2. r. shrine of pure gold and a silver chest.
 41. in margin, for fig. 2, r. fig. 1.
 42. l. penult. r. Prince.
 43. l. 16. r. Pl. XII.
 44. against the first and second paragraphs put Pl. XIV².
 44. l. 23. r. partuque pia.
 53. l. penult. r. p. 36² and effigy.
 63. margin, for 1284, r. 1289, and for Pl. xxii. xxiii. r. Pl. xxiii.
 82. l. 1. r. black as tinder.
 14. r. on each side.
 85. l. 30. r. as at the feet of Bartholomew laid Burgherth.
 97. put in the margin against bp. CHARLTON, Pl. xxxv².
 103. correct Rothwell's epitaph from the plate.
 104. l. 12. for Weh, r. wall.

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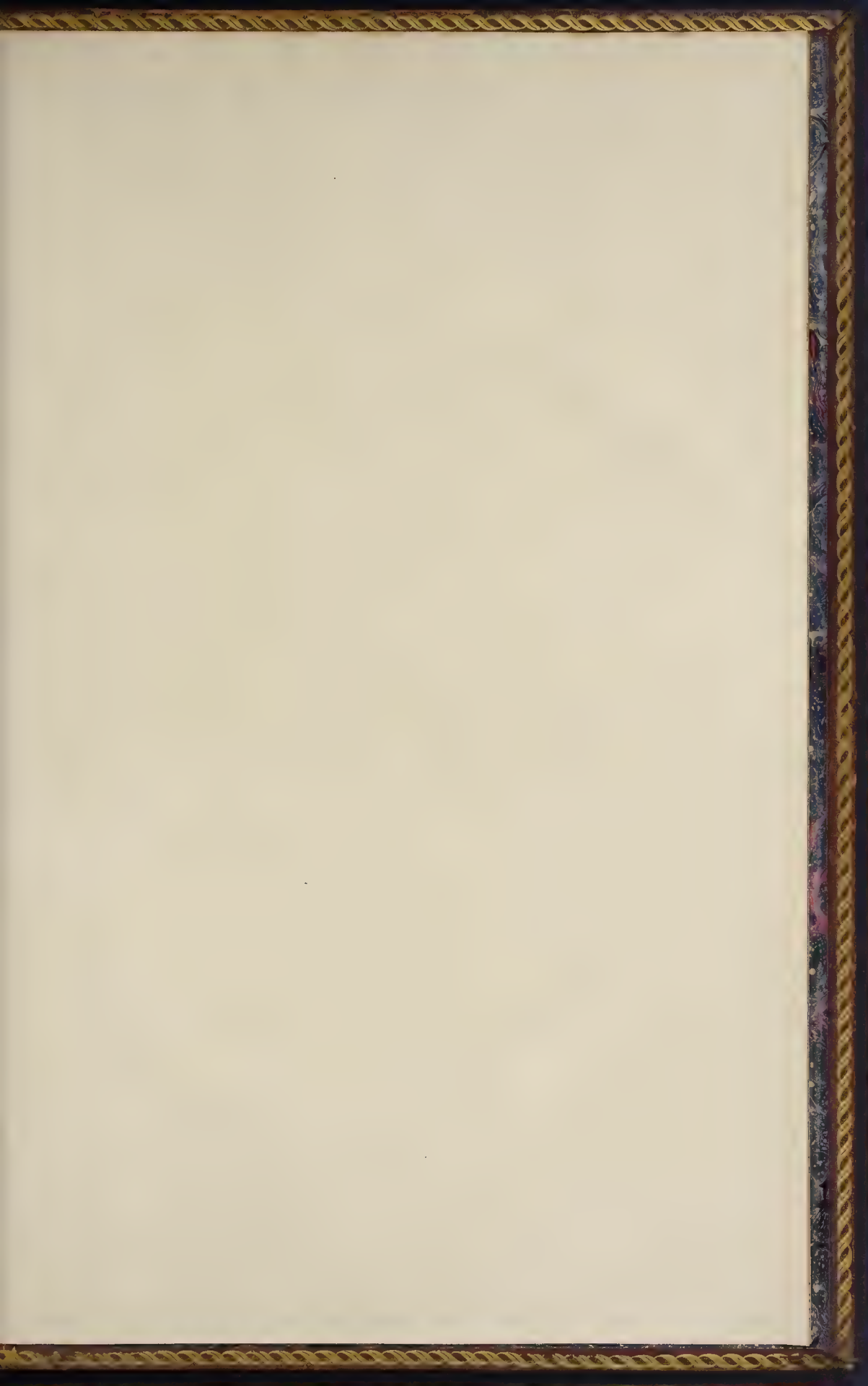
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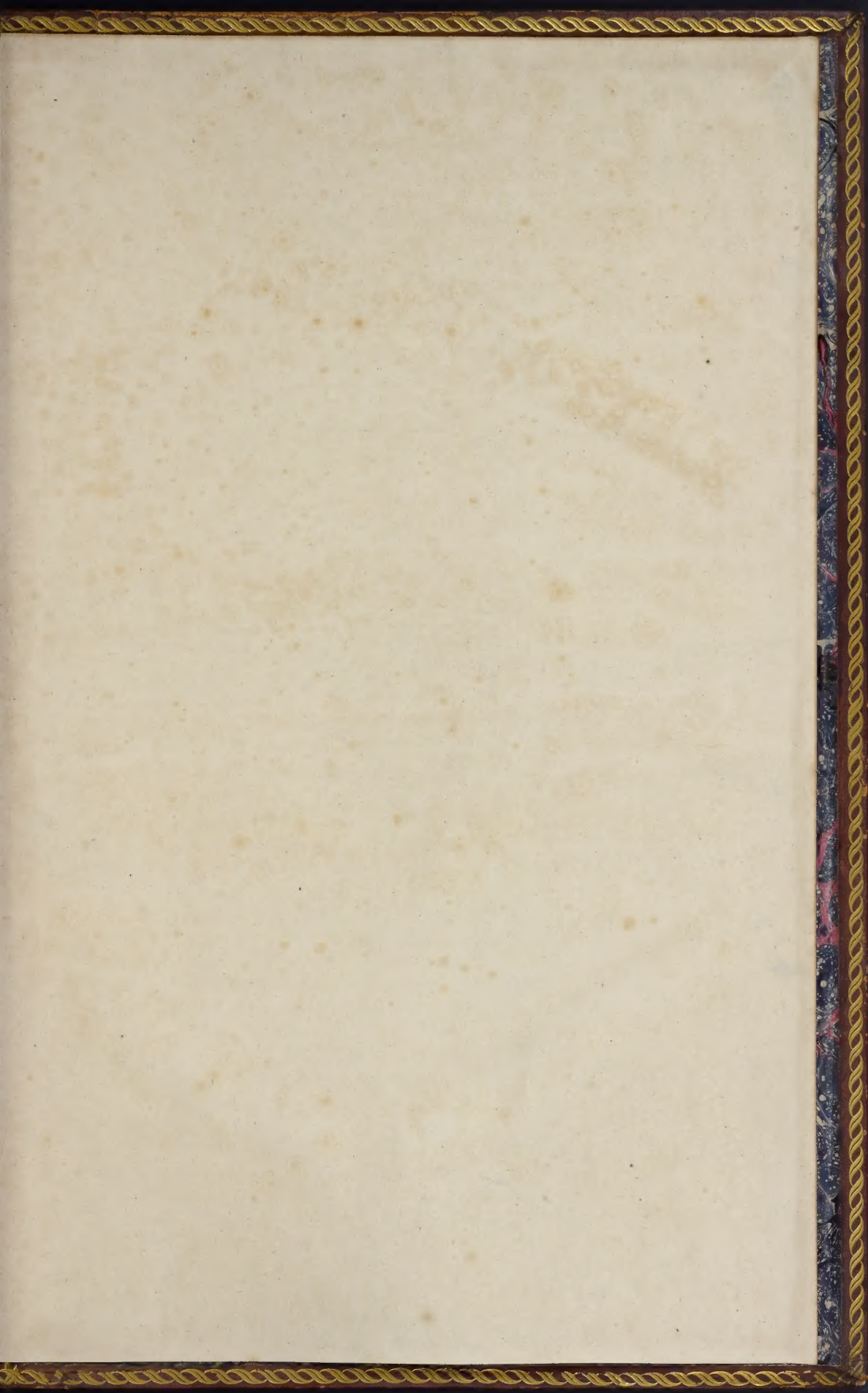
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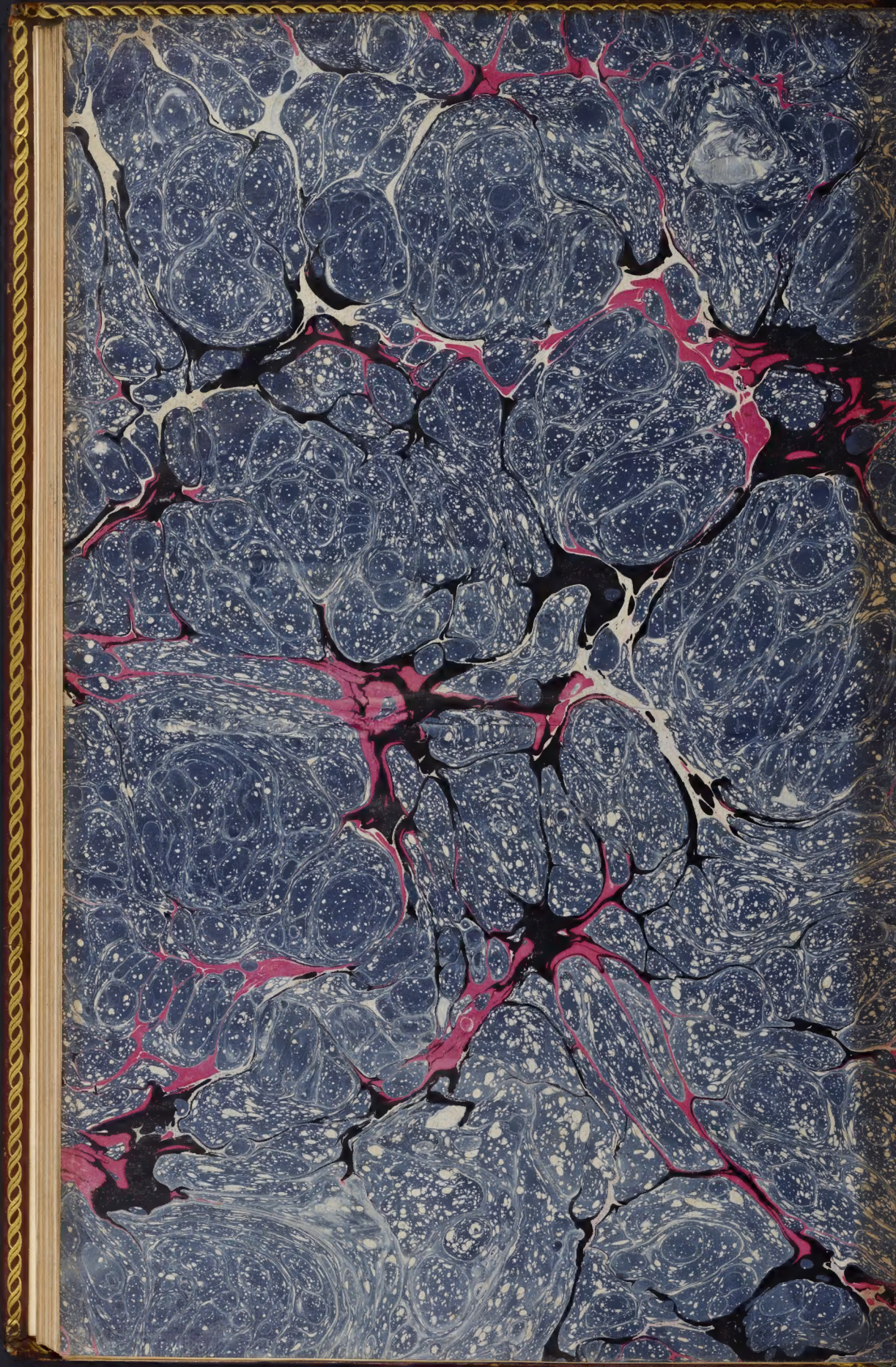
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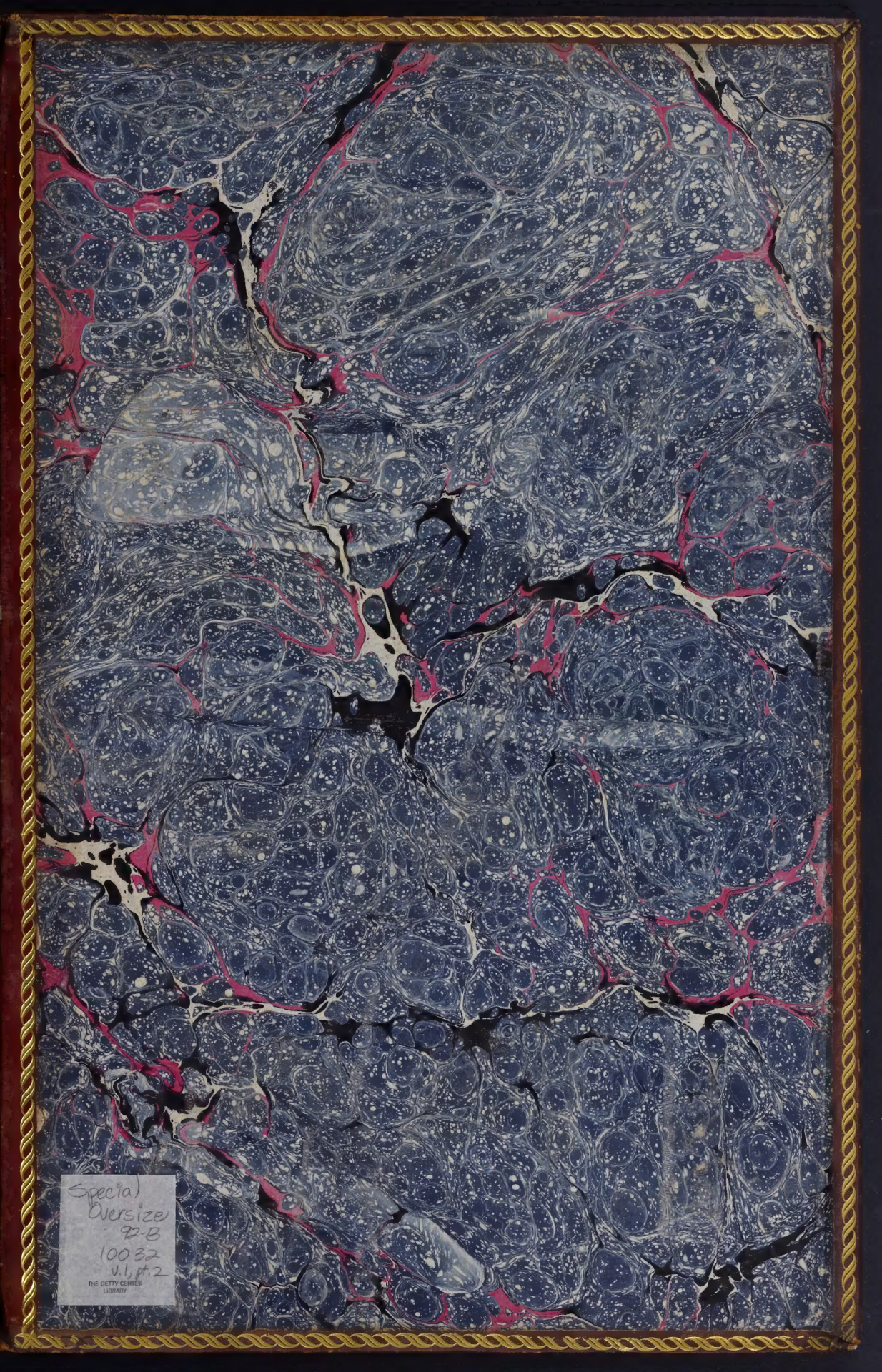
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The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is decorated with a complex marbled paper pattern. The primary color is a deep navy blue, which is filled with intricate, swirling, and cell-like patterns in a light cream or off-white color. Interspersed throughout this pattern are thin, irregular veins and larger patches of a vibrant magenta or red color. The overall effect is a rich, organic, and somewhat chaotic texture. Surrounding the marbled area is a wide, decorative border made of a gold-colored thread, woven into a continuous, repeating knot or rope-like pattern. In the bottom-left corner, there is a small, rectangular, off-white paper label with handwritten text in black ink. The text on the label reads: "Special", "Oversize", "92-B", "10032", and "v.1, pt.2". Below this handwritten text, in smaller, printed capital letters, it says "THE GETTY CENTER" and "LIBRARY".

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